SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 10TH JANUARY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD DECEMBER 1866.

District.	Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
hlí, ...	Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Average.	16
	Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
	Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		20
rgaon,	Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Do.	19
	Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0		18½
	Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		19
	Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		22
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		20
rnaul, ...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9	Unfavorable.	16
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·2		17
	Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·3		17
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		16
ar, ...	Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Unfavorable.	15½
	Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·0		15
	Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		16
	Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15
	Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
uk, ...	Rhotuk,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	Unfavorable	16½
	Guhána,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		17½
	Sámpla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17½
	Jhajjar,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		18½
...	Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Unfavorable.	16
	Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·6		16
	Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		16½
lla,	Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8	Unfavorable.	17½
	Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6		
	Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3		
	Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3		
	Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8		
	Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
nah,	Ludianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·2	Favorable.	19
	Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·9		
	Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·4	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·1	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·3	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·0	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·5	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	29·3	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	Favorable.
	Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
	Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8	
	Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·5	
	Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·6	
	Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·0	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	
	Taran Taran, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	Becoming unfavorable.
	Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	
	Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	
	Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	Tolerable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·4	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	F.	F.	F.	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	Unfavorable	19
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		19
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		21
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		20
Shahpore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	Unfavorable.	...
	Shahpore,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8·2		19
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4		21[illegible]
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		19
Multan, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	F.	F.	F.	...	2·2	Favorable.	14
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		15
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		15
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		16
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		15
Jhung, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Unfavorable.	
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		1[illegible]
	Shorkote,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Favorable.	
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		1[illegible]
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
Mozuffergurh,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Favorable.	
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		1[illegible]
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		2[illegible]
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		2[illegible]
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		1[illegible]
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Favorable.	[illegible]
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		1[illegible]
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		1[illegible]
Bunnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		1[illegible]
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		1[illegible]
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		1[illegible]
Peshawar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.	
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
	Eusufzai,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Huzara, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·1	Favorable.	[illegible]
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·9		[illegible]
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3		[illegible]
Kohat, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3	Favorable.	[illegible]

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

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LAHORE, 10TH JANUARY 1867.

Comparative Traffic Statement of the Dehli Jumna Bridge of Boats, from May 1865 to October 1865, and from May 1866 to October 1866.

	TRAFFIC GOING DOWN COUNTRY.								TRAFFIC GOING UP COUNTRY.							
	May 1865 *to October* 1865.				*May* 1866 *to October* 1866.				*May* 1865 *to October* 1865.				*May* 1666 *to October* 1866.			
DESCRIPTION.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.
Grain, ...	9,155	...	18,310	...	4,85,268	...	9,00,606	...	1,53,927	20	3,07,855	...	1,39,538	10	2,79,076	8
Spices, ...	26,624	10	2,12,994	...	18,575	20	1,85,760	...	48,052	20	3,84,420	...	45,650	30	3,65,906	
Vegetable, ...	13,268	20	26,537	...	16,411	30	16,411	12	6,649	...	6,649	...	7,100	...	7,100	
Piecegoods, ...	7,557	...	7,55,700	...	3,299	10	3,29,925	...	24,500	...	24,50,000	...	24,130	...	24,13,000	
Iron, ...	2,847	30	22,782	...	8,904	...	44,520	...	20,662	...	1,65,296	...	33,480	...	2,67,840	
Cotton, ...	6,761	...	1,35,220	...	684	...	9,576	...	444	10	8,885	...	2,140	...	29,960	
Hides, ...	1,732	10	51,967	8	3,821	...	76,420	...	2,288	...	68,640	...	2,150	...	64,500	
Stones, ...	6,440	...	6,440	...	4,410	...	4,410	...	2,880	...	2,880	...	9,600	...	9,600	
Sirkee, ...	220	...	440	...	180	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stationery, ...	140	...	2,800	...	240	...	4,820	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	1,000	
Gram (parched,) ...	2,089	...	4,178	...	2,264	...	4,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wool, ...	675	20	6,755	...	516	...	5,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ban moonj, ...	785	20	2,356	8	500	...	1,500	...	160	...	480	...	300	...	900	
Salt, ...	2,20,388	...	13,22,328	...	1,84,787	...	11,08,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khull, ...	6	...	6	...	2,247	...	2,247	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	3,000	...	3,000	
Wheat, ...	...	...	...	...	3,89,222	30	7,78,445	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cabul fruits, ...	1,562	30	25,004	...	2,000	...	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gram, ...	36,870	10	55,305	6	7,59,061	...	11,38,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Comparative Traffic Statement.—(Continued.)

Description.	Traffic going down country.								Traffic going up country.							
	May 1865 *to October* 1865.				*May* 1866 *to October* 1866.				*May* 1865 *to October* 1865.				*May* 1866 *to October* 1866.			
	Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.
Puttoos, ...	1,160	...	46,400	...	240	...	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brooms, ...	200	...	200	...	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Perfumery, ...	13	30	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plants, ...	640	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Planks, ...	788	...	1,576	...	1,002	...	2,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brass ware, ...	1,625	30	81,287	8	912	...	45,600	...	34,200	...	68,400	...	27,010	...	54,020	
Ghee, ...	88	...	1,760	...	...	...	...	...	3,987	...	1,99,350	...	4,000	...	2,00,000	
Rice, ...	409	...	1,636	...	...	...	...	...	2,854	...	57,080	...	4,988	...	1,24,700	
Shoes, ...	2,091	...	2,09,100	...	5,129	...	5,12,900	...	14,404	20	57,618	...	13,040	...	52,160	
Pan, ...	149	...	2,980	...	258	...	5,160	...	1,747	10	1,74,725	...	1,560	...	1,56,000	
Lime, ...	316	...	105	5	1,042	...	347	5	...	...	...	...	200	...	4,000	
Saltpetre, ...	13,080	...	78,480	...	3,885	...	23,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indigo, ...	40	...	3,200	...	80	...	6,400	...	726	...	58,080	...	...	...	...	
Horns, ...	360	...	7,200	...	780	...	31,200	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	57,600	
Sujjee, ...	760	...	1,520	...	902	...	1,804	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Goor, ...	3,542	...	10,626	...	1,805	...	5,415	...	35,984	10	1,07,952	12	...	...	...	
Tobacco, ...	1,543	...	12,344	...	1,820	...	14,560	...	7,060	20	56,484	...	22,730	...	68,190	
Copper, ...	200	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	8,592	30	4,29,637	8	7,330	...	58,640	
Bhoosa, ...	520	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	17,478	10	5,826	1	8,680	...	4,34,000	
Kasoomb, ...	642	...	10,272	...	...	...	...	...	1,960	...	31,160	...	18,950	...	6,316	11
Mats, ...	71	30	71	12	...	...	...	...	720	...	720	...	2,000	...	32,000	
													600	...	600	

Chalk,	...	2,359	20	2,359	8	1,825	...	912	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Keeker bark,	...	680	...	680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bottles (empty),	...	480	...	1,200	...	300	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mangoes,	...	40	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	3,918	30	7,837	8	5,200	...	10,400	
Bamboos,	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	6,840	...	6,840	...	4,900	...	4,900	
Surkunda,	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ice,	...	75	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tat,	...	55	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	1,920	...	840	...	3,360	
Assafœtida,	...	520	...	5,200	...	400	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hemp seed,	...	10	...	20	...	20	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Glasses,	...	123	30	2,475	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	4,000	...	500	...	10,000	
Tea,	...	10	...	600	...	20	...	1,200	...	1,768	...	1,06,080	...	2,260	...	1,35,600	
Country fruits,	...	1,550	10	6,201	...	2,032	...	8,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shawls,	...	21	10	16,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saffron,	...	5	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tallow,	...	80	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kanch choories,	...	120	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	50	...	80	...	800	
Sugar-cane,	...	320	...	640	...	300	...	600	...	579	10	1,158	8	2,200	...	4,400	
Sugar,	...	120	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	95,646	10	9,56,462	8	62,060	...	6,20,600	
Kootoo,	...	240	...	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oil,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,140	10	60,841	8	9,420	...	56,520	
Bhoosee, (bran)	...	320	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gold and silver laces,	...	3	30	15,000	...	21	...	84,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhak leaf,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,352	20	8,352	8	11,011	...	11,011	
Fire-wood,	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	71,447	20	23,815	13	72,560	...	24,186	11
Pottery,	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	1,818	30	1,818	12	2,035	...	2,035	
Milk,	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	3,398	30	8,496	14	1,850	...	5,550	
Hemp,	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	576	...	1,728	...	880	...	2,640	
Benowla,	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	4,680	...	9,360	...	4,050	...	8,100	
Till,	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	8,120	...	24,360	...	6,100	...	18,300	
Lead,	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	1,438	...	57,520	...	1,630	...	97,800	
Poola,	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	5,080	...	1,693	5	900	...	300	
Malt liquor,	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	8,286	...	...	...	8,650	...	...	
Charcoal,	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	560	...	700	...	500	...	625	

Comparative Traffic Statement.—(Concluded.)

Description.	Traffic going down country. May 1865 to October 1865. Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.	May 1866 to October 1866. Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.	Traffic going up country. May 1865 to October 1865. Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.	May 1866 to October 1866. Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	A.
Sulta, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	440	...	440	...	280	...	280	
Silver, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	47	10	1,51,200	...	261	...	8,35,200	
Sursoo, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	2,761	20	5,433	...	4,800	...	9,600	
Dal Urhur, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	244	...	488	...	350	...	700	
Sandal wood, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	40	...	800	...	120	...	2,400	
Brass sheets, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	516	...	25,800	...	400	...	20,000	
Silk, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	18	...	720	...	50	...	2,000	
Pewter, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	80	...	800	...	200	...	2,000	
Calcutta fruits, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	148	10	2,372	...	200	...	4,000	
Sulphur, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	80	...	1,600	...	50	...	1,000	
Lajwurd, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	5	...	500	...	12	...	1,200	
Sandoor, ...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	1,600	
General trade, ...	27,168	...	......	...	40,500	...	......	...	59,508	10	...	...	50,350	...	...	
Total, ...	3,99,743	20	32,75,920	7	19,46,094	20	54,10,138	1	6,88,456	...	61,17,326	9	6,33,725	...	65,87,216	14

Dehli,
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 22nd November 1866.

C. A. McMahon,
Deputy Commissioner.

Railway Traffic Statement of the Dehli Jumna Bridge of Boats from May 1866 *to October* 1866.

DESCRIPTION.	*Traffic going down country.*		*Probable value.*		*Traffic coming up country.*		*Probable value.*	
	Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	As.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rs.	As.
Grain,	4,66,049		9,32,098		900		1,800	
Cotton,	684		9,576		24		336	
Salt,	1,27,616		7,65,696		—		—	
Gram,	7,29,000		10,93,500		—		—	
Spices,	12,010	30	1,20,107	8	10,000		80,000	
Shoes,	4,732		4,73,200		—		—	
Perfumery,	4	20	—		—		—	
Stones,	...		—		9,600		9,600	
Saltpetre,	1,000		6,000		—		—	
Puttoos,	240		9,600		—		—	
Cabul fruits,	2,000		40,000		—		—	
Glass,	...		—		400		8,000	
Wheat,	3,71,050		7,42,100		—		—	
Gold and Silver laces,	21		84, 000		—		—	
Ice,	...		—		—		—	
Brass ware,	800		40,000		270		13,500	
Piece goods,	1,899		1,89,900		23,600		23,60,000	
Hides,	3,461		69,220		170		5,100	
Tea,	...		—		1,560		93,600	
Shawls,	...		—		—		—	
Saffron,	...		—		—		—	
Rice,	...		—		200		800	
Tallow,	...		—		—		—	
Planks,	...		—		2,410		4,820	
Sugar,	...		—		60		600	
Tat,	...		—		770		2,310	
Country fruits,	1,500		6,000		—		—	
Iron,	...		—		4,000		32,000	
Plants,	280		—		—		—	
Kootoo,	...		—		—		—	
Wool,	254		2,540		—		—	
Copper,	...		—		4,700		2,35,000	
Calcutta fruits,	...		—		200		4,000	
Lead.	...		—		1,630		97,800	
Malt liquor,	...		—		4,200		...	
Pewter,	...		—		200		2,000	
Silver,	...		—		261		8,35,200	
Ghee,	...		—		2,600		65,000	
Kasoomb,	...		—		200		3,200	
Horns,	559		22,360		—		...	
Sulphur,	—		—		50		1,000	
Silk,	—		—		50		2,000	
Dal Urher,	—		—		50		100	
Vegetable,	—		—		12		24	
Sandal wood,	—		—		120		2,400	
Indigo,	—		—		30		2,400	
Tobacco,	—		—		200		1,600	
Sursoo,	—		—		60		120	
Lajwurd,	—		—		12		1,200	

Railway Traffic Statement—(Continued.)

Description.	Traffic going down country. Maunds.	Seers.	Probable value. Rs.	As.	Traffic going up country. Maunds.	Seers.	Probable value. Rs.	As.
Sujjee,	803		1,606		—		...	
Assafœtida,	300		3,000		—		...	
Sandoor,	—		—		80		1,600	
General trade,	35,479		—		48,200		—	
Totals, ...	17,59,742	10	46,10,503	8	1,16,819	...	38,67,110	

River Traffic from May 1866 *to October* 1866.

No. of Boats.	Description.	Traffic going down country. Maunds.	Srs.	Probable value. Rs.	As.	Traffic coming up country. Maunds.	Srs.	Probable value. Rs.	As.	Remarks.
51	Goor,	25,595	...	43,775	...	...	...	...	...	Bagput to Agra.
59	Wheat,	29,450	...	58,700	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
19	Gram,	10,400	...	15,400	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
45	Stones,	...	...	...	...	8,035	...	6,605	...	Agra to Bagput.
2	Iron,	...	...	...	...	150	...	1,500	...	Ditto.
	Total, ...	65,445	...	1,17,875	...	8,185	...	8,105	...	

Thirty four (34) rafts containing twenty three thousand two hundred (23,200) kurries and bullies, probable value twenty seven thousand five hundred and nine rupees (27,509 Rs.) from Bagput to Agra.

Dehli,
Deputy Comr's. Office,
The 22*nd November* 1866.

C. A. McMahon,
Deputy Commissioner.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of November 1866. From observations taken at Lahore, Jullundhur, Multan, Syalkot, Peshawar, Rawulpindi, Dera Ismael Khan, Sakesar. Jhelum.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
																			Inches.		
e, ...	17th 29·48	29·36	6th, 9th, 10th, 27th 29·24	77·9	64·1	54·6	45	1st, 6th, 120·	29th 100·	114·1	1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th 90·	29th, 30th 76·	84·4	21st, 15th 46·0	1st 55·0	48·7	35·6	66·5	...	Slight Fevers.	During the early part of the month the days were very clear, and the weather pleasant. The wind, up to the 14th, blew for the most part from the west, after which it became more variable, being Easterly for the most part in the mornings and veering to the north in afternoons. From the 14th to the 18th the days were very cloudy and the nights very cold and damp.
dhur, ...	17th 29·48	29·34	26th, 27th 29·20	74·3	57·9	45·9	36	3rd 127·	30th 108·	120·	7th 91·	30th 76·	85·0	19th 41·0	29th 51·0	46·2	38·6	65·6	...	No prevailing disease.	Wind blew from the West and N. W., with but few variations, throughout the whole month. The days were almost cloudless up to the 17th, from which date up to the end of the month they were often very cloudy. Clusters of luminous meteors were seen late on the night of the 13th and during the morning of the 14th. A few drops of rain fell on the afternoon of the 29th.
n, ...	13th 29·858	29·667	26th 29·486	75·8	58·1	45·4	34	2nd, 18th 140·	30th 122·	133·	1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th 90·	30th 76·	84·6	4th 40·5	28th 55·0	45·7	38·8	65·1	...	No prevailing disease.	Nothing particularly worthy of notice occurred during the month. The days were almost cloudless up to the 15th, when the wind changed to the Southerly direction and continued so, with slight variations, up to the 22d, when the clouds disappeared. The last two days of the month were very cloudy, with the wind from North.
ot, ...	17th 29·73	29·49	8th, 26th, 27th 29·30	75·7	59·4	47·8	37	1st 120·	29th 96·	113·	4th 94·0	27th 81·0	87·3	14th 40·0	29th 30th 53·0	46·3	41·0	66·8	...	Fevers.	The wind was very changeable during the month, varying from East to West during a single day. The days were clear up to the 15th, and more or less cloudy from that date to the end of the month—particularly the two last days. Luminous meteors were seen on the 14th, at night. The daily range of temperature was considerable.
war, ...	Observations inaccurate.							3rd 122·	17th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th 108·	111·8	1st, 2nd 78·	27th, 28th, 30th 68·	72·5	12th 35·0	25th 48·0	41·6	30·8	57·0	...	Fevers.	The weather during the month was very fine. Rain fell in small quantity on the 9th and 29th. The barometer observations are unfortunately inaccurately registered.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—(*Continued.*)

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
[Ra]wulpindi, ...	17th 28·565	28·407	26th 28·25	71·3	56·9	46·0	41	1st 139·8	30th 104	131·6	1st 86·5	30th 71·8	80·9	14th 29·2	17th 40·2	35·5	45·5	58.2	...	Fevers and Bronchitis.	Up to the 16th, the days were clear and bright, with the wind very variable. From that date to the end of the month, and especially on the three last days, clouds were very frequent, and the wind principally westerly.
[Der]a I. Khan,	17th 29·62	29·49	7th and 26th 29·38	76·5	62·3	52·2	43	2nd, 3rd, 4th, 134·	29th 119·	127·6	2nd, 92	29th 74·	85·2	11th 40·0	29th 54·0	45·9	39·3	65·5	...	No prevailing disease.	The weather was fine nearly throughout the month. There were cloudless skies, light winds and calms till the 15th, when a slight fall of the barometer was followed by one or two cloudy days and a moderate northerly breeze. Fine weather again till the 26th, when clouds again appeard and then was another fall of the barometer. On the 29th a few drops of rain fell. The prevailing winds during the month were northerly. Showers of meteors were seen on the morning of the 14th.
[Sake]sar and [Sh]ahpore, ...	No	observa	tions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No observations.
[Jhelu]m, ...	No	observa	tions	...	...	...	...	1st 112·	16th 18th, 21st,, 29th, 30th 93·	99·9	1st 76·	29th 61·	67·7	15th 41·0	1st 54·0	46·2	...	56·9	...	Intermittent fever.	Clear days until the 14th, when it became cloudy and continued more or less so until the 19th, when it became clear again. The last three days of the month were cloudy.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The difference in Mean Temperature for the two past months is as follows:—

		October		*November*		*Difference.*
Lahore,	...	76·7	...	66·5	...	−10°·2 for November.
Jullundhur,	...	77·1	...	65·6	...	−11°·5 Do.
Multan,	...	76·6	...	65·1	...	−11°·5 Do.
Dera Ismael Khan,	...	76·4	...	65·5	...	−10°·9 Do.
Sakesar,	...	68·6	...	...	...	...
Rawulpindi,	...	69·9	...	58·2	...	11·7 Do.
Syalkot,	...	78·7	...	66·8	...	11·9 Do.
Peshawar,	...	68·7	...	57·2	...	11·5 Do.
Jhelum,	...	70·9	...	56·9	...	14·0 Do.

It is worthy of notice, that the same cloudy weather prevailed throughout the entire province within particular periods of the month. Thus, between the 13th and 20th, and again during the last three days of the month, the sky continued cloudy, and in one or two stations a few drops of rain fell during the latter period. Both these periods were preceded by general barometer depression.

ALEX. NEIL,
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 10TH JANUARY 1867.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1866. *Miles open* 253.			CORRESPONDING MONTH OF 1865. *Miles open* 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	32,000	3	...	27,624	13	7
Goods and Minerals, ...	54,689	15	4	48,966	5	7
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.	2,114	5	11	1,166	14	8
TOTAL, ...	88,804	8	3	77,758	1	10
Total Traffic from 1st July 1866, to above date, ...				3,78,169	4	1
Ditto 1st July 1865, corresponding last year, ...				3,16,534	6	8

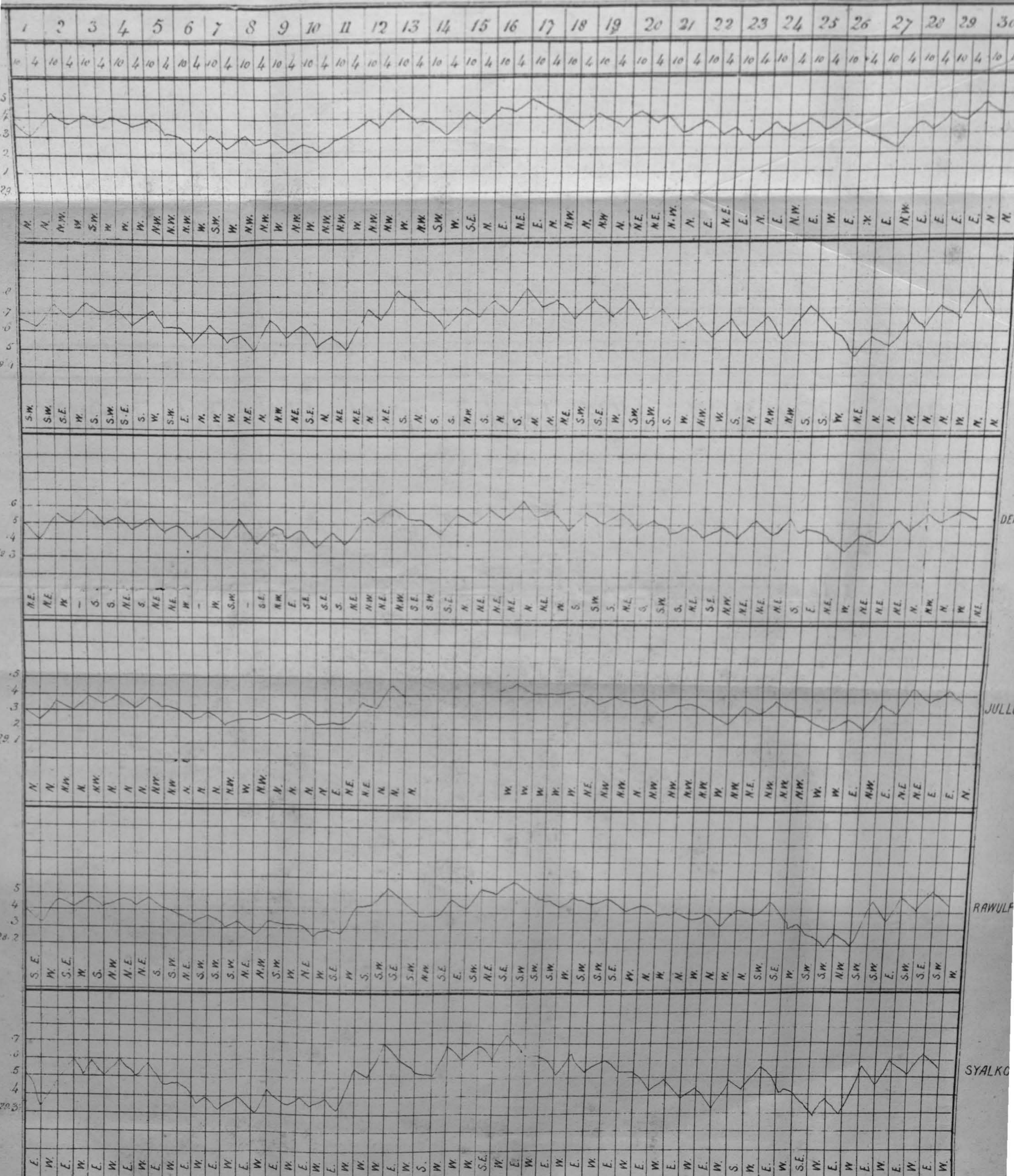
HENRY COPE,

Officiating Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Lahore, 19*th December* 1866.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

BAROMETRIC AND WIND CHART FOR NOVEMBER 1866.



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 17TH JANUARY 1867.

Report on an epidemic of contagious jaundice fever (relapsing fever) that prevailed in the Amballa jails during the spring of 1866. *By Mr. R. S. Bateson, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Army; Medical Officer and Magistrate in executive charge of the jails at Amballa. Amballa, July* 1866.

Circumstances originating this report.

1. The circumstances that have called for this report are, that in the spring of the present year, the inmates of the two jails at Amballa were seized with an epidemic of contagious jaundice fever (relapsing fever), which, during the two months of March and April, struck down 54 per cent. on the daily average strength for March, with a mortality to per centage of strength of six, and a mortality to treated per cent. of 11.*

Description of the two jails.

2. The two jails here are:—the main jail at Amballa, built on the old block plan with a high enclosure wall; it accommodates, as the rule, prisoners above one years term:—the auxiliary jail near the Ghugger river, nearly four miles north from the main jail, and near to the Grand Trunk Road running to Ludianah. This auxiliary jail—known as the Ghugger jail—takes in, as a rule, prisoners under and up to one year's term: the buildings are thatched huts with an enclosing wall of four feet high.

Their accommodation.

3. These jails, at the time the epidemic broke out, were licensed:—the main jail for 746 prisoners, and the Ghugger huts for 270.

State of health of the jails just prior to the epidemic.

4. The epidemic broke out in the early part of March. So recently as the end of the preceding January, Mr. Dallas, Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, made his annual official inspection of the jails. Thus, I am enabled to give an authoritative opinion on the then condition, as regards the state of health of the prisoners—their condition, in fact, just previous to the outbreak of the sickness. Under date 23rd of January 1866, reporting on the main jail, Mr. Dallas records in his Minute "The health of the "jail is now good. The appearance of the men is healthy as a body; there were 8 in hospital, "but the cases were not of a serious character. Several of the prisoners were paraded for exami- "nation; in the majority of the cases examined, there were distinct traces of scorbutic disease, "but not to a serious extent"†. As regards the Ghugger jail, the Inspector reports

"The health of the prisoners was good, only two men being in hospital."

At the time of this official inspection, there were 691 prisoners in the main, and 200 at the Ghugger jail.

Health good up to February.

5. The average daily sick through January and February was two per cent. on strength.

Great increase of sickness in March.

6. In the next month, March, the daily sick at the main jail increased to 12 per cent. on strength.

* Total population of jails. March 1866.	Average strength during March, on which above figures are calculated.	Total individuals treated for the contagious jaundice fever (relapsing fever.)	Total deaths from the fever.
895.	796.	424.	46.

† This scurvy tendency was reported to the Inspector in June 1865. 3058 ounces of lime juice were consumed by the prisoners during 1865.

Cause of increase of sickness considered.

7. What, then, was the cause of this increase to so great an extent of sickness in March, when the jails were so healthy in February?

Did overcrowding induce the outbreak of the great increase of sickness from fever.

8. Was overcrowding the cause? In considering this question, reference will be made to the main jail only. For the three months just previous to the epidemic, the average superficial sleeping room per prisoner was 44½ feet*. For many months going before, the accommodation had been larger. I have examined carefully the jail records for the purpose of finding out if, for any continued period, the prisoners had the same amount or less of room and then kept in average health. I found that, for all the twelve months, January to December 1863, the prison was remarkably healthy and free from unusual sickness; the average sleeping space per prisoner, for that year, was 10 feet less a man than at the time of the recent fever outbreak. The room per prisoner throughout 1863 was, on the average, 34½ feet in the dormitories. Thus, then, the prison with a larger population, as in 1863, had no unusual sickness, and in 1866, having had a lesser population for months previous, the jail has sickness :—fever of a specific kind, an epidemic of it. If twelve months with less superficial space per man did not induce such a fever, it is difficult to bring it home to one's belief that three months, with a larger superficial sleeping room per man, could originate such a specific sickness. That is, if 34½ feet superficial space per man will not produce an epidemic of a specific fever, much less can 44½ feet. On these data then, I come to the conclusion that overcrowding did not induce the fever. To what cause, then, are we to attribute the recent sickness? The Inspector at his recent visit could find no fault with the sanitary arrangements. The prisoners were well housed, well clothed, and not overcrowded. Still, from the 5th to the 9th of March, 50 prisoners had been admitted for fever into the main jail hospital—a prostrating fever that took the survivors weeks of convalescence to get over. Up to towards the end of April, on an average eight men a day fell sick. On 15th of February, the sick-list was well nigh *nil*; from 1st to 15th of March, nearly a hundred prisoners were in hospital, or had been under treatment for this fever—12 per cent. on strength. Before investigating further how all this trouble came about, I will sketch the features of the fever—give a typical case.

A typical case of the fever.

9. You found the patient laying on his rug, on his side, with his hand under his head, and knees pulled up. You asked him his story, this he would tell you something in this way :—that yesterday morning, up to first meal time, he had been doing his work in the labour yard, as usual; had, as usual, gone to the breakfast parade. Just after his meal, which he had eaten just as he had been accustomed to do any time the last six months, his head began to swim, and he was seized with a coldness—a "three blanket coldness"; he went on feeling very cold till towards this morning, when he felt warm and better, but his fever did not go quite off—did not "*break*" completely. His head ached so; the muscles of his thighs and of his calves, and his loins and the joints of the knees and elbows so troubled him; he felt so very nauseous, that, although his fever had gone off a deal, he could not possibly go to work to-day, so he came to hospital, and though just 24 hours ago he was in the workyards—the healthiest of men he thought—yet, "this morning," he says, "I was so weak—"*broken*"—that two prisoners had to bring me along, "Sahib, to the hospital." You ask him to point out where the headache pain is? the man spans his thumb and middle finger from temple to temple over his forehead and tells you that it is very very tight there ("tâng, tâng"). You notice his eyes watery and congested—even to marked pterygia-like appearance, but there is no photophobia at all. The countenance speaks of apathy—*abandon*; the lips are dry, blistered and peeling, and, slightly separated, shew—not the ivory-white Asiatic's teeth, but teeth dully filmed with a thin film of a light brown colour. For a while, may be now, the enquiry stops—the fever stricken convict lays down, and turning his head aside, vomits a thin green watery vomit. By and by, you resume :—you find little wrong in the chest. The spleen is not enlarged. Incautiously, may be, you press over the liver region, your man shrinks up his knees as if you had touched him with a caustic;

* Multiply length by breadth and by height and divide by 648; the quotient will be the accommodation of the given barrack (dormitory) [Inspector's Instructions op. cit.]

now, very gently and by degrees you find how much the liver has increased, you are astonished at its size, comparing notes and reflecting on the seeming short duration of the illness. There is no pain in the iliac regions. You find no eruption. The skin is cool—quite cool. It surprizes you to find the pulse small, quick—120. You ask the man to put out his tongue—he shews you a large expanded fissured tongue, bright and red at its sides, its tip, and in the fissures, all the rest of it that you can see is pasted over with a tawny, nasty, pasty coating, with a trace of yellow up on the middle. Listless, yet perfectly clear in his head, he is very pressing to you about his muscles' pains; he grips and kneads with thumb and finger—now his thighs, now his calves—rubs his loins—grasps his knees, his elbows—as he tells you the while how there and there these places are sadly and wearily troubling him. Some six hours or so after this—this patient is wrapped up in three or four blankets; he says he is shivering with cold, to your hands he is in a burning fever. Next morning again he has a remission, and if you look carefully, you will see a faint trace—the dawn of jaundice—the conjunctivæ are something not white, where not congested, they are beginning to be yellow. The remissions towards sunrise go on; on the fourth day the yellowing all over the body, the eyes and skin, has matured to unmistakeable jaundice—your native doctor tells you that he has "yârkàn" ("yellow jaundice.") On the fifth day an excessive diarrhœa comes on, or a sweating; the patient says his fever has "*broke*" at last, and it has—he is now passing his crisis, and shortly his pulse falls, his appetite comes back astonishingly quick, the jaundice goes away, you note the man down convalescent; he is fairly cheerful again—he has "got over it", doing capitally in fact, you will send him to the convalescents to-morrow. But to-morrow you go into his ward, turn to his page or name to strike him off—you hear a groan of trouble of pain, and find that it is your yesterday's well-to-do convalescent as bad as ever he was after his breakfast when he was first taken ill some twelve days ago: it is he that is now groaning under his blankets "pálá lâg gâyá*", he manages to tell you "pálá lâg gâyá,* sahib." Your convalescent has had *a relapse*. He continues as bad as ever, save that he will not be jaundiced again. If not jaundiced during his first seizure, he will be now probably. He goes through a long convalescent stage, from almost a bony skin-skeleton look, he gradually thrives—this slowly—very slowly, and running the further gauntlet of a sloughing cornea or an all but uncompromising flux, at last, after weeks of nursing, shews himself something like a human being again.

*Shivering.

10. The above was the type of cases that occurred also in an epidemic of relapsing fever that happened to the prisoners in this jail in the autumn of 1864. In the report of that epidemic, I showed that the fever was contagious. I shewed that it had been introduced into the jail by a gang of prisoners from Dehli, who were transferred to me. In the early days of March (1866), observing the jaundice characteristic of the epidemic, my mind reverted to last December, when immediately after the arrival of a gang of 30 from Karnaul, two of the gang, within four days of their arrival, and before of course they had left quarantine, fell ill with a jaundice illness, and one died within seven days after his arrival at my jail. These two had been segregated and precautions taken. But the sick list keeping low, I was afterwards thrown off my guard, so much so, as to alter one of the cases which I had entered in the hospital admission register as remittent fever, to "Hepatitis." As has been stated, this low sick list kept up through January to February. As will be, I think, further on shewn; the December Karnaul gang was sowing then the seed of this subtle, insidious, spreading, contagious jaundice fever, and the sown contagious poison was, unknown then to me, incubating, and infecting while incubating, from certainly three well-traced centres in different parts of the prison. All this part of this fever story it was painful to me to find out and learn after all the mischief was done. The lesson one may gather now is, that a jaundice fever case is eminently a centre of contagion—that it must have received the contagion—that the source of the contagion must be looked for and all persons who may have been in contact with the existing case (as well as the case) as well as those who have been in companionship with those who have in any way been in contact with the existing case—these must all be studiously searched for and zealously segregated from the main body of the men as one would segregate a small pox or other such known infectious disease case. Finding the typical cases

Traces the fever.

of my early March fever as I have above described—knowing that I had the relapsing fever in the jail again—that it was a specific and eminently a contagious fever—communicable from man to man—and that in all probability it must have been brought in from outside—and tracing a continuity of fever cases backwards through February—through January up to the middle of December—and coming, so far as my jail was concerned, to a halt at the Karnaul December's transfers to me—viz ; the two men who had the jaundice illness (which I will shew was nothing else than the fever, which I did not then recognize unfortunately)—discovering I say this connexion, for it was a discovery,—this connexion of fever from March—through February—through January back to the time of the appearance of the December gang from Karnaul, I demi-officially wrote to the Civil Surgeon of Karnaul and asked him if he would be kind enough to tell me the medical history of his lock-up about the time the December transfers were sent to me from there. This is a copy of his reply :—

"With regard to your questions about the fever ; in October we had four cases of yellow "fever out of a gang of seven thieves, of which three were discharged in November, and one "died in December. This gang brought with them a bad kind of fever, with jaundice, into "the jail ; some were released, one died as stated above, and the remaining went to your jail."

I made further enquiry from the Karnaul Police about the seven gang of thieves referred to in the above extract. This is a copy of the reply :—

"The gang of seven men, of whom some were sent to your jail, were vagrants, but were "sent in from thana Rajound ; of these, two, Hakoo and Kana, were forwarded to your jail on "5th December 1865 ; Jussa died in the lock-up here."

Bearing upon the subject, is the following extract from the Karnaul lock-up hospital Admission Register.

Date of admission into hospital.		Name of prisoners.	Disease.	Date of	
				Discharge.	Death.
1865.					
Oct.,	11	Jussa, ...	Febris Ictero,	...	7th December.
ditto,	19	Mohun, ...	ditto,	15th November.	...
ditto,	21	Doloo, ..	ditto,	13th November.	...
ditto,	28	Khamand, ...	ditto,	10th November.	...
Nov.,	12	Subhoo, ...	Febris Intermittent	...	17th December.
ditto,	20	Alladiya, ..	ditto,	2nd December.	...

In his annual report for 1865, the Civil Surgeon of Karnaul has given a description of the fever entered in his register as "febris ictero" (Febris Icterodes or yellow fever according to the Nosology of Doctor Farr). He describes it as, in his opinion, having been brought into his lock-up from outside, by, he says "a gang of seven thieves". He writes that the fever was of a low remittent type, pain in liver region and jaundice. The first case had exudation of blood from the gums and nose, with pulse small and quick. I have every reason for believing that Subhoo's and Alladiya's illness (see Karnaul register extract above) was just the same as that of the four written above their names. It is, I think, unusual for an ordinary ague fever to die in December. An ex-tahsildar who was committed from Karnaul, and who arrived with the December transfers last December, and was himself ill with the contagious jaundice fever here at Amballa jail, told me that when they left Karnaul in December last, Sibhoo (the Subhoo in the list) was ill with yellow eyes in the hospital of the lock-up there. I asked him a few days ago if Alladiya were jaundiced as well as Sibhoo,—or Seeboo as he calls him,—he said he did not know or could not remember. This gang left Karnaul lock-up on 5th December. Jussa was then ill there of a fever entered as yellow fever, Seeboo (or Subhoo) was sick of a fatal fever. Three days after, the gang is inside my jail, and four days subsequently, and the seventh from leaving their lock-up, two, Hakoo and Shada, are down with jaundice illness just as had been going on at the place they came from. No old prisoner was then ill with fever. These Karnaul people, being in quarantine, had had no association with the old prisoners even. One of the men who

fell ill, Shada said that he had not been so well before starting from the lock-up. Just one day before Seeboo (or Subhoo) died of his fatal fever at Karnaul, Hakoo died here, eleven days after leaving the place where Seeboo was, where Alladiya was and Jussa also. Just as the seven thieves' gang had brought the peculiar fever into the Karnaul lock-up last October, so did Hakoo and Shada bring with them a peculiar fever—a fever with jaundice—to Amballa jail. These circumstances exactly tally with those that were connected with the gangs we sent away from the main jail to relieve it after the epidemic broke out. We sent out what we thought hale, untainted men; we took particular care about their change of clothing; we dosed them with quinine; and were especially mindful as to the accommodation of individual prisoners as regards room. This was all no good, these precautions did not matter one whit; the gangs, as had the Karnaul transfers, had inhabited an infected spot, become infected by the contagion, and though it may have taken days in incubating, sure enough the jaundice fever manifested itself in the main jail detached gangs sooner or later, alike, whether the men went into tents or into a house. I now know that Hakoo and Shada's so called hepatitis was nothing else than the fever. I am by no means the first medical officer who has not recognized his first and isolated cases of this kind. In the account of the Emigrants' Ship Fever, recently published by the sanitary commission, the commission has proved beyond all question that, that fever was identical with our recent jail fevers, the jail fever of Agra and the Lahore central jail, and shews how the medical officers of the ships recorded their earlier patients diseases as "hepatitis," "jaundice," "remittent fever". It is a characteristic too of more than one epidemic, that, till the blaze of the fever have burst out, there has been no suspicion of the kindling.

But it may be asked and said—your epidemic broke out early in March, and your sick list was but two per cent on strength up to February—you must shew more connexion between Hakoo and Shada's sickness, and your own epidemic—the latter happening some good two months after the former. It was not until the early part of March, when I found myself copeing with the contagious jaundice (or relapsing) fever, and knowing how virulently contagious indeed it was, and also that it could no more have arisen spontaneously in my jail than can an animal or plant without a parent, that I set to and traced back my jail mortality list and sick register, with the result, as before stated, of getting back to and halting with Hakoo and Shada, and found further, that, where they had only just come from, that at that place there was going on a fatal fever.

Table of Mortality from Amballa Jail books.

Barrack patient occupied.	District from which committed.	Name.	*Date of* Admission.	*Date of* Death.	Disease.	*Duration of Disease.* Days.	*Duration of Disease.* Hours.
No. 18 & hospital, ...	Amballa, ...	Mamoo, hospital servant,	25-2-66	26-2-66	Hepatitis, ...	1	4
No. 28, ...	Simla, ...	Hussein Buksh,	23-1-66	27-1-66	Ditto, ...	5	1
Quarantine, ...	Karnaul, ...	Hakoo,	12-12-65	16-12-65	Ditto, ...	4	...

At the outbreak of the epidemic, so many prisoners came to hospital from No. 28 barrack that, I, taking at the time a wrong view of the cause of the fever, evacuated and fumigated it, and unfortunately spread its inmates among the other barracks. These barracks are the prisoners' dormitories. The fever, as will be seen from the extract below, can be traced backwards to the Karnaul gang, through this No. 28 barrack. There is a column in the Hospital Register of admissions shewing "Barrack" from which patients are admitted, and it is from such hospital register that the following extract is taken :—

Prisoners admitted from No. 28 Barrack.

Admitted.		District.	Name.	Disease.	Remarks.
Month.	Day of				
1866. March,	11	Amballa, ...	Sew Narayun,	Feb. Remittent,	
Ditto,	11	Karnaul, ...	Bhagoo,	Ditto,	
ditto,	11	Amballa, ...	Roda,	ditto,	
ditto,	7	Simla, ...	Bakur,	ditto,	Jaundiced.
ditto,	7	Dehli, ...	Mahomed Alee,	ditto,	
ditto,	5	Amballa, ...	Moda Singh,	ditto,	Died 21-3-66.
ditto,	5	Jullundhur,	Yoosuf,	ditto.	
ditto,	3	Amballa, ...	Ameer Singh,	ditto,	
ditto,	3	Simla, ...	Balajee,	ditto,	Died jaundiced 10-3-66.
ditto,	3	Simla, ...	Roog Nath,	ditto,	Jaundiced.
ditto,	1	Amballa, ...	Meer Ahmud,	ditto.	
February,	27	Amballa, ...	Koora,	Feb. Intermittent,	
Ditto,	24	Simla, ...	Ram Deen,	Hepatitis,	
ditto,	15	Karnaul, ...	Sibba,	Feb. Intermittent,	Arrived with Hakoo's gang, December 1865.
January,	25	Simla, ...	Hussein Buksh,	Hepatitis.	Died 27th. Discharged first. Marked remittent fever.
Ditto,	20	Dehli, ...	Run Baj,	Feb. Intermittent,	
ditto,	9	Karnaul, ...	Khoobee,	Feb. Intermittent,	Arrived with Hakoo's gang, 8th December. Had waited on Shada, where he had his jaundice illness—a long prostating illness.
December	28	Karnaul, ...	Mola Buksh,	Feb. Intermittent,	

On further enquiry, I find that the above men were either associates in the work yard, or by reason of their coming from the same districts.

It will be seen in the mortality table quoted above, that one Mamoo, a hospital attendant, was taken ill on the 25th of February. He would be infected while working in the hospital when Sibba and Hussein Buksh were in it, ill possibly from Ram Deen. He slept in No. 18 barrack, and is returned as having fallen sick from that barrack; among the earlier admissions for the fever, at the out-break, were two from No. 18 barrack—from Mamoo's. But it may be argued that the instant—say Mamoo—that as soon as he was taken ill, he never was allowed to go back to his barrack—no more he was. "A man may be in perfect health, and yet "have within him the seeds of a specific and fatal disease, which time only is required for "maturity" (Sanitary Commission's Ship Fever Report). By this "maturity" we understand, I think, *manifestation* of the disease. While Mamoo was attending to the specific fever cases in hospital, and as the rule, sleeping in his No. 18 barrack at night, he was himself incubating

the infection, and which came to maturity or *manifested* itself the day he was admitted into hospital. This " fever contagion," Bryden says, " SPREADS *not after its development only*, BUT IN ITS LATENT STAGE *extending over many days* BEFORE THE OUT-BREAK IN THE INDIVIDUAL." Greatly in support of this view—we are told by the Cattle Plague Commission, that the presence of the Rinderpest reveals itself to the sensitive thermometer for two days before it is manifested to man's unaided ken; the inference being palpable, that the animal has been ill and capable of infecting, before it was known by the farmer that it was ill, for two days at any rate. This contagion property of our jail fever—active before manifestation of the fever in the individual—must be deemed perhaps one of the greatest difficulties that presents itself in connection with the arresting the epidemic—getting it under control—segregating the manifested cases being alone insufficient for this purpose. We so segregated all the known cases from the first; but the sickness did not abate; unmanifested cases were, in fact, at work in spreading the contagion; so our chief reliance must be in giving all the amplest room between man and man, to dilute the poison. Mamoo's fever, after manifestation, was quickly fatal (see statement supra). Previous to his *shewing* that he had the fever, we may now lay down on the above data that he—Mamoo—was a centre of contagion—of infection in his No. 18 barrack—and was the means of sending at least two of the first admissions from that dormitory. Here, then, was one proved centre of the contagion. The source of Mamoo's infection was the hospital. No. 28 barrack infected the hospital. The Karnaul gang infected No. 28. Mamoo, I find, was not the only hospital servant who was seized with the fever prior to the actual out-break. The Karnaul gang infected No. 28 in the persons of Koobee, of Mola Bukhsh, and of Sibba. The intermingling of " jaundice,"—of remittent fever in the diseases of No. 28—removes all doubt about all the diseases—they were the same kind. There is a case in the Ship Fever Report, above alluded to, in which there was an incubating period of 19 days, from source of contagion to the individual and manifestation of the fever in that individual. In the management of the Rinderpest, a month's quarantine was enjoined (orders in Council op. cit.). The spread of the contagious fever in my jails would be greatly favoured by the fact that, to keep the sleeping-room fairly equalized all over the prison, more or less prisoners altered their barracks every night; *i. e.*, slept in a different barrack one night, to what they did the night before. Further, on this point, about the time of the out-break of the sickness, there was rather more changing about at night in barracks than usually obtained, owing to my having then in the jail, a large number of dacoits. I had reason to believe that they were endeavouring to get up a combination for the purpose of breaking jail; to foil such, I had ordered the jailor—the Darogha—so to lock up the individual dacoits at night, that no two of them should associate in the same dormitory or barrack for two successive nights; and, also, that up to locking-up time for the night, no one dacoit should know, either in what place he would be locked-up, or who would be his companions. In this way, too, most unfortunately, and very unwittingly as I now learn, was I the cause of spreading the fever, for there was a great deal more moving about at night, on the above account—prisoners slept oftener in different barracks.

I have now directed that no such changing shall be allowed. When a prisoner has done his quarantine, he will be brought up and have a barrack allotted to him, and this recorded on the man's warrant, and no change allowed without sufficient cause being shewn, and the alteration of barrack also recorded under officer in charge's signature. Thus, I am constrained to think that the epidemic fever was brought in from outside, and I fear that it is but too evident that Hakoo and Shada's gang from Kurnaul, last December, was the very *fons et origo* of our subsequent trouble.

Nature of the fever.

10. We may now consider the nature of the fever. What was the fever? Having already given a typical case, I will go more into details.

Physiognomy.—One of apathy—not of stupor nor of anxiety. In some cases, the conjunctivæ instead of being suffused and congested, were of a dusky, dull, unpolished-brass colour or hue.

The skin.—I never saw any eruption. I have noticed sudamina at the critical sweatings. Dr. Farquhar placed a thermometer in the armpits of some of the patients; the average reading was 100°.

Organs of circulation.—The pulse, till the crisis, is always quick and small, and this even with a cool skin. The pulse falls immediately after the critical sweating or diarrhœa. I have no cases in which abnormal action of the heart is recorded. The respirations are increased during the exacerbations. No diseases of the lungs complicated the cases, nor were they present at all among the sequelœ.

Organs of digestion.—The typical tongue has been described. Frequently the tongue became retracted, snerped up at the back of the mouth, it was darkish, discoloured, smooth or fretted open—a tongue "typhoid" all over. Patient emphatically and persistently made me understand that he could not put it out for me to see, but gripped the front part of his neck where it joins the jaw, and with his thumb and fore-finger across there, he signed to you that he could not really put his tongue out, on account of the trouble there. After a time I believed all this, and came to the conclusion that this cracked tongue (jîbh phât gâyì, the prisoner would say), accompanied always as it was with more or less aphonia, was owing to abnormal nervous action: the rest of the patient was not "typhoid" if I may so express myself. Man was intelligent, clear in his head, ate, and could walk. These kind of cases were never fatal.' We treated them with small repeated doses of turpentine. I have seen sordes accumulate about the mouth in moribund patients.

Appetite.—So soon as the crisis came, the constant cry out was for food; "bhookha, bhookha, bhookh lâg-tì Sâhib,* was then all the patients had to say to you. This speedy return of an unbounded—a ravenous appetite, was the rule.

Thirst.—I never heard the patients complain much of thirst. When oranges were in season, the prisoners were plentifully supplied (when in hospital, stricken with the fever,) by private contributions.

Nausea and vomiting.—Very common. That we might not exaggerate this trouble, we gave as little medicine as we possibly could, and when obliged to do so, in as small doses as possible, and those that were active, by merely being placed on the tongue. Many of the hiccup cases were, I am sure, induced by the strong, drastic, bulky, bitter medicines we at first gave. In the vomiting of convalescence, creasote was useful. The vomiting of the earlier stages was tinged green and more or less frothy. I never saw black vomit in any one of the 424 cases we treated.

Abdominal pain.—Almost constant over liver region only. I never saw a patient refer pain to the shoulder. There was never pain in the iliac fossæ. The spleen I never found enlarged. An *old case* of "spleen" might now and then be detected. Patient would tell you though, that he had had "spleen" ("Lîp") for a long time before he was a prisoner. Liver was constantly enlarged.

Constipation.—The rule. This was treated with croton oil placed in the mouth. The subsequent purging was never difficult to control.

Jaundice.—One-fourth of the cases were jaundiced. Very frequently in the relapse cases; no man jaundiced twice. If jaundice *were a prominent symptom* at the outset, *on the manifestation of the fever*, the case was *fatal*; there was no exception to this. Two of the very worst such cases occurred in prisoners who had been attendants on other sick prisoners in the hospital; they were a sight not quickly to be forgotten. To outward appearance these poor men fell sick and were all over yellowed at the same time—yellowed in the highest exaggeration of jaundice—scalp yellow, yellow ear cartilages—frothy yellow saliva about the mouth, and trickling out of it—and the tongue, yellow-stained and smoothed, was bathed in the horrid yellow frothy fluid: ghastly cases indeed. Both these patients, I remember, after a little rousing, talked to me. They soon died. As the rule, though, when jaundice occurred ordinarily, during the course of the first attack or during the relapse, it was by no means at all a fatal symptom. All such had blisters applied to the liver region.

* I am hungry.

Urine.—Doctor Farquhar instituted some experiments which I followed up. Urine had acid re-action. Sp. Gr. 1007, contained no albumen. No very decided instances of bile presence were elicited.

Nervous and muscular pains &c.—Vertigo, headache, muscular pains, and joints' pains' I have in the given typical case alluded to.

Delirium.—Two cases had *active* delirium, and both recovered—one was jaundiced. Otherwise, as the rule, delirium is no feature whatever of this especial fever. Moribund cases were confused in their ideas. I never saw any patient convulsed. I never witnessed retention of urine, involuntary micturition, or passage of fœces.

Epistaxis.—Three per cent had bleeding from the nose. We plugged the posterior nares at once, and this by means of a gum elastic catheter, and administered the perchloride of iron. It is very apt to recur.

General suffused hæmorrhage from the gums, occurred in two cases only.

Hæmorrhage from the bowels, occurred also but in two cases; it was easily arrested by lavements of cold water enemata, and the internal administration of gallic acid. One of these cases during convalescence had facial paralysis.

Duration of fever and stages.—I find from my notes, that the most frequent time for the manifestation of the fever was the forenoon, generally after morning meal. The remission would occur towards dawn next morning. Exacerbation coming on again towards 10 A. M. same day. Fourth day, man would be jaundiced. The seventh day be convalescent. Twelfth day, relapsed. During the earlier epidemic time, I took the fever to be intermittent, then it became, I thought, remittent, and some of the cases were even continued. I imagine it begins simulating an intermittent, goes through remittent, and culminates in some few cases in continued fever. The 7th day would shew the critical sweating, or more rarely, a diarrhœa with a falling pulse and returning appetite. Fatal cases occur from fourth to seventh day.

Relapse.—Three-fifths of the cases relapsed. 79 indeed became so far convalescent, and remained so, as to be discharged hospital, but came back again to hospital very soon after being discharged to be as bad again as ever they were before. Of these 79, 15 came back a third time.

Liability to second attack in successive epidemics.—Six prisoners who were ill of the contagious jaundice fever (relapsing fever) in 1864, were similarly seized in the epidemic under present report.

Contagion.—17 prisoners, and every free native attendant in the hospital, were at one time or another seized with the fever. Two burkandazes took it and died jaundiced.

Post Mortem examinations.—I had no time to make post mortem examinations.

Disinfecting agents.—MacDougall's disinfecting powder was extensively employed. It was scattered over all the patients, their clothing and bedding, and thrown up high into the wards, and floors leeped with a solution of it constantly. The dead were sprinkled with a solution of it, and the attendants, body-burners or grave-diggers, were well sprinkled with the powder; defœcations and urine were sprinkled with it and it was spread over the privies. Sulphur was burnt in all the wards in succession. The *powder* is very transient in its effect. It is a deodorizer more than a disinfectant.

The sequelœ of the fever were Atonic; Asthenic diarrhœa; Dysentery; Ophthalmia; Sloughing out of pieces of the tissue from the back of the leg (two cases); Odema of the feet; Arthritis; Parotitis (three cases) and Pemphigus (two cases). The ophthalmia is peculiar; a little of the cornea-proper tissue disappears, and the conjunction over such place will be seen loose and flaccid; if a convalescent have lachrymation—considerable flow of tears—by looking at the eye sideways, or moving the head about to get a good light, this sloughing cornea will inevitably be discovered; in a day or two the resulting leucoma is plain enough. Several cases with good careful nursing made fair recoveries. The epidemic has left its mark on many a prisoner by this ophthalmia leucoma. The bowel affections must not be treated with chalk mixture; it must be borne in mind that it is the diarrhœa or flux of debility of muscular atony, and nur-

sing is the chief and primary object—nursing and kitchen. One grain copper pills—gallic acid mixture—perchloride of iron—chloroform and camphor mixture (in tenesmus troublesome cases) are of service.* As in the epidemic of 1864, so in the one under present report, I can recognize no other disease than the relapsing fever of medical writers. Doctor Brown, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of this Division, suggested that I should draw out, on a large sheet of paper, the prominent symptoms of many cases, and then tally them with diseases that had some in common, and see what particular disease my own came nearest. I did this. The diseases that more or less by analogy brought themselves into such comparison, were typhus; pythogenic fever; remittent fever; yellow fever; and relapsing fever. † I placed in opposition my fever symptoms and its sequelæ; the majority tallied with those of relapsing fever. I am strongly of opinion that some name is required for this fever that shall prominently speak of its eminent characteristic—its rife contagious property—and therefore have myself reported and headed this paper as one describing an epidemic of "*contagious* jaundice fever" (Relapsing Fever).

In this place I may say that, during the progress of the epidemic we had one prisoner who died of small-pox.

Was a similar epidemic existing in the free population?

11. Was a similar epidemic existing in the free population? To ascertain this, I had lithographed in Oordoo a number of questions bearing on the points, and circulated them to all the thanadars in the Amballa, the Karnaul and Simla districts.

I have gathered from the replies that, in the North East part of the Amballa district—at Belaspore and Shadowara—a fatal fever "with yellow eyes" has been going on there since last *rains* up to February. A large town called Jugâdhree, and another—Ladwa—have also had the fever "with yellow eyes." Both the latter are also in the Amballa district. One of the questions put to the Thanadar was, "if fever with yellow eyes have occurred in any of your villages, towns or quarters of towns; have any persons been committed from such places to the Amballa jail." The returns from Amballa fail to shew any such connexion, and this question is always answered. On reference to the district map, continuity by proximity is observed between the towns above named. The Ladwa report says :—"others got bad again after getting better", "some had nose bleedings, others had bleedings from the bowels." From another place in this neighbourhood, the reporter sends in—"in July six men and two children were ill with fever; within a week six men had yellow eyes and died within seven days." From another :—"In February and March, two men died of a fever with yellow eyes; one of them four days after he was taken ill; another man, after the fever, went blind and eventually died. Another had dysentery after, and he died." Deafness is also reported as having been a sequela in the villages of the fever.

On translating the Karnaul returns to my questions, the first one to hand was from thana Rajound, where "during last autumn there was fever with yellow eyes in the villages." Villages are mentioned from which men had been committed. The Karnaul Police Officer's reply to my enquiry about the last October 7 thieves' gang says, that that gang were vagrants, but sent in from Thana Rajound. In four other places in the Karnaul district, this "yellow-eye-fever" is reported to have existed. Thus, then, the fever did exist among the free population.

Management of the epidemic.

12. How was the jail sickness managed by the local executive; what were the measures for arresting it? During the latter end of February and first early days, it was my fault that I did not at once recognize and positively decide that it was a contagious fever that was kindling very fast. I was very suspicious. On the 26th of February I had mentioned my anxiety at having an increasing sick list with occasional jaundice cases to the Inspector; at the same time I erred again in inducing him to believe that it was all due solely to a sudden increase

* On the *first* day I saw Shada, last December, I diagnosed "*rheumatic fever*" and so entered it in my Note book.

† There are very nice prescriptions for some of these in a formulary issued by Army Medical Department: 1865.

in the temperature of the weather.* I thought then, that the sudden burst of heat had developed some malaria, and in this view had extensively fumigated the whole jail. But on 5th March, I was alive to the danger—I had recognized the fatal—the contagious jail fever. On the 6th, I recommended to the Inspector and to the Deputy Commissioner (who was on tour in his district) an immediate move out—to relieve the jail to diminish the numbers of contagion-makers—to lessen the chance of infection by diluting such contagion with a hope of rendering it inert. I urged strenuously, that then was the time for action, and not when the men began to die off. I took steps the same day to prevent districts sending me transfers, and about this time communicated with all the neighbouring jails what was going on with me here. On 10th March, Doctor Farquhar visited the jail; he fully concurred in the necessity for moving a number of men out—mentioned this opinion to Colonel Taylor, the Commissioner of the Division. Colonel Taylor at once telegraphed to the Secretary to the Punjab Government, asking for sanction for the move. This was promptly granted. On the 11th we began to move out, and did not rest at this work till the remaining men had each 100 superficial space per man—till only the sick and convalescents, the life prisoners, the long terms, and sufficient men to work the jail remained in the Main jail. Some went out to camp, some to the neighbouring tahsil. But wherever they went—they took the fever—incubating in them—with them, and alike the tent man and the tahsil prisoner became as badly affected as if he had been a Main jail convict.

The Ghugger jail had become badly tainted. I did not wonder at this, as prisoner communication had been constant up to the time of the sickness out-break. This direct communication was now stopped.

The Commissioner had done for me all I had asked for. Still the admissions went on. The death list was creeping on. At the end of March there was no abatement. The prisoners were not sent to jail to die. More measures were called for. The Commissioner, in the early part of April, released unconditionally, those prisoners who were legally entitled to be released during the next six weeks ensuing. Long term prisoners who had six or three months to run were assisted to send for their friends to pay a substituted fixed fine for the remaining imprisonment. Some convalescents were released. Quarantine arrangements, at the instance of the Punjab Government, at the time of sanction by telegram, to these several measures, were put in force, to prevent such a large number of releases taking the infectious fever to their homes. About this time I had the men in eight different batches. The hill-men who seemed so prone to take the fever and prone too to die of it, the Commissioner had long ago moved away from the Main jail, and segregated them in the neighbouring garden.†

At the end of April—this fever began to abate at both jails, and is now extinct I trust.

The Main jail has been evacuated—abandoned. It has been cleansed and thoroughly purified. Body clothes and bedding have been washed in a solution of MacDougall's powder. We left the place in May, and returned and re-occupied it (the Main jail) when the "*rains*" began.

Points connected with the epidemic.

The first step of importance was the careful segregation of sick from healthy. The men one by one, were examined twice daily; a peculiar feature of this fever was, that I might examine a man at 6 A. M. and pass him as untainted, and while going round my wards a few hours later, this very man would be brought in after his breakfast with a swimming head and shivering. The manifestation of the fever is abrupt.

I found out that fleshy prisoners were more liable to succumb in a sudden unexpected manner, than spare men. It has more than once occurred, that I have considered a certain originally good-conditioned prisoner doing well, and no cause of anxiety to me; and, the while, being of this opinion, that his next door neighbour was in the greatest of peril; and at my next

* On the 13th of February, at sunrise, the thermometer was 46°, and at 2 P. M. in shade 62°. On the 25th of February, the thermometer was at sunrise 56°—at 2 P. M. in shade 79°.

† Subsequently, the Commissioner moved the Punjab Government for sanction to send our Hill-men to a Hill jail. This step was sanctioned, and the surviving hill-men (Pahároes) have left us for the Simla jail.

visit some hours later, the native Doctor has met me with the intelligence that the well-to-do convict patient had quite suddenly become worse, and died off; and that the bad case in the spare man was doing better.

As an antiperiodic quinine is no good at all, it is of no use whatever. I dosed all the prisoners round with it on three different occasions, determined to leave no step unturned that might *possibly* check the fever progress, this did not matter :—On went the admissions into hospital. Quinine mixture if strong, provokes hiccup. Decoction of bark is the better medicine in this sickness. The alkaloid is strong and bitter. There are properties connected with the decoction of bark that are of use with feeble men inclined to have bowel illnesses. When the fever approached continued fever, in anticipation of further bad symptoms, I applied blisters to the backs of the ears, and kept them open with the unguentum sabinæ.

Alkaline febrifuges long continued, do harm by weakening the patient. Every thing I did, as a physician, was conservative as to the physical powers. After all, kitchen and nursing, and in the first place, suitable food for weak people with easily excited stomachs, is the best aid to the doctor. Boiled rice was very obnoxious to the patients. Up country men do not seem to like it—at least the convict class does not appreciate it. Dahee with a little condiment, was much asked for. The patients were, as the rule, fed three times a day.

The Ghugger jail had neither so many jaundice cases nor deaths in proportion to its number treated for the fever, which *proportion* of *treated* quite equalled the admissions at the Main jail. The Ghugger men have better stamina; they are very short-termed prisoners. As they work hard at soorkhee, and on earth work, the jailor had his instructions never to send a prisoner with a white hair in his head there. They were then the pick of the physique of both jails. They work in the open. They had no high confining wall to their jail. They have the running Ghugger close by them. These circumstances will explain, why they suffered slightly in comparison with the men of the Main jail. I have made use of the Ghugger jail, of late, as a Sanitarium to the Main jail, and purpose continuing sending up there cases inclined to be chronic at the big jail hospital. Though I shall not to be able to send long-terms, lest they should make good their escape over a four-foot wall.

As this specific fever is rarely recognized when it occurs in isolated cases, I have asked for, and obtained the Inspector's sanction to my asking Medical Officers of jails sending me transfers of prisoners, to be kind enough to insert in the bill of health, that recently there has been no fever with jaundice within the transferring jail.

I endeavoured to trace all last December's Karnaul gang, but failed to do it. It is desirable, for purposes of statistics for obtaining exact information, as is required to make such a paper as this a good one, that large jails at any rate should have office establishments equal to keeping up for each prisoner, in a ledger of Convict History Sheets, the history of the convict life of all prisoners. I attempted it once, but could not do it single-handed. I suggested something of the sort in my Jail Medical Report for 1863.

Before closing, I would desire to shew the working of Quarantine in my jail. It is easy to shew that this or that system is bad. It is a pecuniary matter to provide remedies for all contingent possibilities. To obviate what will, I think, be considered a defect—a weakness in the following plan—I believe nothing short of a quarantine building of cells would do. I have discussed the subject with Dr. Brown, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of this Division. A, a new prisoner (or, say the Karnaul gang of last December), goes into the quarantine gang lot on the 15th of the month, for instance. A finds there, and associates with the new commitments that have come and gone into quarantine the previous 15 days (our quarantine term). A may be incubating a disease, and infect B who was in quarantine when A joined it. B's quarantine is up—say on the 17th. Tainted by A, B takes with him his incubating taint, and goes among the old prisoners in the body of the jail. B may possibly become a centre of contagion; or, again, A shewing no illness, and not on his arrival incubating a specific disease, stays on in the quarantine, and in addition to having been in association with the new men from 1st to 15th, comes in contact with, and sleeps in the same barracks as do the new commitments who come new to the jail, during A's quarantine; viz., from 15th to the 30th of our ima-

ginary month. A, untainted when he came into quarantine, may be infected by sleeping witq a new arrival of the 27th, and take such unmanifested disease into the body of the jail on completion of quarantine.

Notice of Officers.

14. It is with pleasure that I ask for permission to bring forward first class Native Doctor Shadee Shah's name for such protection as the Punjab Government and the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department may deign to vouchsafe to him. I bring this Native Doctor forward because he worked hard among the sick convicts when the epidemic was going on. He was true to his salt, and unwearied in his zealous, useful work. He was himself struck down twice with the fever. His able exertions saved many a poor prisoner's life. He was the kind, the humane friend of every caste alike. This Native Doctor is attached to the Amballa jail.

Names of officials who visited the jail during the epidemic.

15. During the epidemic, the jail was visited by the following officers.

On 10*th*, 16*th*, *and* 24*th March*, ...	Doctor Farquhar, Surgeon to the Viceroy.
On 12*th March, and* 7*th April*, ...	Colonel R. Taylor, C. B., C. S. I., Commissioner of the Umballa Division.
On 16*th March*, ...	Doctor Tucker, Surgeon Major, 22nd Punjab Regiment.
On 24*th March*, ...	Doctor Thompson, Surgeon Major, Royal Horse Artillery.
On 10*th April*, ...	Doctor Cunningham, Secretary Sanitary Commission.
On 10*th April, and* 20*th April*, ...	Doctor Campbell Brown, C. B., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Amballa Division.
On 14*th April*, ...	A. M. Dallas, Esquire, Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.
On 20*th April*, ...	Doctor John Murray, Inspector General of Hospitals, North Western Provinces and Punjab.

Inspector of Prisons gave every help.

16. Mr. Dallas, the Inspector General of Prisons of the Punjab, facilitated in every way, the conduct of the epidemic.

Doctor Cunningham, Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, suggested, at my request, the arrangement of this report.

Copy of a letter from T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to A. M. Dallas, Esquire, Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, No. 1583, *dated* 15*th December* 1866.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2553, dated 26th ultimo, transmitting copy of a report by Dr. Bateson, Civil Surgeon, in Medical and Executive charge of the Amballa jail, on the fever which occurred in that jail, at the commencement of the present year; the report which is a most interesting and valuable one, will be printed, as suggested; and I am further desired to communicate the following remarks and observations :—

2. It appears to be now satisfactorily established, from this and other reports, in regard to the epidemic fever which has caused of late such lamentable mortality in the population of some of our jails,

(1) That it is *exceedingly contagious*, and in some, if not in all cases, *has long periods of ncubation.*

(2) That it has prominent and distinctive features, such as the tendency to relapse, and the jaundiced appearance usually supervening.

(3) That as heretofore urged by the sanitary commission of Bengal, and by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in his review of the Jail Report of 1854, the disease is not generated in our jails, but imported from without.

3. From the above data, His Honor would draw the following conclusions :—

First. That the period of quarantine ordinarily prescribed in our jails (15 days), is insufficient; and that some more effective separation of prisoners, when in quarantine, than is at present enforced, is very necessary. It appears to his Honor to be essential, either that quarantine wards be formed of separate cells, as proposed by Dr. Bateson, or at all events that these contain so many separate wards as to admit of all the prisoners *brought in during a given period* (say 15 days) being kept entirely apart from all other prisoners for a term commencing with the close of the period in question, fully equal to the longest ascertained period of the incubation of the disease.

Secondly. That it is of very great importance that the existence or non existence of the disease in the locality from which a prisoner is brought should be ascertained as far as possible.

4. With this view, it appears desirable that the distinctive features of the disease be made as widely known as possible, not only to Medical and other Officers in charge of jails, but to all Officials engaged in the collection of sanitary statistics. I am accordingly to request that you will have a statement prepared, as soon as possible, for circulation and translation into the vernacular, describing the most prominent characteristics of the disease distinguishable by ordinary observers.

5. When the above statement is ready, His Honor proposes to circulate it generally, and to enjoin all Tahsildars, Police Officers, and heads of villages, to make an immediate report to head quarters of the appearance of the disease in question; and it may be desirable to insert an additional column in the tabular form prescribed for Mortuary Returns, expressly for the entry of cases of relapsing fever. Copies of such reports, and of the monthly mortuary returns of districts, should be immediately sent to the Medical Officer in charge of the jail; who will take measures accordingly to separate all prisoners received from an infected locality.

6. I am to request that you will give this subject your best attention, and should you concur in the above suggestions, take early measures to give effect to them so far as may be in your power. His Honor would further be glad to receive such suggestions and remarks as may occur to you for securing, in the most efficient manner, such points as require the special orders and sanction of the Government.

7. I am to request, in conclusion, that His Honor's special acknowledgments be conveyed to Doctor Bateson for his valuable report. Valuable as much for its candour, as for the facts recorded and for the graphicness of the narrative; and that the thanks of the Government be conveyed to Captain Tighe, Deputy Commissioner Amballa, for the active interest he has always evinced in cordially co-operating with and supporting the Executive Officer in charge of the jail. The merits and services of Native Doctor Shadee Shah will doubtless be brought to the notice of the proper Medical authorities through the regular channel, for such departmental notice as may be deemed fitting; but if it be suggested what rewards will be suitable for him and other members of the jail establishment who specially exerted themselves during the late epidemic, His Honor will be glad to take the recommendations into consideration.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 17TH JANUARY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH DECEMBER 1866.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Average.
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1	
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Fair.
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0	
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1	
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2	
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7	
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9	Unfavorable.
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·2	
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·3	
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2	
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Unfavorable.
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·0	
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6	
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9	
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	Unfavorable
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9	
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7	
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Unfavorable.
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·6	
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8	Unfavorable.
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3	
Ludianah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·2	Favorable.
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·9	
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
	December.									
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·4	
Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·1	
Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·3	
Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·0	Unfavorable.
Jullundhur,†	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9	Favorable.
Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2	
Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·5	
Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7	
Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	29·3	Favorable.
Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	
Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	
Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	
Dhurmsalla,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·7	Favorable.
Kangra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
Núrpur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8	
Hameerpur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·5	
Dehra,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·6	
Kulú,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·0	
Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	
Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3	
Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·6	
Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	Favorable.
Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	
Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4	
Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	Unfavorable.
Daskah,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	
Pusrur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	
Zaffarwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	
Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Unfavorable.
Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	Average.
Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	Unfavorable.
Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·4	Favorable.
Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	
Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	Favorable.
Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	Unfavorable	19
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		19
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5		21
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		20
Shahpore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	Unfavorable.	...
	Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8·2		19
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4		21¼
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		20¼
Multan, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Favorable.	14
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		15
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		15
	Lodhran,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		15
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		15
Jhung, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Unfavorable.	16
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		
	Shorkote,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Montgomery,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Favorable.	16
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
Mozuffergurh,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Favorable.	16
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		18[illegible]
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		17[illegible]
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Favorable.	17
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		2[illegible]
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		2[illegible]
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		1[illegible]
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		1[illegible]
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		1[illegible]
Bunnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		1[illegible]
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		1[illegible]
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		1[illegible]
Peshawar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.	
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
	Eusufzai,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Huzara, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·1	Unfavorable	
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·9		
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3		
Kohat, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3	Favorable.	

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

DEHLI RAILWAY.

Progress Report of platelaying for the month ending December 1866.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required.		Previously.		This Month.		Total.		REMARKS.
				M.	C.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From	0	0	Main Line, ...	63	...	1 0 0	3 40 0	6 0 0	...	7 0 0	3 40 0	
To	63	...										
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From	63	...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
To	127	...										
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From	127	...	Main Line, ...	63	24-45							
To	190	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From	190	24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
To	244	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From	244	24-45	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	6 0 0	30 43 31	...	...	6 0 0	30 43 31	
To Plus Curves at Junction	301	24										
			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	7 0 0	34 3 31	6 0 0	...	13 0 0	34 3 31	
			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71							
			Total, ...	346	50-41	7 0 0	34 3 31	6 0 0	...	13 0 0	34 3 31	

LAHORE,
11th January 1867.

Geo. Stone.
Offg. Chief Engineer.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

APPENDIX

TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 17TH JANUARY 1867.

Monthly Health Return of the ______________ *Lock-up, for the month of* ______________ 186 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13			14
											Ratio of			*No. of Lock-up Prisoners in convalescent gang.*			*No. of persons (not prisoners) in Lock-up Hospital.*
Total aggregate number in Lock-up, (both sick and well), who were confined and died during the month.	Daily average number of ditto.	Number of Lock-up prisoners in hospital, at the close of last month.	Number of admissions into hospital, during the month.	Total number of patients during the month, columns 3 and 4.	Number cured and discharged.	Number of deaths.	Total number of sick remaining in hospital on last day of the month.	Greatest number of sick in the month.	Number of convalescents unfit for hard labour.	Daily average of sick during month.	Sick to strength per cent.	Deaths to strength per cent.	Deaths to treated per cent.	Blind and infirm from age.	Lame and weak.	Lunatic.	Lunatic.

Civil Surgeon's Report of the Prisoners in the ______ *Lock-up.*

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No. and date of [Ci]vil Surgeon's In[sp]ection of Lock-up [gu]ards and prisoners			General health of the Lock-up prisoners.	Quantity and efficiency of the food supplied.	State of the Lock-up with regard to cleanliness, crowding and ventilation.	Classes of disease.	No. of patients treated during the month.	No. of deaths during the month.	No. remaining in Lock-up hospital on the last day of the month.
Date of inspection.	*No. of prisoners.*								
	Inspected.	Withdrawn for treatment.							
						Fever, Eruptive fever, Diseases of the brain, Diseases of the lungs, Diseases of the liver, Diseases of the stomach, and bowels, Diseases of the eyes, Epidemie cholera, Venereal diseases, Wounds and injuries,			

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 24TH JANUARY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH JANUARY 1867.

trict.	Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December and January. 31	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
í, ...	Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Average.	16
	Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
	Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		19
aon,	Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	32·6	Doubtful.	19½
	Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0		19½
	Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		21
	Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		22
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		20
aul, ...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	0·2	16·1	Unfavorable.	16
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	9·3		17½
	Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	17·5		16½
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		15
r, ...	Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Unfavorable.	15½
	Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	12·2		15
	Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		16
	Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15
	Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
uk, ...	Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	Unfavorable	16½
	Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		18
	Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		18
	Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		18
...	Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	14·1	Unfavorable.	9
	Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	F.	F. 0·3	...	0·3	14·9		10
	Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	3·3		10
lla,	Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	1·3	24·1	Unfavorable.	
	Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	25·8		
	Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	21·7		
	Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·6	23·9		19½
	Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	1·0	32·8		
	Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
anah,	Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·6	21·8	Favorable.	20
	Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	0·7	22·6		
	Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	1·0	14·4		

s.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December and January. 31	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·0	Unfavorable
ur,	Jullundhur,*	..	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	24·0	Favorable
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	19·6	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	21·8	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	0·3	21·0	
ore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	...	1·3	30·6	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·7	0·7	...	1·4	29·3	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	...	1·2	24·9	
...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	1·5	87·2	Favorable.
	Kangra,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	0·3	0·8	...	1·2	56·4	
	Núrpur,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	0·6	1·2	...	2·0	53·8	
	Hameerpur,†	0·4	...	...	...	0·2	1·2	...	1·8	27·3	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·7	...	1·3	36·9	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·8	0·3	...	1·1	32·1	
	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	24·5	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	13·4	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	24·0	
	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·5	30·3	More favorable.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·5	33·2	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·5	31·7	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	20·7	
re,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	...	0·6	24·3	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	4·0	...	...	4·0	35·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	1·5	0·9	...	2·4	25·8	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
..	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Very unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
e,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	0·9	20·6	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
ala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	Average.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	16·4	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	
li,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	14·8	Unfavorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	
..	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	26·6	Still fair.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. December and January. 31	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
ujerat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	28·0	Unfavorable	12
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	27·5		12
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	0·7	21·2		14
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		14
ahpore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	Unfavorable.	...
	Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2		20
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4		21
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		20¼
ultan, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Favorable.	15¼
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		16
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		16
	Lodhran,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		17
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		16
ung, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Unfavorable.	16¼
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		
	Shorkote,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
ontgo-mery,	Montgo-mery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Favorable.	16
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
ozuffer-gurh,	Mozuffer-gurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Favorable.	16
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		18
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		18
. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Favorable.	13
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		20
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		20
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		19
. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Good.	16
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		18
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		15
unnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	Favorable.	11
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		11
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		12
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		13
eshawar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.	16
	Khalsa Khat-tak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
	Dâudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
	Eusufzai,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
ohat, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3	Promise fairly.	18
uzara, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	20·5	Unfavorable	25
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·9		27
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	12·7		2[illegible]

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

LIST OF BOOK CIRCULARS ISSUED BY THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER AND BY THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1866.

Book Circular No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.*
		CIVIL.	
VIII	4th May,	Circular order of the High Court at Calcutta, relative to the grant of half-pay to peons while sick in hospital, or receiving medical aid at the hospital of the station, at which they are serving, circulated for information and guidance of Commissioners, &c., ...	254
IX	2nd June,	Rules published for regulating the practice and proceedings of all Civil Courts in the Punjab in the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction, ...	345
X	2nd July,	Attention of District Officers drawn to the provisions of Act XX. of 1866, Section 35, regarding authentication of powers of Attorney executed in territories not subject to the Act, ...	388
XI	2nd Ditto,	Attention of subordinate Courts called to the Circulars conveying instructions relative to the service of processes in Sind, and Judicial officers requested to conduct their correspondence with the Sind Courts in English, ...	389
XII	7th Ditto,	Rules made for regulating the practice and proceedings of the Chief Court in the exercise of its powers of removal and withdrawal of suits. ...	402
XIII	9th Ditto,	The practice believed to exist in some districts, of Tahsildars making the investigation in Civil suits, especially in those regarding land, and Deputy Commissioners passing the final orders, interdicted. But attention drawn to the power given to a Deputy Commissioner to withdraw any suit instituted in a Tahsil Court, and to try it himself or refer it for trial to any other Subordinate Court of competent jurisdiction, ..	403
XVII	14th Aug.,	The same Talabana to be levied on claims to, or objections to the sale of, attached property as is prescribed in Book Circular LVIII. of 1862, for execution of decree cases, ...	485
XVIII	15th Ditto,	Instructions issued for the exclusive employment at every Head Quarters' station, where it is practicable, of one or more officers in the investigation and decision of Civil suits, ...	511
XXI	18th Ditto,	Rules prescribed for the qualification and admission of proper persons to act as Pleaders in the Chief Court of the Punjab. (See Book Circular XXXIV. of 1866),	779, 805
XXII	18th Ditto,	Rules prescribed for the qualification and admission of proper persons to be Pleaders and Mooktars in the Courts Subordinate to the Chief Court of the Punjab,	528, 545
XXIII	20th Ditto,	Deputy Commissioners informed that the law laid down in Section 13, Act XIX of 1865, that "every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it," must be conformed to; and suggestions made for guarding against inconvenience,	393 Suplt.
XXIV	10th Sept,	Rules prescribed for fixing and regulating the fees payable as between party and party to an adversary's Pleader, in proceedings in the Courts of Civil Judicature subordinate to the Chief Court of the Punjab, ...	560, 782, 808

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of December 1866. From observations taken at Lahore, Jullundhur, Multan, Syalkot, Peshawar, Rawulpindi, Dera Ismael Khan, Sakesar, Simla, Jhelum.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
...	20th 29·54	29·40	30th 29·02	68·0	57·0	48·3	49·0	1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 26th, 27th, 110	9th 95·	107	5th, 29th 30th 78·	22nd 70	74·	10th 35	1st 48	41	33	57·5	None.	No special Prevailing Disease.	Cloudy days with variable wind up to the 14th, when the latter became more settled and from the westward. From the 26th to the end of the month, the days became again very cloudy, and the wind changed to an easterly direction. The barometer during the latter period fell greatly. The mean daily range of temperature was considerable.
ur, ...	20th 29·58	29·39	30th 29·17	63·3	50·4	39·3	42	1st, 118·	10th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 104·	107·8	1st, 82·	23rd, 68·	72·4	7th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 33·	1st 48·	37·8	34·8	55·1	...	A few cases of Opthalmia among children.	
...	20th 29·944	29·738	30th 29·426	66·3	53·2	42·4	42	27th 131·	14th, 21st, 120	123·6	5th, 82·	20th, 21st, 22nd, 71·	74·8	17th 31·5	28th 45·	36·9	37·9	55·8	...	None.	Wind very variable throughout the month. Days cloudy from 1st to 3rd, and from 11th to 15th, and from 25th to end of the month. From the 19th to the 24th the barometer stood very high, but from the latter date to the end of the month, it fell over half an inch.
t, ...	20th 29·80	29·53	30th 29·06	64·0	53·0	43·9	48·	1st 110·	9th 89·	102·7	1st, 83·	9th 68·	74·9	19th, 23rd, 24th, 32·	1st 31st 48·	37·2	37·5	56·0	...	None.	The wind was for the most part easterly in the morning, veering westward in the afternoon. Cloudy days from the 7th to the 13th, and from the 23rd to the end of the month. From the 20th to 31st, the barometer fell gradually, and on latter date a high wind with dust blew from the east from noon till evening.
war, ...		In accurate.		58·4	48·3	38·8	49		In accurate.		1st, 15th, 65·0	31st 51·0	62·5	19th to 26th 29·0	6th 43.0	33·4	27·1	47·4	...	Fevers.	Days very cloudy up to the 12th, after which they became very clear and bright up to the 25th. From the latter date to the end of the month, the days were more or less gloomy. There was a slight duststorm on the 30th. Wind variable.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—(*Continued.*)

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
Rawulpindi, ...	20th 28·60	28·434	30th 28·14	60·1	47·5	36·8	42	2nd, 126·5	29th, 94·5	120·3	28th, 77·7	29th, 67·9	73·1	19th, 20·0	28th, 34·0	26·0	47·7	49.5	None.	...	Wind very regularly westerly, up to the 26th, when it became more variable, while the barometer fell more than half an inch. From the 24th to the end of the month, the days were very cloudy.
Dera I. Khan,	20th 29·66	29·535	30th 29·32	66·4	51·8	40·0	40	7th 125·0	28th 104·0	117·0	5th 85·0	28th 67·0	76·3	19th to 23rd 29·0	13th 49·0	35·3	41·0	55·8	...	None.	Days cloudy during the end of the month, i. e., from 27th to 31st. From the 18th to 27th the nights were clear and frosty. Wind mostly northerly.
akesar and Shahpore, ...	No	observa	tions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
elum, ...	No	observa	tions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st, 10th 63·0	31st 58·0	60·3	20th 32·0	1st 41·0	35·4	24·9	47·5	...	No prevailing disease.	From the 25th to end of the month, the days were extremely cloudy; up to the former date, there was nothing in the weather to remark particularly upon. The temperatures have been registered from instruments placed in the hospital verandah.
la, ...	...	...	...	55·2	43·1	31·5	41	...	...	...	5th, 26th, 61·	20th 47·	52·9	17th 34·	5th 47·	39·6	13·2	46·2	...		Days clear up to the 29th, when a few clouds appeared. A slight shower of snow fell on the 30th. The temperatures have been registered from instruments placed in the dispensary verandah.

GENERAL REMARKS.

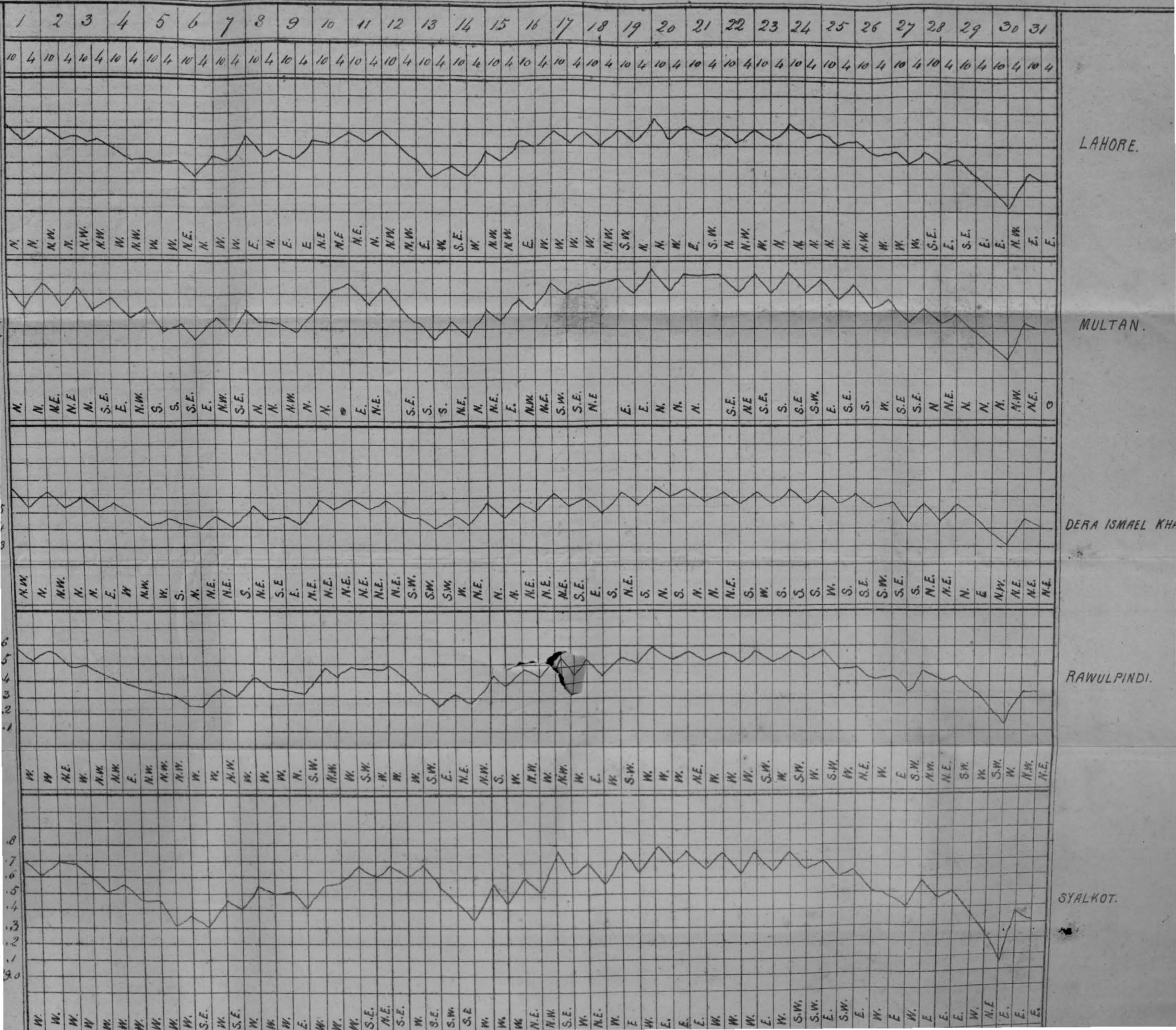
The difference in Mean Temperature for the two past months is as follows :—

		November.		*December.*		*Difference.*
Lahore,	...	66·5	...	57·5	...	− 9° for November.
Jullundhur,	...	65·6	...	55·1	...	−10°·5 Do.
Multan,	...	65·1	...	55·8	...	− 9°·3 Do.
Dera Ismael Khan,	...	65·5	...	56·8	...	− 9°·7 Do.
Sakesar,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawulpindi,	...	58·2	...	49·5	...	− 8°·7 Do.
Syalkot,	...	66·8	...	56·0	...	−10°·8 Do.
Peshawar,	...	57·2	...	47·4	...	− 9°·8 Do.
Jhelum,	...	56·9	...	47·5	...	−9°·4 Do.
Simla,	...	...	...	46·2	...	

A remarkably similar kind of weather has prevailed throughout the whole month in all the above stations, and a reference to the barometric and wind chart will show how much this would seem to have depended on the same causes throughout the whole province, viz., general disturbance of atmospheric pressure with variable winds.

Alex. Neil,
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

BAROMETRIC AND WIND CHART FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1866.



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 31ST JANUARY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH JANUARY 1867.

ict.	Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...	Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Unfavorable.	15½
	Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
	Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		19
n,	Gurgaon,* ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	32·7	Fair.	18
	Riwarí,* ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	37·2		18½
	Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		19
	Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		22
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	41·7		20
l,...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Unfavorable.	16
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3		17½
	Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		16½
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		15
...	Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Unfavorable.	15⅓
	Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2		15½
	Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		18
	Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15
	Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
...	Rhotuk,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	11·9	Unfavorable	16½
	Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		18
	Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17
	Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		17
...	Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Unfavorable.	9
	Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	15·1		12
	Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		12
	Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	Improved.	18
	Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·8		
	Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·7		
	Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9		
	Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·8		
	Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
h,	Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	Favorable.	20
	Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6		
	Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·4		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	48·4	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	1·0	48·5	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·6	
	Kussowlie,†	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	52·9	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·6	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·4	0·4	31·0	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	87·6	Favorable.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	56·7	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	54·1	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·9	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	32·7	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	30·5	Unfavorable.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	33·4	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	20·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·8	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Very unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	0·8	...	...	0·8	32·6	Average.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	16·7	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	9·9	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	15·4	Unfavorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	20·1	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	26·8	Below the average.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
jerat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	28·3	Improved.	...
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	27·8		12
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	21·6		14
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	11·1		14
hpore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·5	10·2	Unfavorable.	...
	Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	8·6		20½
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	9·8		21½
	Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	3·0		19¾
ltan, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·02	...	0·02	2·2	Favorable.	15
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	2·3		16
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	1·2		16
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	1·5		17
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	T. 0.1	...	0·1	2·3		16
ng, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	4·9	Favorable.	16½
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
ntgo-mery,	Montgo-mery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Favorable.	16
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
zuffer-gurh,	Mozuffer-gurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	1·1	Favorable.	16
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		18
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		18
I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	1·3	Favorable.	13½
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·4		20½
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	2·2		20
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	3·3		19
G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	3·9	Favorable.	17
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	8·0		18
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	4·9		15
nnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	7·7	Favorable.	11
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		11
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		11
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		12
hawar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Unfavorable.	16
	Khalsa Khat-tak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
hat, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	Slight	rain.	...	12·3	Fair.	17½
zara, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	0·5	1·2	23·7	Favorable.	25
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	0·7	18·6		27
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	1·3	2·0	14·7		29

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Return was received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 24th January 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
		December and January.									
		31	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Simla, ...	Simla, ...	...	...	...	...	Snow.	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgarh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·4	
	Burrowli, ...	...	...	...	...	1·7	0·1	...	1·8	47·9	
	Kotkhai, ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	32·6	

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 31st JANUARY 1867.

HAZARA FORESTS.

Extracts from a Report by Lieutenant H. Blair, Executive Engineer Hazara, on the Forests of that District.

NOTE.—*The portions relating exclusively to Conservancy arrangements, establishments, &c., have been omitted.*

An abstract is given showing the result of forest operations in the Hazara district since 1858, in which year there is no detail of the trees felled; the expenditure amounted to Rs. 975, of which Rs. 837 was for establishment, and the receipts from forest dues being only Rs. 641, showed a clear loss of Rs. 334; but ever since that year the receipts have always exceeded the expenditure until 1864-65, when the clear profit amounted to Rs. 7,855 and Rs. 11,128 were collected on account of the 10,726 trees felled.

*　　*　　*　　*　　*

From the map of Hazara, the following I calculate roughly to be the area covered by forest of any value:—

1st.—Moochpooree range, 50 square miles, 5 forest rangers allowed.

2nd.—Thundianee range, 10 square miles, 1 ranger.

3rd.—Beerun gullee and Meer Janee ranges, 15 square miles, 1 ranger.

4th.—Tarnawie range, 8 square miles, 1 ranger.

5th.—Balakote range, 9 square miles, 1 ranger.

6th.—Shinkaree range, 20 square miles, 1 ranger.

7th.—Khagan range, 40 square miles, 1 ranger.

8th.—Sherwan range, 4 square miles, 1 ranger.

9th.—Khanpoor range, 8 square miles, 1 ranger.

Total 164 square miles, for which 12 rangers and two jemadars, or an establishment of Rs. 116 per mensem, is at present sanctioned.

6. In naming the forests, I have adopted the nomenclature that has been used in the late Forest reports, although I understand in these returns a certain number of village lands are included in each forest limit, whereas I am guided by mountain ranges. By the Moochpooree forest I mean all the ground on this range of which the Moochpooree mountain is the summit, extending from Khyra gullee parallel with the Murree road as far as Bara gullee with its adjoining spurs of Mari, Kala Panee and others on the eastern slopes. All the numerous glens into the Hurro and Jhelum rivers are beautifully wooded; only a few deodár trees are left, some above Koondla near Durwaza Khus, a few well covered acres above the Lahoor village, and about 50 trees at Kala Panee and in the Numlee Maira ravine. Biár trees abound, although all the large ones on the Murree side of Koondla have been felled. The elevation is too high for cheer, but numerous other English trees grow. On account of the new road, this must always be the most important forest in Huzara, as all the timber for the large stations of Murree and Rawulpindee, chiefly biár, comes from this range, so the greatest care ought to be bestowed on its conservancy, and this can easily be done, as the road runs right through the heart of the forest. I would recommend that all the hillside above the road to half a mile below it, together with a similar width on the eastern slope of the range, and a strip three-fourth mile wide along the summit of each spur (only where wooded) should be taken up for a forest preserve. In all it would be about 25 square miles, without interfering with scarcely any cultivation in this whole tract; this I should like to see hedged in, cattle, and chiefly goats, excluded, but villagers might be allowed to cut the grass.

7. By the Beerun gullee forest I mean all the Mean Janee-ki-chowkee mountain and its spurs, extending from Bukkoti gullee *viâ* Lall Khan to the village of Puttan; these forests are large, and from their inaccessibility and the precipitous nature of the hillside, they will require little or no conservancy, for cultivation cannot encroach on them, nor does it pay to cut from this tract.

8. Thundianee forests are those on that range, and the majority of the trees noted in the Forest reports as felled in the Beerun gullee limit, are from the Thundianee hill. This forest contains much valuable timber; deodár is scarce; but there are good biár and other kinds of trees; the felling of timber for Abbottabad, during the last three years, has, in my opinion, been greater than the forest can stand without deteriorating, and for its conservancy I would recommend a

strip of land about 5 miles long, and one mile on each side of the hill, or about 10 square miles, to be taken in for Government preserve.

9. The name Tarnawie is applied to the wooded slopes of the hills from whose glens the Kotkay and Manglee streams take their rise, and the timber here is chiefly cut for burning lime and charcoal, although there are a few good trees as cheer and biár above Peer Khan-ki-Purdee by Merab; these woods are not valuable enough to have great pains bestowed on them, although care ought to be taken that they are not wasted.

10. I do not know what are the limits of the Shinkaree and Balakote forests; but all the low spurs of the high mountains of Ullae Mundear, independent country, from above Ghuree, past Balakote and round Shinkaree, are all well wooded, but chiefly with cheer; and up to the present time these forests have been little touched on account of the distance from any market; but now that the Pukli valley has all been brought into cultivation, the jungles will soon have to give way before its advance, and the only profitable way I see of bringing the wood into use, is by establishing a creosoting machine at Ghuree, and by floating the prepared Railway sleepers of cheer down the Nynsookh to Jhelum. Unprepared cheer would be profitable, supplied at Jhelum from this place at 5 feet to the rupee in any quantity.

11. Having described all the forests from Murree northwards, I now come to Khagan, of which so little was known when I came into Huzara, and even now no one has gone over the ground sufficiently to form any opinion of the extent of the deodár forests up there, for it is a task of no little toil and nerve to explore all these glens, and which my limited stay at Khagan prevented me from doing. On entering this narrow valley from Balakote, deodár in large quantities is to be seen high up the overhanging mountains, and Parus, the level on which deodár grows, is reached by the road. From Parus to Butterkundi, there is a great quantity of this valuable wood; I find that 7000 trees have been cut in the last seven years; of course those overhanging the river were first felled, and the cutting has chiefly been confined to two miles on each side of Jereid.

*　　*　　*　　*　　*

Nothing can be so easy as the conservancy of the Khagan forests, where from November to May, from six to seven months, the snow forms a certain guard; the villages are few and far between, with the mountain side too steep for cultivation. Nothing more is required but that Government should fix upon the number of trees that are to be annually felled. The cutting should only take place during one month, October, and that before the officer in charge of the forests; but let the trees be auctioned at an upset price, and let private individuals have all the trouble, gain or the loss from the timber trade down the Nynsookh; let the Conservancy officers be kept to their proper duties, and there will be no want of work, and private enterprize will find it profitable to work the magnificent forests in the Burun, Boonga and Mamoor streams, and as far up as Narung in the Nynsookh itself; but it must be remembered that in working this river, no more than one-fourth of the logs cut can be expected at Jhelum the first season. One thousand trees annually may be safely, I think, cut up in Khagan for some seasons to come, as I estimate the forest area to be a good 40 square miles.

12. On the west of Huzara, the forests are chiefly on the northern slopes of the Bahnigra mountain, which, I believe, is in the independent territory of the Tannawullee chief of Umb. There is also a small cheer forest on Billianee hill at Sherwan, the trees of which are so stunted and small, that they are only used for charcoal.

13. The Khanpoor forests is that tract in the Huzara Division that lies south of the Hurro river, and, on looking over the late Forest report, I am astonished at the number of cheer trees that have been felled. The two ranges of hills between Khanpoor and Rawulpindee district are covered with a thick jungle of small stunted trees, oak, phola (acacia), and olive, and from the Koa Dhurra hill above Shalditta there is a very extensive wood trade to Rawulpindi, as the consumption of firewood in that station must amount to 5,00,000 maunds and over annually, (the Commissariat alone take 1,50,000 maunds). Higher up the hills by Bugshai, there is a small cheer forest, about 8 square miles, with some fine trees in it; but I did not think it would have paid men to have cut them. I will enquire into it on my next visit, but from the returns it appears to be a new trade. This wood probably finds its way to Pindee by Syudpoor or Noorpoor. The timber that is sent down the Hurro is not cut here, but on the lower hills below Mari. As we live in the hope of seeing some day the Railway passing through the Margulla hills, this jungle will be a most useful one for the supply of firewood, so I would recommend that about 8 square miles of this present waste land along these hills, from Koa Dhurra to Bugshai, be kept as a Government rukh.

*　　*　　*　　*　　*

17. On considering what are the best rules for sale and felling, I would put a stop to the practice of having a fixed price for trees; or of allowing men to cut what they like, for there is no doubt that trees ought to be cut or ranged when the sap is down, about October, November to December; so I would only allow felling to take place in these months; the rangers to fix upon the trees to be felled and sold, all dry, fallen trees, and those that show decay in their topmost branches being the first to be marked for sale, and then all to be put up to auction at an upset price. The present arrangement of so much per tree certainly makes contractors fix upon the largest trees, but the tax is so small, that if the tree shows the slightest signs of rot in the centre, or is knotty, it does not pay to cut it up, and it is more advantageous to choose and pay the price of another tree, so hundreds are at present lying rotting in the forest; taking for instance the price of a plank, the market value is 8 annas, of this 3 annas and 6 pies goes for cutting, 2 annas for carriage, and 6 pies to the Government; so if the tax was raised from

Rs. 3 to 6 a tree, it would not interfere much with the present market price, and I feel certain that when sold by auction all trees would realize on an average over Rs. 5 a tree for biár, Rs. 10 for deodàr, and Rs. 3 for cheer; and I see no reason why, when the profit from the Khagan cuttings is greater than elsewhere, the royalty dues should be as low as Rs. 2 a tree. The settling the number and marking the proper trees to be felled in each forest would certainly be better done by an European.

18. Regarding what is to be done for reproduction, I can advocate no measure for sowing and planting, as nature does quite enough; and if goats and cattle are kept away, there will be no want of young plantations, for nowhere in Huzara have I seen any scarcity of young trees, but rather the contrary, and in some places they require judicious thinning out.

19. It is well to consider separately the destroyers of the forest; they are—1st, sawyers; 2nd, cultivators; 3rd, firewood sellers; 4th, Goojurs; and, 5th, tanners. The sawyers are certainly indispensable for supplying timber for building, and as they only cut the largest trees, so care is only required to see that they pay for all they fell. Cultivators certainly cut a number of young trees as bullies, for they cannot afford to saw their wood; and, as they pay nothing for the trees, they naturally cut the small ones; they are also extending their fields, so that is why I recommend a fixed tract as a Government forest to be preserved strictly and let them take the bullies they want beyond its limits. The firewood sellers are certainly having an easy time of it, for it is impossible to keep a good supervision over them; the honest men have only to pay 2 annas for the large elms, maples, horse-chestnuts and other trees from 1 to 2 feet in diameter, and which yield over 100 maunds of firewood. The villagers also take advantage of their privilege of cutting free of tax by taking in large supplies of firewood into all large towns; as an instance, the firewood from Gungui into Hurreepore pays little or no duty.

20. The Goojurs moving about in their small camps with their 2 to 500 goats appear a harmless inoffensive race, but they do immense damage to the forests, so ought to be prohibited from all the preserved grounds, for not only do the goats eat up every small shoot, but all the small trees are cut down by the shepherds on account of their leaves, and it is lucky that goats have not a fancy for any of the valuable pines, but maples, chestnuts, elms, suffer, and the tree most to be regretted is the ash. The tanners were given to destroying a large number of trees by barking them as far as they could reach, but I am glad to report that this objectionable practice is on the decrease, for they have now to buy and cut down all the trees they require, which prevents the former waste.

21. In conclusion, I beg to attach a list of the royalty dues at present collected, the revised rates I would recommend, and the works upon which the felled timber is chiefly used. The original list was framed by Major Adams and myself when little was known of the woods and the use they were put to; but from examining the abstracts of the felling in the last 4 years, knowing from experience the size of the trees, and the value of the wood, none of my revised rates can be considered expensive, nor will the felling be lessened by increasing these royalty dues.

List of royalty dues at present collected in the Huzara Division, and those now proposed.

Names of trees. Vernacular.	Names of trees. Botanical.	Present rate. Rs.	Present rate. As.	Proposed rate. Rs.	Proposed rate. As.	Purpose for which chiefly used.
Diár, ...	*Cedrus deodara,* ...	5 & 2	0	8 or 10	0	House-building and bridges.
Biár, ...	*Pinus excelsa,* ...	3	0	5	0	Ditto ditto.
Cheel, ...	*Pinus longifolia,* ...	1	0	3	0	Ditto ditto.
Súm, ...	(Ash) *Fraxinus koribanda,* ...	6	0	6	0	For oars and cart-shafts.
Toon, ...	*Cedrela toona,* ...	6	0	6	0	Furniture; but wood very rare.
Kungur, ...	*Cedrela,* ...	2	0	4	0	Ditto, and all hardwood purposes.
Akhrôt, ...	(Walnut) *juglans,* ...	2	0	4	0	Ditto.
Drawi, ...	*Cedrela,* ...	2	0	4	0	Ditto; a coarse kind of toon.
Damun, ...	...	2	0	2	0	Fodder for buffaloes.
Barungee. ...	(Oak) *quercus ilex,* ...	2	0	3	0	Charcoal.
Toot, ...	(Mulberry) *morus,* ...	1	0	2	0	Curbs for wells and agricultural implements.
Paludar, ...	*Picea webbiana,* ...	1	0	2	0	Just begun to be used for building.
Ban-khor, ...	(Horse-chestnut) *pavia,*	0	8	1	0	Turning basins.
Phola, ...	*Acacia modesta,* ...	0	8	0	8	Charcoal.
Rinj, ...	*Quercus incana* (oak),	0	8	1	8	Ditto.
Korw, ...	(Olive) *olia,* ...	0	4	0	8	Villagers' huts and ploughs.
Loonee, ...	(Plum), ...	0	2	0	8	Beautiful wood for shafts and handles, but small.
Khair, ...	...	0	4	0	4	Firewood.
Kundur, ...	...	0	2	0	4	Ditto.
Birmee, ...	(Yew) *taxus baccata,*...	0	4	2	0	Furniture; the trees are of good size.
Umlôk, ...	(Ebony) *diospyros lotus,*	0	4	2	0	Fruit-tree.
Bhulkureer, ...	...	0	2	0	4	Firewood.
Bunkow, ...	*Olia,* ...	0	2	0	8	Ploughs and firewood.
Kalakát, ...	Cherry, ...	0	2	1	0	Turning and firewood.
Sureen, ...	Willow, ...	0	4	0	8	Charcoal.
Bir, ...	Elm, ...	0	2	0	8	Charcoal.
Khye, ...	Maple, ...	0	4	0	8	Charcoal.
Turkona, ...	Planis, ...	0	2	0	8	Firewood.
Pulack, ...		0	2	0	8	Firewood.
Lime-kiln, ...	...	2	0	*Nil.*		These two taxes are very troublesome, and the receipts are mainly collected from the Department Public Works; I should like to see them done away with; let firewood be taxed at some fixed rate per load, and not an uncertain rate per kiln; for all kilns are not the same size.
Soorkhee-kiln,	...	1	0	*Nil.*		

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 31ST JANUARY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH JANUARY 1867.

...strict.	Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...i, ...	Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Unfavorable.	15¾
	Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
	Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		18
...gaon,	Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Unfavorable.	18
	Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2		18
	Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		19
	Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		21
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	41·7		20
...aul, ...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...ar, ...	Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Unfavorable.	15½
	Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2		16
	Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		17
	Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15½
	Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
...uk, ...	Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	Unfavorable	16½
	Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		17½
	Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17
	Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		18½
...	Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Unfavorable.	9
	Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1		11
	Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		9
...lla,	Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	Improved.	18
	Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·8		
	Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·7		
	Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9		
	Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·8		
	Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
...anah,	Ludianah,*	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	22·0	Favorable.	21
	Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6		
	Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	14·5		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·4	
	Burrowlí,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	48·6	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	0.6	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·8	34·4	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·9	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	0·04	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·1	24·7*	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	19·7	
	Nawashahar,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·1	21·9	
	Nakodar,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·2	21·2	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	31·2	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
	Gurshankar,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·3	23·0	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	1·2	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	1·4	89·0	Favorable.
	Kangra,† ...	0·8	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·9	57·6	
	Núrpur,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	1·0	55·1	
	Hameerpur,†	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·3	27·6	
	Dehra,† ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·1	37·0	
	Kulú,† ...	0·4	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	33·6	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·5	Unfavorable.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·4	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·8	
	Pathánkote,†	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	26·3	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Average.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	15·6	Unfavorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·1	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	Snow fell.	...	...	28·6	Favorable.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·8	Unfavorable.
	Chakowal,†	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	9·7	

* Note.—The fall on the 4th January was erroneously put down at 0·1. It should have been 0·7. The Total fall has been corrected accordingly.

[Dist]rict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
t, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	Improved.	...
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8		13
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6		14
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1		14
re,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·2	Unfavorable.	...
	Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		20
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·8		20
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		20
, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Favorable.	15
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		16
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		18
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		17
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		16
...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9	Favorable.	17
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		
	Shorkote,† ...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	1·9		
o- ,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Favorable.	16
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
er- ,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Favorable.	16
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		18
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		18
han,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Favorable.	17½
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0		18
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		15
o, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	Favorable.	11
	Lakki,† ...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	4·8		11½
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		12
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		12½
ar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Unfavorable.	16
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3	Favorable.	18½
, ...	Abbottabad,†	0·3	...	F.	F.	F.	...	...	0·3	24·0	Favorable.	25
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6		27
	Manserah,†	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	15·2		27

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 31st JANUARY 1867.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of December 1866. *Miles open* 253.			Corresponding Month of 1865. *Miles open* 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	31,841	..	9	28,899	12	10
Goods and Minerals, ...	40,774	7	11	63,053	10	10
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,211	4	1	1,750	12	8
Total, ...	73,826	12	9	93,704	4	4
Total Traffic from 1st July 1866, to above date, ...				4,51,996	0	10
Ditto 1st July 1865, corresponding last year, ...				4,10,238	11	0

G. Finch,

Asstt. Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore, 16*th January* 1866.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 7TH FEBRUARY 1867.

MEMORANDUM ON PETROLEUM IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF FUTTEHJUNG, DISTRICT OF RAWULPINDI.

The following communications from the Chemical Examiner Lahore, reporting on this petroleum, are published for general information:—

(A previous Memorandum on petroleum, in the Rawulpindi District, is published in the *Punjab Gazette* Supplement, February 5, 1862.)

NOTE.—No wells have yet been sunk to the main reservoir of the petroleum occurring North of the Salt Range (if such reservoirs there are) as may be presumed to be the case, and the oil heretofore obtained is merely what has exuded from the surface soil, saturated apparently in places by supplies which have risen up through natural orifices in the rock or subsoil overlying the main supply.

Copy of a letter from the Chemical Examiner, Punjab, dated 12th October 1866, to the Secretary to Government of Punjab, Public Works Department.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter, No. 99C, dated July 19th, and of the petroleum referred to in it, and to state concerning the latter, that I find it to be as follows:—

A greenish black fluid when examined in mass, but greenish red when looked at in thin layers, with a peculiar, rather unpleasant smell. Its specific gravity is 931. It is not very inflammable, as it may be heated up to the temperature of 220°, or above the boiling point of water, without catching fire, even when a light is brought near it; but at 230°f. it catches fire from any naked flame, and burns with a bright white light, giving off an abundant black smoke, which settles on any cool surface, forming carbon or lamp black mixed with water. This proves that the substance is composed of carbon and hydrogen, but that it contains no oxygen, is shown by the fact that not only is the metal potassium not ignited by contact with this petroleum, but that even if globules of potassium are thrown into a vessel containing both petroleum and water, they will be ignited by contact with the water, but immediately extinguished on rising into the petroleum.

The above experiment indicates that petroleum has great power in preventing oxidation in metals, or rusting, as it is called, when referring to iron, and combined with its oily qualities, indicates that it would be useful in lubricating machinery and preventing the corrosion of iron, and it has been found useful for lubricating machinery in America.

If the petroleum is heated to 230°f., it will take fire on a light being applied, and burn with a bright flame, giving out much heat; this flame is not easily extinguished by the addition of water, but can be at once arrested by covering over the vessel, and thus stopping the influx of air. Petroleum has been largely used as a fuel in steamers. It is stated in the *Scientific American*, that the volume of flame of petroleum was so great as to pass entirely through the tubes of the boiler and heat the smoke pipe, red hot, for several feet from the base.

The time of generating steam from water of equal temperature to 20lbs. pressure above the atmosphere, was for the oil, an average of 20 minutes, and for the coal, 60 minutes, or in favor of the oil, 114 per cent. One of our iron-clads, by its successive use, would be able to keep the sea, under steam, three times as long with less labor and greater convenience, as compared with the use of coal—equal weights of each on board being considered.

It is also stated that a frigate which can carry 10 days' coal costing about £1,000, could carry 20 days' petroleum costing £500.

If the petroleum be carefully distilled, a clear reddish fluid comes over, from which, if shaken with 5 to 10 per cent. of strong sulphuric acid and then allowed to rest for 24 hours, a dark fluid subsides, and the upper liquid becomes yellow; if this is then mixed with caustic lime and distilled, a nearly white volatile oil passes over, which has the appearance and all the properties of kerosine, and might be burnt, instead of that substance, in the proper lamps.

It is stated in the papers that kerosine lamps are ordered to be used in barracks in Bengal, and it is, without doubt, a clear, brilliant light, and economic when the kerosine is procurable at a low price.

If the petroleum is allowed to flow slowly into an iron vessel heated to nearly redness, it is rapidly converted into a pure carburetted hydrogen gas, which burns with a bright white flame; this I have prepared, and find that the process can be easily performed. It is stated also that the residue, after gas so obtained, contains much paraffine, and may be used for the preparation of candles, but I have not yet succeeded in effecting this, as it requires extreme cold to separate the paraffine.

It is also stated, with respect to the American petroleum, that paint oils and varnishes are also prepared from it, and the benzine (*i. e.*, the liquid called kerosine) is used as a substitute for oil of turpentine. Some of the most beautiful and durable colors now worn, are obtained from the waste petroleum, after refining, and after the separation of the Naphtha; it has likewise been found a valuable substitute for pit oil in tanning, and produces a better and stronger quality of leather.

It is also recommended in medicine, to be used in skin diseases, and it has been employed at the hospital under my charge, with good effect in some of these. Mixed with powdered kunkur, it forms a solid substance which does not melt in a fierce sun, but can be spread by a red hot iron into a smooth surface, impervious to water—this deserves a trial on a roof, with respect to its powers of rendering houses waterproof in the Punjab, and if sufficient petroleum be sent, I will have much pleasure in superintending this.

In cold climates, petroleum, boiled and mixed with lime, is used as a pavement, but I greatly doubt its applicability to this use under the burnig sun of the Punjab.

Lastly, I would state that I believe there is little danger in storing petroleum of this kind, since it is stated that petroleum which does not ignite when poured on water heated to the temperature of 200°, and a flame applied, may safely be kept, while the specimen sent to me did not ignite even at 220°,—but it is possible that other specimens may be more combustible than the above sample. The experiment of pouring the oil on boiling water, and applying flame to it, can, however, easily be tried.

Copy of a letter from the Chemical Examiner, Punjab, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department, dated 21*st December* 1866.

"The constituents of American petroleum are numerous compounds of hydrogen and carbon, similar in composition to marsh gas, but most of them are liquids. It also contains paraffine, a solid of the same nature.

The hydrocarbons are as follows:—C standing for carbon, and H for hydrogen.

			Specific gravity.	Boiling point.
Hydride of Ethyle,	C 4,	H 6,	Gas.	
Hydride of Propyle,	C 6,	H 8,	Gas.	
Hydride of Butyle,	C 8,	H 10,	600	39·2
Hydride of Othyle,	C 10,	H 12,	628	86·
Hydride of Caproyle,	C 12,	H 14,	669	154·4
Hydride of Oenonthylene,	C 14,	H 16,	669	198·
Hydride of Capryle,	C 16,	H 18,	726	242·
Hydride of Elaene,	C 18,	H 20,	741	278
Hydride of Paramylene,	C 20,	H 22,	757	320
Unnamed.	C 22,	H 24,	766	361
Unnamed.	C 24,	H 26,	776	392
Unnamed.	C 26,	H 28,	792	422
Unnamed.	C 28,	H 30,	not ascertained.	464
Unnamed.	C 30,	H 32,	not ascertained.	500

Beside these, it contains paraffine, a solid hydrocarbon, which varies in composition, but is usually C 54. H 56.

It always contains two proportions of hydrogen more than the proportions of carbon, as the above series of liquid hydrocarbons do also.

2. I regret that I have not the means of separating these various substances at present, but from the different temperatures at which the Punjab petroleum boiled, and the fact that it contains carbon and hydrogen only, there is a great probability that most of these hydrocarbons would be found in this petroleum, with the exception of the first three.

These all boil at a very low temperature, and are inflammable at the ordinary temperature of the air. I have never found any such vapours given off from the petroleum sent to me, but as that has probably been obtained from the surface, and therefore exposed to the high temperature of our summers, it is probable that the liquids which boil below 112°, would be driven off, and it is quite possible that such easily inflammable vapours might be found in petroleum taken from a greater depth in the earth."

(Signed) T. E. B. Brown, M. D.,
Chemical Examiner, Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 7TH FEBRUARY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JANUARY 1867.

...ct.	Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January. 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...	Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Unfavorable.	16
	Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
	Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		18
a,	Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Unfavorable.	18
	Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2		18
	Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		18
	Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		21
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		18
,...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Unfavorable.	16
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3		17
	Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		18
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		15
...	Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Unfavorable.	15½
	Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2		16
	Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		17
	Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15½
	Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
...	Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	Unfavorable	16½
	Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		17½
	Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17½
	Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		18
...	Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Unfavorable.	9
	Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1		10
	Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		9
	Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	Unfavorable.	18
	Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·8		
	Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·7		
	Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9		
	Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·8		
	Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
h,	Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	Favorable.	20½
	Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6		
	Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January. 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		52·9	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·9	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·2	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·0	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89·0	Favorable.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·6	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·0	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·6	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·5	Unfavorable.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·4	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·8	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Average.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·6	Improving.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·1	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·8	Unfavorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	

strict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. January. 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
rat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	Improved.	13
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8		13
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6		14
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1		14
pore,	Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·2	Unfavorable.	18½
	Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·8		20
	Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		20½
n, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	F.	F.	F.	...	...	2·2	Favorable.	15
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		16
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		18
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		17
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		16
g, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9	Unfavorable.	17
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		17
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		17
go-ry,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Favorable.	
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		16
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
ffer-rh,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Favorable.	16
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		18
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		18
Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Fair.	17½
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0		18
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		15
oo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	Favorable.	11
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		11
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		10½
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		12
war,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3	Favorable.	16½
ra, ...	Abbottabad,†	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	...	24·0	Unfavorable.	24
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	19·0		26
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2		27

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 31st January 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
		January.									
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Kurnaul,	Kurnaul,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Unfavorable.
	Gharounda,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	
	Panipat,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5	
	Kythal,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2	
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·4	Favorable.
	Kulachi,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
	Bakkar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	
	Leia,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 14TH FEBRUARY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD FEBRUARY 1867.

...ict.	Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January and February 1867. 28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...	Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Unfavorable.	15½
	Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		17
	Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·1		18
...on,	Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Unfavorable.	17½
	Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2		18¾
	Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		18½
	Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		21
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		18
...ul,...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Do.	16
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3		17
	Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		16
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		15
..., ...	Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	Unfavorable.	16
	Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2		15
	Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		17
	Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		15
	Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
...k, ...	Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	Do.	16½
	Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		17½
	Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17
	Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		18
...	Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Unfavorable.	9
	Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1		11
	Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		10
...lla,	Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	Unfavorable.	17½
	Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	25·9		
	Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·3	22·0		
	Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	·2	24·1		
	Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	32·9		
	Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
...nah,	Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	Favorable.	20½
	Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6		
	Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January and February 1867. 28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
imla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Snow.	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Snow.	...	48·4	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·6	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·4	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	Snow ·3	·3	53·2	
ullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	22·0	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·2	
oshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·0	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	25·1	
angra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received yet.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
mritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
yalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·5	Unfavorable.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·4	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·8	
urdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·8	
	Patháńkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
ahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
rozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
ajeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	Unfavorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	·5	...	...	...	...	·5	10·4	
wulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·4	0·5	1·1	16·7	Improving.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	20·3	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	Average.
elum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·8	Unfavorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January and February 1867. 28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...jerat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	Unfavorable.	13
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8		13
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6		14
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1		12
...hpore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·2	Very Unfavorable.	19
	Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6		
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·8		18
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		20
...ltan, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Favorable.	16
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		17
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		17
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		17
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		16
...ng, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9	Not very favorable.	15
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
...tgo-mery,	Montgomery,*	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Favorable.	
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		1[illegible]
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
...uffer-gurh,	Mozuffer-gurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Un-favorable.	1[illegible]
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		1[illegible]
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		1[illegible]
...I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received.	
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	4·2	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0		1[illegible]
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		1[illegible]
...nnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		1[illegible]
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		1[illegible]
	Cutchee,† ...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	3·7		1[illegible]
...hawar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received.	
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...at, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	Slight rain.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3	Average.	1[illegible]
...ara, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	Snow. 0·7	F. 0·1	F.	F.	...	...	0·8	24·8	Favorable.	2[illegible]
	Harripore,†	...	0·2	0·4	...	...	0·6	...	1·2	20·2		2[illegible]
	Manserah,†	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	15·7		2[illegible]

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 7th February 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. January. 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Simla,	Simla,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgarh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·4	
	Burrowli,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·6	
	Kotkhai,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·4	
D. I. Kham,	D. I. Khan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	Favorable.
	Kulachi,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
	Bakkar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	
	Leia,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	
Peshawar,	Peshawur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Not favorable.
	Khalsa Khatak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	
	Daudzai,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7	
	Duaba,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	
	Hashnagar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7	
	Eusufzai,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4	

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 21ST FEBRUARY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH FEBRUARY 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February 1867. 4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Very unfavorable.	14¾
Larsoulí,† ...	T.	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	13·6		16
Ballabgarh,†	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	31·5		18
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Unfavorable.	17½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	37·6		18
Palwal,* ...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		18
Núh,* ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	16·4		19
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Do.	16½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3		16½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		16½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	16·4		16
Hissar,† ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	10·8	Unfavorable.	16
Hansí,† ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	12·5		
Bhewaní,†...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	8·8		
Burwala,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	8·1		
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		
Rhotuk,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	Do.	16½
Guhána,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		17
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		17
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		18
Sirsa,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Unfavorable.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1		17
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	3·3		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	Unfavorable.	12
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	26·1		
Rúpar,† ...	...	2·0	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·1	24·1		
Khurrur† ...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	24·6		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·1	0·4	33·3		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·6	15·9		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·3	0·3	22·3	Favorable.	19½
Samrala,† ...	...	T. 1·2	...	...	...	...	T. 0·1	1·3	23·9		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February 1867. 4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th	10th.	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	Snow.	Snow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Favorable.
	Kotgarh,† ...	Snow.	Snow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·4	
	Burrowlí,†...	0·6	1·1	0·8	0·1	...	...	0·6	3·2	51·8	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	1·8	36·2	
	Kussowlie,†	...	1·2	·5	...	...	...	...	1·7	54·9	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	25·0	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	19·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·5	22·5	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	21·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	T. 0·4	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·7	31·9	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
	Gurshankar,†	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·8	23·8	
	Unah,† ...	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	0·2	1·6	26·7	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	0·4	0·9	...	...	...	0·9	0·4	2·6	92·1	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	0·6	1·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·0	59·6	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·8	55·9	
	Hameerpur,†	0·1	1·2	0·3	...	...	...	0·2	1·8	29·9	
	Dehra,† ...	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·1	39·2	
	Kulú,† ...	0·3	0·1	0·2	...	0·7	...	0·7	2·0	38·5	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	23·5	Indifferent.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	25·0	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	25·1	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	13·8	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	0·9	24·9	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	30·8	Unfavorable.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	33·7	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	32·2	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	21·3	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	24·6	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	36·2	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	26·7	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	5·0	34·1	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	0·8	16·9	Unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozépore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	Unfavorable.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	32·2	Unfavorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	16·9	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·2	10·6	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	...	0·4	0·6	17·3	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	0·1	...	...	..	0·6	0·1	0·8	21·1	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·2	27·0	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	9·8	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February 1867. 4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th	10th.	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Gujerat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	28·5	Favorable.	13
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	28·0		13
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	21·7		14
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	11·3		12
Shahpore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	10·6	Not Favorable.	...
	Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	9·0		17
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	10·2		19
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	3·3		18
Multan, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Unfavorable.	16
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		17
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		18
	Lodhran,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·6		17
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		16½
Jhung, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	5·3	Favorable.	15
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	2·2		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Montgomery,	Montgomery,*	...	T.	T.	...	...	T.	...	...	4·1	Favorable.	16
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	T.	...	4·9		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
Mozuffergurh,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	A few drops.	...	...	...	1·1	Unfavorable.	16
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	Drops.	...	...	1·1		18
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		18
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received.	
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Do.	Do.
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bunnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·2	8·9	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	...	2·0	6·8		1[illegible]
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		1[illegible]
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		1[illegible]
Peshawar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·2	...	0·5	3·7	Favorable.	1[illegible]
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	0·3	...	0.4	1·3	2·0	8·3		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	1·0	1·5	6·2		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	0·3	...	1·0	...	1·3	4·2		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	4·2		
	Eusufzai,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Kohat, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	1·3	...	1·4	13·7	Moderately favorable.	1[illegible]
Hazara, ...	Abbottabad,†	F.	Snow. 0·3	Snow. 0·2	Snow. 1·2	0·3	...	Snow. 0·9	2·9	27·7	Favorable.	2[illegible]
	Harripore,†	...	0·2	...	0·6	0·7	...	1·4	2·9	23·1		2[illegible]
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	0·5	0·7	...	1·0	2·2	17·9		[illegible]

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

5. The remedy for the state of things described in paragraph 15, is punishment for commission of nuisance.

6. If, as pointed out in paragraph 19 to 24, the whole of the local traffic between Multan and Rajghat will be secured by the construction of a branch one mile in length to the Hurm gate of the city, the subject is worth early consideration by the Agent, from whom a report should be called for, together with the views of the Chief Engineer and Traffic Manager.

ORDERED.—That copy of the above, with copy of the Inspection Report, be forwarded to the Agent for his information and guidance.

Ordered also that copy of the above, and of Inspection Report, be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

Ordered also that these papers be printed in the Supplement to the *Punjab Gazette.*

H. DRUMMOND, *Lieut. Col.*, R. E.,
Under Secy. to Govt. Punjab, P. W. D., Railway Branch.

LAHORE,
The 16th February 1867.

Inspection Report of the Punjab Railway, by Lieut. Conway-Gordon, R. E. Assistant Consulting Engineer to Gvernment Punjab.

Dated Lahore, January 23rd, 1867.

1. The Assistant Consulting Engineer has the honor to forward for the information of the Punjab Government, the following observations suggested during the quarterly inspection of the Punjab Railway, made by him in company with the Assistant Traffic Managers, Messrs. Allen and Strofton, on the 14th, 16th and 17th instant :—

AMRITSAR TO MULTAN.

New works.

2. The excavations for the foundations of the new Bridge at the 19th mile, Lahore and Amritsar line, are made, and part of the concrete laid down, and from the satisfactory way in which the work is being conducted there is every probability of the whole bridge being shortly completed.

3. The Road Station at Khana is nearly completed.

4. The Raiwind goods-shed has been completed, and is now ready for the use of the Traffic Department. The quality of the work in both cases is good.

Permanent way.

5. The permanent way throughout the line is in excellent condition, but little difference in the smoothness of the travelling was felt on the train passing from the wooden to the iron sleepers, the additional jarring on the pot-sleepers being almost imperceptible.

Fencing.

6. The fencing along the line is in good order and complete throughout.

Bridges.

7. On the Lahore and Amritsar section, the copings and parapets of many of the smaller bridges and culverts are slightly in need of repair, the bricks at the corners having worked loose, and in some cases come away. The damage is but trivial, and little more than unsightly; still it would be as well for this to be repaired before it spread further.

8. The quarters for the Station-master are here hardly large enough to accommodate a married man, besides being inconveniently arranged, the exit from the station being between them and the servants houses, only two in number. The Station-master accordingly lives outside the Station at a short distance; and considering the few trains that come in and go out, the arrangement for the present may be recommended.

Amritsar Station.

The quarters expressly provided for the Station-master therefore being vacant, have been handsomely furnished for the Agents private use.

The 1st and 2nd class Waiting rooms are unfurnished.

9. The Station is kept in good order in every respect, and there is nothing further worthy of remark except that it would be desirable to provide a few inexpensive quarters for the Native porters and police who at present reside in the city,—a most inconvenient arrangement, when it becomes necessary to run any special goods trains.

10. Additional accommodation for the Telegraph Signallers is imperatively necessary at this station; the way in which they are now quartered being in violation of every law of decency and health. At the time of the undersigned's visit, three of the Telegraph Department Employes were huddled together in one room, a fourth sleeping in the office itself, with one bath-room in common.

Montgomery.

11. There are two refreshment-rooms at this Station, originally intended for 1st and 2nd class passengers, but this arrangement has merged into the one being used as a luncheon room for all European passengers going through, and the other merely as a bar for the drivers and guards. These rooms are both unfortunately of the same size, the former being as much too small for the purposes required as the latter is too large. It would be an improvement to throw an arch into the partition wall between them, and use portion of the nominal 2nd class room as additional accommodation for the passengers' refreshment room.

12. At the recommendation of the Deputy Consulting Engineer in his Report of last quarter, a building has been designed to contain a Library and Swimming bath for the use of the Railway officials at this Station, and as the estimated cost has lately been sanctioned by Government, it is hoped that a few months will see the building completed.

Multan Station.

A large quantity of material has been collected for the building of the Station.

Minor Stations.

13. A great many of the waiting-rooms at the minor stations look bare and uncomfortable, the floors generally destitute of matting, and the furniture poor and meagre.

In some cases (Wanradharam and Tatteepoor) the waiting-rooms are totally unfurnished, the furniture being either not supplied, or else in use in other portions of the Station. In others (Raiwind and Cheechawutnee) the waiting-rooms are occupied by the Railway Employes for want of proper accommodation elsewhere.

This is also partly the case in both the Meean Meer Stations, where the ladies room is taken up for other purposes.

14. No screen walls for Natives to retire behind are as yet provided at Okara or Wanradharam, but at the same time it was observed that those already constructed at other Stations were but little made use of by the Natives.

15. At Okarah, the screen wall to the European necessary requires to be slightly raised, for as it is, a passenger standing on the platform at a higher level than the site of the building, can command the inside.

16. Since the last report, the names of most of the Stations have been written up on large boards for the purpose, and the remainder will shortly be supplied.

Raj Ghat Extension.

17. Owing to the main channel of the river Chenab leaving the Sher Shah bank, and the Steamers being unable to approach the landing place, the traffic to it ceased and the Sher Shah line became temporarily useless. Another branch to Raj Ghat, the present landing-place

being requisite to connect the Railway with the river traffic, was commenced, and on the 1st of January 1867, was sufficiently advanced to be thrown open to the public.

18. The Station at Raj Ghat is progressing satisfactorily, about half the work being completed.

The gates at the level crossings, with one exception, have been put up, and the gate-keepers huts completed, or in progress.

The want of material has delayed the completion of the wire fencing, which, though nearly continuous, cannot yet be considered as capable of preventing the smaller descriptions of animals, such as sheep &c. from trespassing upon the line. The wires, but two in number, on one side of the line are run through the upper and 3rd holes of the ordinary iron standards, and on the other supported at about the same height above the ground on temporary wooden posts.

To insure safety, men are stationed at every break in the fencing to prevent trespass and exercise a general supervision over the line.

19. It is worthy of remark, that this branch, however useful for the through traffic, does not seem to secure even a small proportion of the large local traffic between the city of Multan and Raj Ghat. That this traffic is very considerable, is evident from a return kindly furnished the Assistant Consulting Engineer by the Deputy Commissioner of Multan, from which it appears that every Sunday as many as 2,500 people are in the habit of bathing in the river, a number which is doubled or trebled daily during any of the numerous festivals. The every day traffic too, both in goods and passengers, is too great for the Railway to pass over without an effort to secure.

20. The distance, nearly two miles, of the Station from the nearest city gate is undoubtedly the reason of the Natives preferring to take their goods by road, for in so short a distance as six miles, being obliged to cart one-third of the way by either route, it is hardly worth while breaking bulk for any advantages offered by the Railway in the rest of the journey.

21. That the passenger traffic is influenced by the same cause, has been proved conclusively by the Assistant Traffic Manager at Multan, who on one or two occasions by promising to drop passengers at the nearest point on the line to the city, about 1½ miles beyond the Station, succeeded each time in filling the train with the very people that ordinarily took the road in preference.

22. It is the opinion of the Resident Engineer and the Assistant Traffic Manager, that the Station proposed at this point, which is about ¾ mile from the city, would have merely the effect of securing the passenger traffic, and that the bulk of the goods would still be conveyed by road.

23. They strongly advise the construction of a short branch to the Hurm gate of the City—as shown in red on the accompanying tracing—the rails to be laid along the road leading from the Station to the City, which has been recently constructed by the Civil Authorities as a feeder to the Railway, but which would become useless if the Railway itself were brought up to the city.

24. The Assistant Consulting Engineer inspected the site and agrees with the official in the opinion; and as it is believed that the Civil Authorities are not adverse to this proposition, there is no reason why the line could not be opened to traffic within a month after being sanctioned.

L. Conway-Gordon, *Lieutenant*, R. E.,
Asst. Consulting Engr. to Government Punjab.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 21ST FEBRUARY 1867.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of December 1865 *and December* 1866.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			December 1865.	*December* 1866.	*December* 1865.	*December* 1866.	*December* 1865.	*December* 1866.	*December* 1865.	*December* 1866.	*December* 1865.	*December* 1866.	*December* 1865.	*December* 1866.
1	Lahore, ...	5,43,495	19	19	3	3	602	918	84	216	708	1,156	0·13	0·21
2	Gújeranwalla, ...	4,20,758	...	...	2	2	233	444	66	115	301	561	0·07	0·13
3	Ferozepore, ...	4,33,609	115	4	86	...	67	251	21	95	289	350	0·07	0·08
4	Amritsar, ...	8,83,319	54	10	52	8	536	991	97	333	739	1,342	0·08	0·15
5	Gúrdaspore, ...	8,00,000	90	58	4	5	239	719	205	244	538	1,026	0·07	0·13
6	Syalkot, ...	7,11,472	133	54	11	1	345	609	238	386	727	1,050	0·10	0·15
7	Rawulpindi, ...	5,43,000	56	71	...	...	327	933	84	132	467	1,136	0·09	0·21
8	Jhelum, ...	3,95,000	34	64	...	1	428	766	120	265	582	1,096	0·15	0·27
9	Gújerat, ...	4,89,661	3	2	8	...	207	772	140	115	358	889	0·07	0·18
10	Shahpore, ...	3,01,769	49	131	...	2	269	436	71	155	389	724	0·13	0·24
11	Multan, ...	4,11,386	446	1	...	...	380	314	39	42	865	357	0·21	0·09
12	Jhung, ...	2,99,034	8	10	...	...	117	172	59	102	184	284	0·06	0·09
13	Montgomery, ...	3,08,020	281	10	...	...	369	579	39	51	689	640	0·22	0·21
14	Mozuffergurh, ...	2,48,802	57	1	...	...	217	242	11	...	285	243	0·11	0·10
15	Dera Ismael Khan, ...	3,46,022	9	259	...	...	252	344	19	32	280	635	0·08	0·18
16	Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	2,50,000	56	6	1	...	120	124	18	28	195	158	0·08	0·06
17	Bunnoo, ...	2,46,824	68	81	...	...	173	180	98	92	339	353	0·14	0·14
18	Peshâwar, ...	4,50,099	4	591	...	...	179	199	23	16	206	803	0·05	0·18
19	Huzara, ...	3,10,000	23	6	...	...	249	255	173	87	445	348	0·14	0·11
20	Kohat, ...	1,07,362	12	...	2	...	44	49	13	8	71	57	0·07	0·05
21	Amballa, ...	10,03,974	661	43	6	5	615	746	127	277	1,409	1,071	0·14	0·10
22	Ludianah, ...	5,27,722	350	12	1	3	366	574	167	327	884	916	0·17	0·17
23	Simla, ...	1,00,000	3	...	...	1	12	13	9	14	24	28	0·02	0·03
24	Jullundhur, ...	6,83,531	54	1	...	2	543	1,210	186	194	783	1,407	0·11	0·21
25	Hoshiarpore, ...	7,95,784	123	6	3	4	696	978	456	694	1,278	1,682	0·16	0·21
26	Kangra, ...	6,92,977	7	...	8	7	323	347	347	561	685	915	0·10	0·13
27	Dehli, ...	5,06,689	3	1	3	58	114	322	145	300	265	681	0·05	0·13
28	Gurgaon, ...	6,82,486	2	...	1	14	132	151	45	91	180	256	0·03	0·04
29	Karnaul, ...	4,86,067	729	9	3	1	389	406	99	163	1,220	579	0·25	0·12
30	Hissar, ...	3,40,886	251	1	...	1	115	205	18	52	384	259	0·11	0·08
31	Rhotuk, ...	5,51,000	74	54	1	...	154	263	18	150	247	467	0·04	0·08
32	Sirsa, ...	1,51,683	332	...	1	...	124	...	44	...	501	...	0·33	...
	TOTAL, ...	1,50,22,431	4,106	1505	196	118	8,936	14,512	3,279	5,337	16,517	21,472	0·11	0·14

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector General of Prisons

and Dispensaries, Punjab.

LAHORE,

The 1*st February* 1867.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 28TH FEBRUARY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH FEBRUARY 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February 1867. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Very unfavorable.	13¾
Larsoulí,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		16
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5		17
Gurgaon,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Unfavorable.	16½
Riwarí,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6		18
Palwal,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		18
Núh,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4		19
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		18
Kurnaul,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Return not received.	
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Panipat,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kythal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hissar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	Unfavorable.	16
Hansí,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·5		15
Bhewaní,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		16
Burwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·1		15
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		15½
Rhotuk,†	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	11·9	Do.	16
Guhána,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		16½
Sámpla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		16
Jhajjar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		16
Sirsa,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Do.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1		10
Fazilka,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	Do.	
Jugadrí,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		
Rúpar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1		12½
Khurrur†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·3		
Pípli,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	Favorable.	19½
Samrala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9		
Jugraún,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February 1867. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Return not received yet.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·9	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	Favorable, Rain much wanted.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	
	Nawashahar,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	22·6	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·7	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	0·1	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	92·9	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	60·1	
	Núrpur,† ...	0·3	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	56·5	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·2	
	Kulú,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	38·6	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	Indifferent.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·1	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	Unfavorable.
	Daskah,† ...	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·9	...	...	...	1·6	35·3	
	Pusrur,† ...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	32·6	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·2	
	Pathánkote,†	0·4	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	27·3	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·1	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9	Unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·2	Not favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9	
	Hafizabad,†	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	10·6	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	0·3	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·4	17·7	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	T. 0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	27·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	0·4	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·6	10·4	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February 1867. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
…rat, …	Sudder,* …	0·1	…	…	…	…	…	…	0·1	28·6	Favorable.	14
	Gujerat,† …	0·1	…	…	…	…	…	…	0·1	28·1		14
	Khárian,† …	0·2	…	…	…	…	…	…	0·2	21·9		14
	Phálian,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	11·3		12
…ore,	Sukeisur,*…	…	0·1	…	…	…	…	…	0·1	10·7	Indifferent.	…
	Shahpore,*…	…	0·1	…	…	…	…	…	0·1	9·1		18
	Bhera,† …	0·5	0.3	…	…	…	…	…	0·8	11·0		18¾
	Khusháb,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	3·3		17¾
…n, …	Multan,* …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	2·2	Unfavorable.	16
	Shujabad,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	2·3		17
	Mylsi,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1·2		18
	Lodhran,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1·6		17
	Seraie Sidhú,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	2·3		16½
…, …	Jhung,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	5·3	Tolerable.	16
	Chiniote,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	2·2		
	Shorkote,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1·9		
…go- …y,	Montgomery,*	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	4·1	Very unfavorable.	16
	Gugera,† …	0·1	…	…	…	…	…	…	0·1	5·0		
	Hujra,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	4·1		
	Pak Pattan,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	3·5		
…ffer- …h,	Mozuffergurh,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1·1	Unfavorable.	17
	Sitpur,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1·1		18
	Kote Udu,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	10·9		18
…Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1·8	Favorable.	14
	Kulachi,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0·5		24
	Bakkar,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	2·2		22
	Leia,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	3·3		21
…Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	4·2	Do.	18
	Sanghar,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	8·0		19
	Rajanpore,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	4·9		15
…o, …	Bunnoo,* …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	8·9	Favorable.	12
	Lakki,† …	3·0	…	…	…	…	…	…	3·0	9·8		11
	Esa Khail,†	0·4	…	…	…	…	…	…	0·4	1·1		10½
	Cutchee,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	3·7		12
…war,	Peshawar,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…		Return not received yet.	
	Khalsa Khattak,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…			
	Daudzai,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…			
	Duaba,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…			
	Hashtnagur,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…			
	Eusufzai,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…			
…	Kohat,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	13·7	Very promising.	17
…, …	Abbottabad,†	S. H. 1·0	S. H. 0·3	…	…	…	…	S. T. 1·2	2·5	30·2	Favorable.	25
	Harripore,†	0·2	0·2	…	…	…	…	…	0·4	23·5		26
	Manserah,†	…	1·5	…	…	0·2	…	…	1·7	19·6		27

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 21st February 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
D. I. Kham,	D. I. Khan,	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·3	0·4	1·8	Favorable
	Kulachi,	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·06	0·1	0·5	
	Bakkar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	
	Leia,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	Favorable
	Sanghar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0	
	Rajanpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 28TH FEBRUARY 1867.

REMARKS.

From the Mortuary Return herewith submitted, it will be seen that the deaths are very much more numerous than they were in the corresponding month of 1866. The increase is to be found among the deaths from fevers, and this increase is not confined to one district only, but is general. On the other hand there is a marked decrease in the deaths from small pox. The deaths from Cholera show an increase. Whether all entered under this head are cases of true Cholera is I think extremely questionable ; and I have written to make enquiries regarding the entries from the Amballa district, in which the deaths appear most numerous.

As compared with December, there is a slight decrease in the mortality, chiefly amongst fevers. In the Jullundhur district this is very marked. The return submitted is complete.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of January 1866 *and Jnuary* 1867.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			January 1866.	*January* 1867.	*January* 1866.	*January* 1867.	*January* 1866.	*January* 1867.	*January* 1866.	*January* 1867.	*January* 1866.	*January* 1867.	*January* 1866.	*January* 1867.
1	Lahore, ...	6,45,330	11	7	20	4	346	910	201	170	578	1,091	0·09	0·17
2	Gújeranwalla, ...	4,20,758	...	1	3	1	268	383	71	74	342	459	0·08	0·11
3	Ferozepore, ...	4,33,609	151	9	3	...	143	199	34	66	331	274	0·07	0·06
4	Amritsar, ...	8,83,319	3	15	7	2	406	854	72	300	488	1,171	0·05	0·13
5	Gúrdaspore, ...	8,00,000	47	70	19	11	216	556	50	259	332	896	0·04	0·11
6	Syalkot, ...	7,11,472	119	90	...	5	343	674	242	533	704	1,302	0·10	0·18
7	Rawulpindi, ...	5,43,000	38	131	...	1	312	962	92	114	442	1,208	0·08	0·22
8	Jhelum, ...	3,95,000	23	80	...	...	321	652	92	218	436	950	0·11	0·24
9	Gújerat, ...	4,89,661	3	3	...	1	324	335	115	402	442	741	0·09	0·15
10	Shahpore, ...	3,01,769	27	140	...	1	251	631	48	183	326	955	0·10	0·31
11	Multan, ...	4,11,386	435	2	...	...	290	331	28	51	753	384	0·18	0·09
12	Jhung, ...	2,99,034	11	33	...	...	107	242	53	160	171	435	0·06	0·15
13	Montgomery, ...	3,08,020	291	10	...	...	262	504	26	124	579	638	0·19	0·20
14	Mozuffergurh, ...	2,48,802	182	5	...	...	183	122	17	76	382	203	0·15	0·08
15	Dera Ismael Khan, ...	3,46,022	47	237	...	...	249	339	17	31	313	607	0·09	0·18
16	Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	2,50,000	72	15	...	...	86	158	14	23	172	196	0·07	0·08
17	Bunnoo, ...	2,46,824	38	79	...	...	232	237	143	98	413	414	0·17	0·17
18	Pesháwar, ...	4,50,099	8	254	2	1	165	214	12	9	187	478	0·04	0·11
19	Huzara, ...	3,10,000	3	2	1	...	259	454	45	36	308	492	0·10	0·16
20	Kohat, ...	1,07,362	19	11	1	...	52	92	19	12	91	115	0·08	0·11
21	Amballa, ...	10,03,974	757	18	1	29	498	633	91	234	1,347	914	0·13	0·09
22	Ludianah, ...	5,27,722	375	13	2	11	243	512	110	255	730	791	0·14	0·15
23	Simla, ...	1,00,000	3	...	...	...	4	26	5	...	12	26	0·01	0·03
24	Jullundhur, ...	6,83,531	42	...	...	3	446	867	171	59	659	929	0·09	0·13
25	Hoshiarpore, ...	7,95,784	47	1	7	3	562	713	415	730	1,031	1,447	0·13	0·18
26	Kangra, ...	6,92,977	8	...	3	8	369	374	366	596	746	978	0·10	0·14
27	Dehli, ...	5,06,689	65	1	1	18	254	410	188	348	508	797	0·10	0·16
28	Gurgaon, ...	6,82,486	...	4	...	2	131	112	75	55	206	173	0·03	0·02
29	Karnaul, ...	4,86,067	835	2	1	6	277	400	87	242	1,200	650	0·24	0·13
30	Hissar, ...	3,40,886	346	9	...	..	129	335	28	117	503	461	0·15	0·14
31	Rhotuk, ...	5,51,000	79	14	...	...	98	209	24	77	201	300	0·0[illegible]	0.05
32	Sirsa, ...	1,51,683	505	...	2	...	146	194	46	77	699	271	0·4[illegible]	0·18
	TOTAL, ...	1,51,24,266	4,590	1256	73	107	7,972	13,634	2,997	5,749	15,632	20,746	0·10	0·14

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector General of Prisons and Dispensaries, Punjab.

LAHORE,
The 22nd February 1867.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of January 1867. *Miles open 246.*			Corresponding Month of 1866. *Miles open 253.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	27,220	6	8	22,412	7	7
Goods and Minerals, ...	46,048	11	6	74,033	3	3
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,621	1	2	1,241	12	8
Total, ...	74,890	3	4	97,687	7	6
Total Traffic from 1st January 1867, to above date, ...				74,890	3	4
Ditto 1st January 1866, corresponding last year, ...				97,687	7	6

W. Elphinstone, *Lieut. Col.*,

Agent.

Agent's Office,

Lahore, 16th February 1867.

DEHLI RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT OF PLATELAYING FOR THE MONTH ENDING 31st JANUARY 1867.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required. M.	Platelaying required. C.	Previously. Linked in.	Previously. Completed.	This Month. Linked in.	This Month. Completed.	Total. Linked in.	Total. Completed.	REMARKS.
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From	0	0	Main Line, ...	63	...	7 0 0	3 40 0	2 0 0	0 0 0	9 0 0	3 40 0	
To	63	...										
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From	63	...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
To	127	...										
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From	127	...	Main Line, ...	63	24-45							
To	190	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From	190	24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
To	244	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From	244	24-45	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	6 0 0	30 43 31	...	...	6 0 0	30 43 31	
To	301	24										
Plus Curves at Junction												
			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	13 0 0	34 3 31	2 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	34 3 31	
			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71							
			TOTAL, ...	346	50-41	13 0 0	34 3 31	2 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	34 3 31	

LAHORE,
16th *February* 1867.

GEO. STONE,
for Chief Engineer.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 7TH MARCH 1867.

Maintenance of Metal in the 7th Division Grand Trunk Road.

No. 637, dated 23rd January 1867.

From the Executive Engineer 7th Division Grand Trunk Road, to the Superintending Engineer 2nd Circle Punjab.

* * * * *

The following conclusions were arrived at by me :—

1st.—That the duration of a new coat of metal greatly depended on the thickness of the supporting coat, and that, within certain limits, the following rule was a close approximation to the actual tear and wear :—

Let A equal the thickness of supporting coat in inches, and the new coat being 3 inches thick, that to multiply A by 6 will give the number of months the new coat will last, thus $\left(\frac{3}{\frac{A\ \text{by}\ 6}{12}}\right)$ equals the tear and wear in inches yearly.

After allowing for the interest on capital, establishment and petty repairs, &c., I found that the cheapest thickness for A the supporting coat was somewhere near 10 inches, when the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,452 a year.

2nd.—That the duration of a coat of metal was found to be less on high embankments than on the solid ground; therefore the necessity for consolidating embankments previous to laying down the first coat.

3rd.—That where the soil contained salts, the kunkur stacked on the roadside becomes much deteriorated and reduced in quantity by long exposure to the atmosphere; therefore, as a general rule, a large stock of kunkur should not be kept stacked along the roadside for long periods, one year's supply being probably all that is necessary. On the other hand, as exposing the kunkur to the rains tends to wash away the clay adhering to it, the kunkur is improved by being thus cleaned; therefore at least one year's stock of metal should be ready dug at the quarries, where it cannot be deteriorated by any chemical action, as it would be stacked on the same soil out of which it was dug.

Lastly.—To the above it may be added, that the expenditure on petty repairs during the rain months is rather less than one-half that of the dry months, and the duration of a coat of metal which is kept watered will be considerably greater were the surface of the road kept moist. Where water is conveniently near, it may be worth the trial to water daily the metal on the road, thereby keeping it in better order, and at the same time effect a saving.

3. The next point I brought to your notice was the rates of carriage of kunkur, which appeared to have been calculated on a wrong basis, namely, the mileage; while the rates should depend on the number of trips that can be made in a given time, and the labor of loading carts; accordingly, I prepared a new set of rates, which you approved of in your memo. No. 1848B of 15th March 1866; a copy of these new rates is again herewith attached.

4. As soon as I enquired into the distances kunkur had to be carted to the Grand Trunk road, I could not but observe that the distances appeared excessive, and, as I in a previous letter stated, "I could observe no natural features of the ground to account for this peculiarity. I therefore arrived at the conclusion that there must be other reasons than geological ones to account for this." Accordingly, in my letter No. 456 of the 12th December 1865, I applied for Rs. 500 to be expended on searching for kunkur, which was sanctioned.

5. At first I could get no information on the subject, but having discovered that the rates for carriage paid the contractors better for long distances than short ones, I felt convinced that kunkur beds must exist nearer the road than those now worked.

6. Ultimately, however, by the offer of rewards, and Sub-Overseer Zoolfikar Allee, who has been unremitting in his endeavors in both discovering new kunkur beds and afterwards

in working them, and also with the willing aid of Lalla Narain Dass, the Assistant in charge, not only have valuable kunkur beds been discovered all along the road between Delhi and Kurnaul, but up to the present date, roughly speaking, little short of 5 lakhs of cubic feet of metal has been dug, or about ⅜ of a whole year's supply for the first Sub-division.

7. On your march down the road you saw the kunkur being carted in at a number of points, and it is satisfactory to add that, in spite of considerable opposition, and an under-current to stem, with workmen and carters all paid in advance formerly, to which I refer in my letter No. 609 of 7th March 1866, by the introduction of job-work and quick payments, there are now from 1000 to 1500 workmen employed on digging, and a considerable number of carts, with not one single pice paid in advance.

8. By the accompanying sketch of the 7th Division Grand Trunk road, a pretty clear idea is given of the position of the old quarries and those now discovered, as well as the progress made in consolidation during the last six years; also by the accompanying samples of the kunkur you will be able to judge of its quality.

9. In the 2nd Sub-division, from Kurnaul to Umballa, though kunkur beds have been discovered at several points along the line, I have not yet succeeded in working them to any great extent; but I feel confident that in time we will succeed here also. Unfortunately, up to the present no kunkur beds have yet been discovered between the Markunda and Guggur rivers, though I have offered rewards of 100 rupees to any one who can point out a good kunkur bed within a moderate distance of Umballa. The cost of a 3″ coat of consolidated metal in and about the station is excessive, being as near as possible one anna per square foot, or one rupee per running foot of road 16 feet broad; every exertion is being made to discover a bed, and if it does exist, it must be found; but I regret to say, the zemindars in this neighbourhood have as yet given no assistance, though in the Delhi direction they have not only become reconciled to have kunkur dug out of their fields (with one exception), but are glad when kunkur is discovered.

10. One example will be sufficient to show the change that has come over the minds of the zemindars.

11. When kunkur was first discovered in the village lands of Jatteepoor, three quarters of a mile from the 47th mile, though the zemindars raised no objections to me in working the new quarries, yet they lodged a complaint with the Civil authorities that I had taken up 170 begahs of land. On enquiries, it was found only 17 acres had been taken of such an inferior ground that I believe it pays no land revenue. These zemindars, who are paid at the rate of 4 annas per 100 cubic feet of kunkur dug out of their lands, now receive upwards of Rs. 50 an acre, and are satisfied they will get back this land greatly improved.

12. Paying Rs. 50 an acre for the use of land for certainly not more than five years at the furthest, which is to be returned to the zemindars in an improved state (all being dug to a considerable depth and then levelled off), at first sight appears excessive, particularly when the purchase value of that land in the market would not be half that amount.

13. It should not however be viewed in this light—nor as paying to the cultivators for the value of the kunkur, which I believe, properly speaking, is the property of Government—but as compensation to the zemindars for being deprived of their land for a time, and the inconvenience of having one or two hundred men at work on their lands for some years, not to speak of the unavoidable injury to their crops by stray carters' bullocks.

14. The object is to pay such an amount as compensation that the zemindars be no losers, but rather gainers, so as to induce others to come forward and point out other kunkur beds in the vicinity of the road, and 4 annas per 100 cubic feet is only adding some 5 per cent. on the cost of the metal, while an additional mile of carriage doubles that amount.

15. In the present state of matters, every now and then new quarries being discovered (one has been discovered since you inspected the line where the carriage was greatest), it is difficult to state even approximately how much saving will be effected by the late discoveries, but it cannot certainly be under ¼ lakh of rupees a year, once the old kunkur ready dug is disposed of.

16. I believe I am speaking within bounds, that along the Grand Trunk road, from Delhi to Kurnaul, sufficient new kunkur beds have been already discovered within these few months to last the road for ten years, and that not one-tenth of the actual quantity of kunkur in the vicinity of the road has been discovered.

17. In conclusion, I may add that, owing to the great increase of traffic caused by the iron required for the Punjab Railway, on which there are at present employed, I believe, some 2,000 carts, the tear and wear must be greater for the next two years; therefore it will not be prudent to make any reduction on the budget allotment for 1867-68. In December last, 2,857 tons dead weight were carted up along the Trunk road by Messrs. Brassey & Co., and 1,953½ tons in January; total 4,810½ tons.

List of samples of kunkur forwarded with letter No. 637 *of* 23*rd January* 1867, *with the approximate distance from road, depth of stratum below surface, and average yield of stratum, lately discovered in the* 1*st Sub-division 7th Division Grand Trunk Road.*

No. of samples.	Name of village lands.	Opposite mile.	Distance from road.	Depth of stratum below surface.	Metal from stratum.	REMARKS.
		From Delhi.	*Miles.*	*Feet.*	*Inches.*	
1	Pirthumpoora, ...	6 and 7	3 west.	3	9	
2	Khora, ...	10 and 11	4 „	3	9	
3	Khorae, ...	18 miles	4 „	2	9	Very lately discovered.
3A	Jowarhee, ...	28 „	4 „	3	9	
4	Chilkanah, ...	40 „	2 „	2½	6	
5	Jatteepoor, ...	47 „	½ „	5	9	
6	Barowlee, ...	58 „	2 „	4	18	
7	Kootail, ...	68 „	1 east.	4	12	
8	Sawanah, ...	69 „	Roadside.	4	9	
8A	Dahee, ...	70 „	2 west.	4	12	Very lately discovered.

Table of rates for the carriage of 100 *cubic feet of kunkur along the 7th Division Grand Trunk Road.*

Number of miles.	Present rate per mile.						Proposed rate per mile.						Difference.			Difference in percentage.	
				Total.						Total.							
																Per cent.	
1	1	4	...	1	4	...	1	12	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	+40	Increase.
2	...	14	...	1	12	...	1	2	...	2	4	...	...	8	...	+28·6	
3	...	12	...	2	4	...	...	14	...	2	10	...	...	6	...	+16·66	
4	...	11	...	2	12	...	...	11	6	2	14	...	...	2	...	+ 4·54	
5	...	11	...	3	7	...	...	10	...	3	2	...	...	5	...	− 9·10	Reduction.
6	...	10	...	3	12	...	...	9	...	3	6	...	...	6	...	− 6·66	
7	...	10	...	4	6	...	...	8	6	3	11	6	...	10	6	−11·43	
8	...	9	...	4	8	...	...	8	..	4	...	...	...	8	...	−11·06	
9	...	9	...	5	1	...	...	7	11	4	7	3	...	9	9	−12·34	
10	...	8	6	5	5	...	...	7	9	4	13	6	...	7	6	− 8·24	
11	...	8	...	5	8	...	...	7	8	5	4	4	...	3	8	− 4·66	
12	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	7	6	5	10	...	...	6	...	−10·00	
13	...	8	...	6	8	...	...	7	5	6	...	5	...	7	7	− 7·70	
14	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	7	4	6	6	8	...	9	4	− 8·00	
15	...	8	...	7	8	...	...	7	4	6	14	...	...	10	...	− 8·33	
16	...	7	6	7	8	...	...	7	3¾	7	5	...	...	3	...	− 2·50	
17	...	7	6	7	15	6	...	7	3½	7	12	...	...	7	3	− 9·44	
18	...	7	6	8	7	...	...	7	3¼	8	3	...	...	4	...	− 3·39	
19	...	7	6	8	14	6	...	7	3	8	9	9	...	4	9	− 3·17	
20	...	7	3	9	1	...	...	7	2	8	15	4	...	1	8	− 0·69	

T. LOGIN,

Ex. Engineer 7th Division G. T. Road.

Umballa, 23*rd January* 1867.

Return showing the present distances and rates of carriage of metal in the 1st Sub-division 7th Division Grand Trunk Road, in comparison with those of former years.

No. of miles from Delhi.	Name of quarry.	Distance from road.	Rate for carriage per mile.			Total rate of carriage.			Cost of digging.			Total new rate.			Total old rate.				Difference between old and new rate.				
															Mile.	*Cost.*			*Mile.*	*Cost.*			
1	Delhi stone, ...	1	1	12	...	1	12	...	3	...	...	4	12	...	2	4	9	...	1	...	...	...	The rate of Rs. 3 per 100 cubic feet for digging has intentionally been made high, so as to provide the extra cost of returning the land in a culturable state to the zemindars.
2	" "	1	1	12	...	1	12	...	3	...	...	4	12	...	2	4	9	...	1	...	...	...	
3	" "	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	5	4	...	3	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	
4	" "	3	...	14	...	2	10	...	3	...	...	5	10	...	4	5	13	...	1	...	3	...	
5	1. Prithumpoora, ...	5	...	10	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	6	2	...	5	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	
6	" "	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	6	6	11	...	2	...	13	...	
7	" "	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	7	7	4	...	3	1	6	...	
8	" "	5	...	10	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	6	2	...	8	7	5	...	3	1	3	...	
9	2. Khera, ...	5	...	10	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	6	2	...	9	7	13	...	4	1	11	...	
10	" "	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	10	8	5	...	6	2	7	...	
11	" "	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	11	8	13	...	5	2	15	...	
12	" "	5	...	10	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	6	2	...	12	9	2	...	7	3	...	...	
13	" "	6	...	9	...	3	6	...	3	...	...	6	6	...	12½	9	5	10	6½	2	15	10	
14	3. Kheree and Nehree, ...	7	...	8	...	3	8	...	3	...	...	6	8	...	13	9	9	10	6	3	1	10	
15	" " " ...	7	...	8	...	3	8	...	3	...	...	6	8	...	13½	9	13	6	6	3	5	6	
16	" " " ...	6	...	9	...	3	6	...	3	...	...	6	6	...	14	9	14	...	8	3	8	...	
17	" " " ...	5	...	10	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	6	2	...	14½	10	1	9	9½	3	15	9	
18	" " " ...	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	15	10	5	6	11	4	7	6	
19	" " " ...	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	15½	10	9	3	12½	4	11	3	
20	" " " ...	5	...	10	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	6	2	...	16	10	13	...	11	4	11	...	
21	" " " ...	6	...	9	..	3	6	...	3	...	...	6	6	...	12½	8	9	...	6½	2	3	...	
22	" " " ...	7	...	8	...	3	8	...	3	...	...	6	8	...	12½	8	9	...	5½	2	1	...	
23	" " " ...	8	...	8	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	12	8	5	...	4	1	5	...	
24	" " " ...	9	...	7	11	4	7	3	3	...	...	7	7	3	12½	8	9	...	3½	1	1	9	
25	" " " ...	10	...	7	9	4	13	6	3	...	...	7	13	6	12	8	5	...	2	...	7	6	
26	" " " ...	11	...	7	8	5	4	4	3	...	...	8	4	4	12	8	5	...	1	...	...	8	
27	Tehur Mullana (old), ...	12	...	7	6	5	10	...	2	...	...	7	10	...	12	8	5	...	...	...	11	...	
28	" " " ...	12	...	7	6	5	10	...	2	...	...	7	10	...	12½	8	9	...	½	...	15	...	
29	Hoollahere, ...	11	...	7	8	5	4	4	2	...	...	7	4	4	13	8	13	...	2	1	8	8	Since this was prepared, a new bed of kunkur has been discovered at Jowarhee, about 4 miles from the 28th mile, which will probably effect a considerable saving along these ten miles.
30	"	10	...	7	9	4	13	6	2	...	...	6	13	6	10	7	5	...	...	...	7	6	
31	"	10	...	7	9	4	13	6	2	...	...	6	13	6	10	7	5	...	...	...	7	6	
32	"	10	...	7	9	4	13	6	2	...	...	6	13	6	10	7	5	...	...	...	7	6	
33	"	10	...	7	9	4	13	6	2	...	...	6	13	6	10½	7	9	...	½	...	11	6	
34	4. Chilkanah, ...	9	...	7	11	4	7	3	3	...	...	7	7	3	11½	8	1	...	2½	...	9	9	

35	,, ,,	:	...	8	...	8	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	12	8	5	...	4	1	5	...
36	,, ,,	...	...	7	...	8	...	3	8	...	3	...	...	6	8	...	13	8	13	...	6	2	5	...
37	,, ,,	...	...	6	...	9	...	3	6	...	3	...	...	6	6	...	14	9	5	...	8	2	15	...
38	,, ,,	...	...	5	...	10	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	6	2	...	14½	9	9	...	9½	3	7	...
39	,, ,,	...	...	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	15½	10	1	...	11½	4	3	...
40	,, ,,	...	...	3	...	14	...	2	10	...	3	...	...	5	10	...	16½	10	9	...	13½	4	15	...
41	,, ,,	...	...	3	...	14	...	2	10	...	3	...	...	5	10	...	17	11	1	...	14	5	7	...
42	,, ,,	...	...	3	...	14	...	2	10	...	3	...	...	5	10	...	15	10	1	...	12	4	7	...
43	,, ,,	...	...	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	16	10	9	...	12	4	11	...
44	5. Jatteepoor,	...	...	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	15	10	1	...	11	4	3	...
45	,, ,,	...	...	3	...	14	...	2	10	...	3	...	...	5	10	...	16	10	9	...	13	4	15	...
46	,, ,,	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	5	4	...	15	10	1	...	13	4	13	...
47	,, ,,	...	...	1	1	12	...	1	12	...	3	...	...	4	14	...	14	9	9	...	13	4	13	...
48	,, ,,	...	...	1	1	12	...	1	12	...	3	...	...	4	12	...	13	9	1	...	12	4	5	...
49	,, ,,	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	5	4	...	12	8	9	...	10	3	5	...
50	,, ,,	...	...	3	...	14	...	2	10	...	3	...	...	5	10	...	11	8	1	...	8	2	7	...
51	,, ,,	...	...	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	10	7	9	...	6	1	11	...
52	,, ,,	...	...	5	...	10	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	6	2	...	9	7	1	...	4	...	15	...
53	,, ,,	...	...	6	...	9	...	3	6	...	3	...	...	6	6	...	8	6	9	...	2	...	3	...
54	6. Barowlee,	...	...	6	...	9	...	3	6	...	3	...	...	6	6	...	9	7	1	...	3	...	11	...
55	,, ,,	...	...	5	...	10	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	6	2	...	10	7	9	...	5	1	7	...
56	,, ,,	...	...	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	12½	8	13	...	8½	2	15	...
57	,, ,,	...	...	3	...	14	...	2	10	...	3	...	...	5	10	...	13	9	9	...	10	3	7	...
58	,, ,,	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	5	4	...	8½	8	2	...	6½	2	14	...
59	,, ,,	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	5	4	...	7½	7	8	...	5½	2	4	...
60	,, ,,	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	5	4	...	6½	6	14	...	4½	1	10	...
61	,, ,,	...	...	3	...	14	...	2	10	...	3	...	...	5	10	...	5½	6	9	6	2½	...	15	6
62	,, ,,	...	...	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	4½	5	14	5	½	...	...	6
63	Hussunpoor (old),		...	3	...	14	...	2	10	...	2	8	...	5	2	...	3½	5	7	...	½	...	5	...
64	,, ,,		...	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	4	12	...	2½	4	13	6	½	...	1	6
65	,, ,,		...	1	1	12	...	1	12	...	2	8	...	4	4	...	2	4	9	...	1	...	5	...
66	,, ,,		...	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	2	8	...	4	12	...	3	5	2	...	1	...	6	...
67	7. Kotail, ...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	5	4	...	3½	5	7	...	1½	...	3	...
68	,, ,, ...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	5	4	...	4½	5	14	6	2½	...	10	6
69	8. Sawanah,	...	...	1	1	12	...	1	12	...	3	...	...	4	12	...	5½	6	9	6	4½	1	13	6
70	,, ,, ...	...	...	1	1	12	...	1	12	...	3	...	...	4	12	...	6½	6	14	...	5½	2	2	...
71	,, ,, ...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	5	4	...	7½	7	8	...	5¼	2	4	...
72	,, ,, ...	...	...	3	...	14	...	2	10	...	3	...	...	5	10	...	8½	8	2	...	5½	2	8	...
73	,, ,, ...	...	...	4	...	11	6	2	14	...	3	...	...	5	14	...	9½	8	12	...	5½	2	14	...
74	,, ,, ...	...	...	5	...	10	...	3	2	...	3	...	...	6	2	...	10½	9	6	...	5½	3	4	...
	Total,	...	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	...	8	754½	597	7	2	399½	155	6	6

NOTE.—The total saving in carriage is 400 miles, and as it requires 1000 carts' loads for one mile, 4 lakhs of miles are saved on one coat of metal; while the saving per 100 cubic feet of metal is at present Rs. 2-3-9, with a probable reduction of Rs. 2-8 per 100 cubic feet.

T. LOGIN,

Ex. Engineer 7th Division G. T. Road.

Umballa, 23rd January 1867.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 7TH MARCH 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH FEBRUARY 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February 1867. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Very unfavorable.	14
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		15
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5		17
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Unfavorable. Want of rain much felt.	15½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6		16½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		16
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4		17
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		16
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Return not received.	
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	Not good.	16
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·5		15
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		16
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·1		15
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		16
Rhotuk,† ...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	Unfavorable.	14½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		16
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		15
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		16
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Do.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	Do.	12¼
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·3		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	Favorable. Rain much wanted.	18
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February 1867. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	Snow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Fair.
	Kotgarh,† ...	Snow.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·4	
	Burrowli,† ...	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	52·5	
	Kotkhai,† ...	1·5	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	38·8	
	Kussowlie,†	...	T. 0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	55·2	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	Favorable. Rain much wanted.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·7	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	0·2	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	93·4	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	60·3	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·5	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·2	
	Kulú,† ...	0·5	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	40·5	
mritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	Indifferent. Rain much wanted.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·1	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	Unfavorable.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	
urdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·2	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·1	
ahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9	Unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
erozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
ujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·2	Unfavorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9	
	Hafizabad,†	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	10·6	
awulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	18·1	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	
	Murree,† ...	Snow.	Snow.	...	...	...	...	D.	...	28·6	
ielum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	10·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February 1867. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	28·8	Want of rain much felt. Crops suffering.	14
Gujerat,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	28·3		14
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·9		14
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3		12
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	Not good.	...
Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·1		17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·0		19½
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		18
Multan,* ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Unfavorable.	16
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		17
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		18
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		16½
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3	Very unfavorable.	15
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Montgomery,*	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Very unfavorable.	16
Gugera,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Not very favorable.	17
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	1·2		18
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		18
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	Favorable.	15¼
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	0·5		23
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		22
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		21
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	Do.	18
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0		19
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		15
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9	Favorable.	12
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·8		12
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		10½
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		12
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	Favorable.	16
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·7	Moderately favorable.	16¾
Abbottabad,†	Snow 0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	30·8	Favorable.	25
Harripore,†	Snow 1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	24·7		26
Manserah,†	2·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	21·6		27

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 28th February 18

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
		February.									
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Kurnaul, ...	Kurnaul, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Unfavorable
	Gharounda,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	
	Paniput, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5	
	Kythal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4	
Simla, ...	Simla, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·4	Fair.
	Burrowli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·8	
	Kotgarh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·4	
	Kotkhai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·2	
Peshawar,	Peshawar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	Favorable
	Khalsa Kattak,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
	Daudzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2	
	Duaba, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	
	Hashtnagur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	
	Eusufzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

LAHORE, 14TH MARCH 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD MARCH 1867.

strict.	Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February and March. 25	26	27	28	1	2	3	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
lí, ...	Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Very unfavorable.	14
	Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		15
	Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5		16
gaon,	Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Average.	15½
	Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6		16½
	Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		16
	Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4		16
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		16
naul, ...	Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received yet.	
	Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
r, ...	Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8	Not good.	15½
	Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·5		15
	Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		16
	Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·1		16
	Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		15
tuk, ...	Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	Unfavorable.	13
	Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		15½
	Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		15
	Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		16
...	Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Unfavorable.	9
	Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1		11
	Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		10
lla,	Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	Unfavorable.	12
	Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		
	Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1		
	Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6		
	Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	33·3		
	Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		
nah,	Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	Favorable. Rain much wanted.	19
	Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9		
	Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February and March. 25	26	27	28	1	2	3	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	58·7	Fair.
	Kotgarh,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	48·5	
	Burrowli,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	
	Kotkhai,† ...	0·6	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	1·0	39·8	
	Kussowlie,†	0·1	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·1	55·3	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	Favorable. Rain much wanted.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	Favorable.
	Dussúah,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·7	
[K]angra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	...	...	0·3	93·7	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	60·7	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·5	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·2	
	Kulú,† ...	1·0	0·9	...	...	0·4	...	...	2·3	42·8	
[A]mritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	Indifferent. Rain wanted.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·1	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
[S]yalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	Unfavorable.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	32·8	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	
[G]urdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	Favorable.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·2	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	0·4	27·7	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·1	
[L]ahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9	Unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
[F]erozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
[G]ujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·2	Unfavorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	17·1	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·6	
[R]awulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	
[J]helum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4	Not very favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February and March. 25	26	27	28	1	2	3	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·8	Unfavorable.	14
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		14
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·9		14
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3		12
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	Unfavorable.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	9·2		17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	11·2		19
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0.2	3·5		18
Multan,* ...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Ditto.	16½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		17
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		18
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		17
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3	Very unfavorable.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		15
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Montgomery,*	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Unfavorable.	
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0		16
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Not very favorable.	17
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		17½
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		18
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	Favorable.	14½
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		23
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		22
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	3·4		20
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received yet.	
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9	Favorable.	12
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·8		13
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1·1		10½
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		12
Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received yet.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·7	Favorable.	16½
Abbottabad,†	0·4	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·7	31·5	Favorable.	26
Harripore,†	0·4	...	...	0·4	0·2	...	...	1·0	25·7		27
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6		27

yas' Self-Registering Gauge.
ld Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Return was received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 7th March 186[illegible]

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. February. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Kurnaul,...	Kurnaul, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	Univer[illegible]
	Gharounda,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3	
	Paniput, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5	
	Kythal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4	

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SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 14TH MARCH 1867.

MEMO.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Trade Statistics of the Punjab.

In accordance with instructions contained in Financial Commissioner's Book Circular 46 of 2nd November 1866, and approved by Government, the registration of Trade Statistics is now being effected in most Districts of the Punjab. The results will be made known hereafter.

2. Deputy Commissioners have been directed to submit Memoranda on the trade of their respective districts in the same form as the one on the trade of Shahpore, attached to the Circular. As these Memoranda may be useful to Civil officers, and interesting to the public, it is proposed to publish them in the Government Gazette from time to time. Those furnished by the Deputy Commissioners of Jhelum, Rohtuck and Sirsa, are accordingly published herewith.

By order,

J. A. E. MILLER,

Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

MEMORANDUM ON THE PRESENT STATE OF TRADE IN THE JHELUM DISTRICT.

Grain.—All sorts of grain, excepting rice, are produced in this District—wheat, moong, bajra, mote, gram, and barley; jowar is not produced for trade, but for private consumption and to be used as fodder in its green state. Less mote and gram is produced than of the four remaining staples, viz., wheat, barley, moong and bajra. There are three principal places to which these commodities find their way from the District for wholesale exportation. These are Jhelum and Pind Dadun Khan in the Jhelum District, and Khooshab in Shahpore.

The producers in the Tullagung Tahsil, as well as those of the part of that of Chukowal to the east of the Sojh Kuss, take their produce to Khooshab, while the producers in the part of the West of the same Kuss take their goods to Rawulpindi. The grain is largely deported in country boats down the river to Multan, Sukkur, and Hydrabad.

The produce of all the eastern portion of the District finds its outlet at Jhelum, and grain brokers and agents of dealers at Pind Dadun Khan and Khooshab, are stationed at Jhelum, for the purpose of making purchases.

Gram is largely produced in the Tullagung illaqua and from it is sent on Camels in all directions, supplying the large Military Cantonments with this approved gram for the Regimental horses and Commissariat cattle. A blight fell on this valuable crop this spring, which for the present season very much reduced the operations in this grain. The blight was less destructive in the Districts of Gujeranwalla and Gujerat, and large quantities of gram have been called for during the season from those parts to supply the deficiency from Tullagung.

Rice, but not of a superior quality, is imported into the District, and goes to Pind Dadun Khan, where it is bought up and used by the people of the place. The fine sorts of rice come from the Kangra District.

Oil Seeds.—Large quantities of Sursoon, Tara Mera, and Ulsee, are bought up at Jhelum, produced in the eastern portion of the District as well as in the Cashmere territories and in Gujerat. Very heavy crops of all oil seeds, especially the Tara Mera, are produced in the Salt range, and the produce of these crops find their way to Pind Dadun Khan and Khooshab.

Oil itself is largely manufactured and exported at the principal places, Rohtas and Kala. There are 30 Oil presses at Rhotas and 25 at Kala, in regular employment. One of these presses expresses 5 seers of oil per diem. I calculate that not less than 1,900 maunds of oil is manufactured at these two places in the year, the value of which at the present selling price, *i. e.*, 7 per maund, would be about 13,000. More than half this quantity of oil goes to Multan and Sukkur. A considerable quantity of soap is manufactured of the refuse from the oil manufacture.

There are two modes in which the dealing between the oil manufacturers and the purchasers is conducted. One is, that the purchaser advances funds, and the manufacturer himself purchases the oil seeds; and the other, that the purchaser himself provides the seeds. In the former case the purchaser receives oil at the current price, and with reference to the amount of his advance; and in the second case there are two modes followed—one, that the purchaser pays 4 annas per maund for the labor of expressing, and the other, that all the oil expressed is the property of the person for whom the oil is expressed; and all the oil cake is retained by the oil presser in payment of his labor.

Ghee is largely received here from the Rawulpindi District and from the Cashmere territory by Bhimbur; it is exported down the river to the usual large entrepots, Pind Dadun Khan, Khooshab, Multan and Sukkur, &c.

Cotton.—This is not a District remarkable for the produce of cotton. The produce is light and inferior ; what is exported has been chiefly bought up by traders at Jhelum and Pind Dadun Khan, during the two years when the cotton crisis lasted· During the present season, as the demand for cotton has returned to its normal state, the inferior article produced in these parts is not sought for, and remains in the country to the great confort of the people.

Wool and goats' hair.—At Doomelee and Bhull, blankets are largely manufactured. The raw material is brought from different places from the Rawulpindi District, Tullagung, and in fact from all points. There is a considerable trade in the manufacture of packing bags made of goats' hair carried on at Doomelee. It is calculated that not less than 10,000 worth of these packing bags are manufactured and sold annually at Doomelee ; the bags are manufactured of various sizes, suitable for the backs of Camels, Mules, Oxen and Donkies.

They are much used in the salt and grain trade. The blankets are considered thick and are manufactured of course from wool, not goats' hair. The blanket commonly made is well adapted to the wants of a primitive people. They are made in lengths of 15 feet, and widths of 2-6. Two widths are sown together for one blanket, and the selling price of such a blanket is 5 Rs. At Bhul, a superior kind of blanket is manufactured with stripes of red in it.

Cotton Yarn.—This article is largely bought up at Jhelum for export in all directions towards Huzara, Rawulpindi and Peshawar ; that which is manufactured into cloth for local consumption chiefly finds its way to Pind Dadun Khan, which place is the chief emporium for wove fabrics in the District.

Horses and Mules.—This is a thriving trade in this District. Young mules are largely bought up by the Chukowal Khutrees from the Rawulpindi District, and after being well nourished, are despatched to large marts, such as Amritsar, and disposed of at a great advantage. It is calculated that 4-5ths of these animals so deported in trade are thus produced beyond the limits of the Jhelum District and only one-fifth are bred in the District.

The trade in horses is quite a passion with the Zemindars of Tullagung, and the tract of country between Tullagung and Chukowal. The first thing a Zemindar does with any small sum of money he has saved, is to buy a good mare, from which he breeds ; and if any single individual is too poor to buy a whole mare himself, he and two or three others in the same condition as himself will club and purchase an animal amongst them.

The colts or fillies produced here are largely bought up by officers of the Cavalry service in search of remounts, and high prices are frequently given for such remounts, frequently up to 300 to 350 for 3 year old colts and fillies.

Brass Vessels.—A well known and important manufactory of these articles is carried on at Pind Dadun Khan to the extent of 50,000 per annum. They are conveyed for sale by persons whose special trade is to deal in these articles in all directions to the north and northwest to Peshawar, Kohat, Rawulpindi and Jhelum; to the east of the Jhelum, there are other great places for the manufacture of these utensils.

Leather and parchment jars are largely manufactured at Pind Dadun Khan, to the extent of a gross value of 5,000 rupees annually. They are high priced articles.

A large pair, such as is laden on a camel, costs 30 or 35, while smaller ones for mules or oxen, cost 13 or 14 per pair.

Opium is not produced to any great extent, though there is some trade in the drug. The poppy is chiefly grown above Kuller Kuhar in the salt range and along the banks of the river from Pind Dadun Khan, down to the boundary of the Shahpore District. The total value of the export trade is estimated at about 400, and this is purchased in the first instance by traders in the Shahpore District.

Timber.—This is a very special article of trade here. The timber (Deodar) is grown chiefly in the territories of the Maharaja of Jummu and Cashmere, which border the upper Jhelum. A small quantity comes from Kaghan down the Nynsookh, but by far the greater portion of this timber comes from the Maharaja's dominions. European and Native merchants buy up the timber here and realize large profits in their subsequent sales. It is estimated that during last year not less than one lakh of rupees has been received by the Maharaja's agents on account timber which has found its way into the great markets at immensely enhanced prices.

Salt.—This is of course the great article of trade in this District, but the transactions connected therewith are reported by the head of the Salt Revenue Department. It will suffice to give an idea of the magnitude of this trade when I mention that 28¾ lakhs of rupees worth of salt were sold at the mouths of the mines during last official year.

Memo. on the Trade of the Sirsa District.

The principal products of the district are grain of all kinds (including rice) ghee, wool, sujji, moonj, red pepper, bullocks and camels.

Grain.—The surplus of the food producing cereals of the district, which consist for the most part of wheat, barley, bajra, mote, jowar, chunna and rice, is transported mostly to Marwar, on camels, to meet the demand for food occa-

sioned in that part of the country by an apparently chronic state of famine therein existing. Some portion finds its way to Bhawulpore and Sukkur by way of the Sutlej.

Til and Sirsoo are produced in large quantities in the light sandy tracts of this District, which are well adapted to their growth, and these products constitute a considerable and a brisk trade between Fazilka and Kurrachee—indeed til is often sent from Fazilka direct to Europe—chiefly to the French market at Marseilles.

Ghee chiefly goes to supply the wants of famine stricken Marwar, and occasionally to Scindh, when the state of the markets there leaves a large margin of profit, but the sure and steady market is Marwar.

Wool is exported by the Sutlej from Fazilka to Kurrachee in considerable quantities; it is bought up by Bunias from the Zemindars, and in some instances exports are made to Europe direct by these traders.

Sujji goes altogether to the eastward, chiefly to Calcutta; it is not, however, produced in any considerable quantity.

Moonj and red pepper go entirely to Marwar, as these articles of consumption are not grown in the arid sands of Marwar: this trade, however, is not very considerable, but it supplies the want of the adjoining Marwar population, while it relieves producers here of the plethora of their produce.

Bullocks and Camels are produced largely—the latter especially constitute a large portion of the wealth of the district; the trade is large, amounting to about Rs. 7,01,400 per annum; the bullocks are chiefly purchased by traders from the North Western Provinces and Punjab, who attend the fairs of the District.

The imports to be set down against the foregoing exports consist of khand, sukkur, goor, cotton, huldi, cloths of all description, iron, wood, brass pots and oorud from the eastward: these are imported not only for the use of the people of the district, but to be put aside in the Trader's stores at Sirsa and Ellenabad, which are simply Depôts of supplies of all descriptions for the consumption of Marwar, and in a small measure for Scindh. These imports are large and very considerable in bulk and value.

From the west is received alum, my, mujeet, mooltani (dyes), churus, Scind salt, kootkee and dry fruits, silk and hing; these are received in large quantities; but a small portion is retained, and the rest is transmitted to the eastward.

From the north are imported through the Putialla states from Jullundhur, Kangra, &c., khand, goor, sukkur, and grain of all kinds, sunni, red pepper, iron, pushmeena, soont, adruk, bhung, post, and coarse cloth; most of these goods go on eventually to Marwar.

From the southward, salt of 4 different descriptions, Multani clay, wool, chohara, narial, opium, horned cattle and camels are imported; the wool passes on to Kurrachee, and the salt to the Putialla states, Ludianah, &c.—but this trade is not great in bulk or value.

Memorandum on the Trade of the Rhotuck District.

The principal products of the district are grain of all kinds, saccharine articles, cotton, ghee and saltpetre; the trade in each is given below :—

Grain.—The surplus produce of the canal villages and of the baranee villages, consisting chiefly of wheat, rice, gram, barley, bajrá, jowar, pulse of kinds, and oil seeds, is conveyed by traders on carts, camels, ponies and donkeys, and sold to the merchants in Dehli and in the large mart of Bhewanee in the Hissar District, as well as in the small mart of Beree in this District. Owing to the severe famine which prevailed last year in Bengal and Orissa, large exportations of grain took place from here on carts, camels and donkeys to Dehli, from whence it was taken down to Calcutta by the East India Rail.

Sugar.—Cane is extensively grown in the canal villages and in the villages watered by the Sahebbee nuddi. Out of the total quantity of molasses and unrefined sugar manufactured from it, about two-thirds is taken to the mart of Bhewanee, from whence it is eventually exported to the Bauger, *i. e.*, Beekaneer and other native States in Rajpootana, and the remainder consumed in the District.

Cotton.—Cotton has always been grown on a large scale in the canal as well as baranee villages of this District; but the late American Civil war having caused a great rise in the price of this staple in the Home markets, the cultivation of it increased four fold, and continued so until the heavy losses sustained by the traders in 1865, owing to the fall of price of cotton from 21 to 6 pence per pound in the Liverpool and Manchester markets, when it decreased again. During the interval that high rates were maintained at Home, a very brisk trade was carried on in it with the marts of Calcutta and Multan, when it could not be procured in the District at 40 rupees a maund. It now sells here at 11 rupees per maund, and although the Home prices are not remunerative to exporters, still the article is sent down to Calcutta in small quantities, and nearly three-fourths brought to use by the inhabitants of this and adjacent districts.

Ghee.—Hurrianah was once noted for its trade in purified butter; large quantities of it were exported even to Bengal, and now, although thousands of acres of grazing land in this District have been brought under cultivation, still this staple is largely exported both to Dehli and Bhewanee.

Saltpetre.—The trade in Saltpetre has greatly fallen off within the last two years. In 1860-61 there were 532 pans at work, each producing on an average about 200 maunds per annum; and this year there are only 11 pans. It is exported to Furruckabad in the North West Provinces, and from there the merchants send it down to Calcutta.

Both country and Europe articles are largely imported for the consumption of this District. Of the former, such as rice, oil, sugar, goor, &c., from the large marts of Chundowsee, Burrailly, and Shahjehanpore in the North Western Provinces; salt from the Sambhur lake in the Jeypore territory; and Europe piece goods, spices, iron, copper, &c., from Calcutta and Bombay.

DEHLI RAILWAY.

Progress Report of platelaying for the month ending 28th February 1867.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required.		Previously.		This Month.		Total.		REMARKS.
				M.	C.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From	0	0	Main Line, ...	63	...	9 0 0	3 40 0	0 40 0	0 0 0	9 40 0	3 40 0	
To	63	...										
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From	63	...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
To	127	...										
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From	127	...	Main Line, ...	63	24-45							
To	190	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From	190	24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
To	244	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From	244	24-45	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	6 0 0	30 43 31	1 30 0	0 0 0	7 30 0	30 43 31	
To	301	24										
Plus Curves at Junction												
			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	15 0 0	34 3 31	1 70 0	0 0 0	16 70 0	34 3 31	
			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71							
			Total, ...	346	50-41	15 0 0	34 3 31	1 70 0	0 0 0	16 70 0	34 3 31	

LAHORE,
9th March 1867.

H. B. Browning,
for Chief Engineer.

THIRD

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 14TH MARCH 1867.

The following papers relative to the Establishment of a Regimental Stud Farm for the 11th Bengal Lancers in the Montgomery District, are published for general information:—

By order, &c.,
T. H. THORNTON,
Secy. to Govt. Punjab.

Extracts from a letter from W. E. Blyth, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, to W. Ford, Esquire, C. S. I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Multan Division, No.* 350, *dated* 23*rd November* 1866.

* * * *

2. **On the 30th November 1865, I received your letter No. 243, dated 28th November, directing me to select a block of land of 3,000 acres for Colonel Probyn, suitable for a Horse Breeding Farm.**

3. * * * *

4. * * * *

5. Colonel Probyn inspected the spot, and having approved of it, took possession on 27th April 1866, and which received your sanction on 10th May 1866.

6. The block being subsequently demarcated and measured, was found to contain an area of 3,472 acres, forming two blocks, being divided by Mouza Sookpoor.

7. The two blocks are situate between the Khanwa and Upper Sohag Canals, both of which it partially abuts.

8. I append a boundary plan of the land and another shewing the adjacent estates: on a reference to them the exact position of the Stud will become apparent. It is situate on the road from Hoojra to Pak Puttun, 18 miles from the Ookara Railway Station, 22 miles from Hoojrah Tahsil, 18 miles from Pak Puttun Tahsil, 25 miles from Montgomery, 8 miles from Depalpore, and 30 miles from the ferry at Fazilka.

9. The nearest town is Depalpore. There is one drawback to the place, and that is its isolation from a Tahsil and Post Office. At present letters can reach it only by the round about way of Wan Radharam, Hoojra and Depalpore. When the site was selected, it was thought that the Tahsil would be removed from Hoojra to Depalpore.

10. The Stud lands though bordering the Canals, the greater portion thereof lies above the level of the water. All the surrounding low lying lands into which the Canal water could be easily opened, had been previously secured by natives—as will be apparent by a glance at the boundary map shewing its bends in and out, following the edge of the low lying lands—this portion being rejected by them as too high and difficult of irrigation.

11. This feature was pointed out to me by the Zemindars as being detrimental to cultivation, but I considered it as one most favorable for a Stud, a high and dry spot being a desider-

atum; and as for irrigating it, I know that by incurring a small expense of making a water cut from a spot high up the Khanwah Canal and taken over raised grounds, water could be conveyed to a portion of the high land, and *Jhullars* could be brought into play for irrigating the rest.

12. This land would not have been taken by the natives for a long time to come. It appeared high and dry and it was on this account that no objection was raised by any body to its being occupied by the Stud. No private rights were encroached upon.

13. I had the whole area measured in 5 blocks (which have now formed separate Mouzahs and have received separate names) and in plots of high level and low superficies. The following is a detail of the 5 descriptions of land :—

	High.	Level.	Low.	Total.
1. Wrightpur, ...	220	123	61	404
2. Probynabad, ...	140	533	238	911
3. Bullerwal, ...	123	588	322	1,033
4. Sadoollapoor, ...	321	528	166	1,015
5. Chuk Chyra, ...	25	47	36	108
Total, ...	829	1,819	823	3,471

Barren, ... 143
Culturable, ... 3,328

14. Included with the low lying portion, a few acres had been cultivated now and then, as Kham Tahsil.

15. The picked lands taken by the Lumberdars and formed into Mouzahs all around the Stud Farm are as follows :—

	Area.	*Juma.*
Phoolur Wan, ...	1,653	640
Akan Wullee, ...	469	60
Hoshnak Singh Walla, ...	637	120
Kucha Pucka, ...	2,052	280
Chah Boola Walla, ...	97	12
Arazee Jumyut Singh, ...	322	56
Jumyut Singh Walla, ...	365	64
Roop Chund Walla, ...	701	72
Shah Yukka, ...	203	50
Shah Yukka, 2nd, ...	109	28
Adhanee, ...	352	64
Chuk Shah Yukka, ...	73	24
Chuk Kurreemwalla, ...	1,195	110
Tullo Kumboh, ...	1,465	200
Bel Singh, ...	667	200
Wan Chumt Singh, ...	100	25
Chah Shahnewaz, ...	50	10
Wan Shah Nizam, ...	100	20
Lukhpoor, ...	788	80
Wan Thakoor Singh, ...	101	25
Arazee Praim Singh, ...	301	150
Wan Thakoor Singh, II, ...	108	30
	11,908	2,320

The average rate paid by them on the entire area is three annas.

16. In your letter No. 8, dated 20th January 1866, para. 2, you laid down the scale at which I should assess the Stud lands,—viz., at half anna per acre on the entire culturable

area for 12 years, and at enhanced rates thereafter. This gives a jumah of 104 rupees, and is, I think, a very fair demand—certainly rather more moderate than that charged on adjacent Mouzahs; but if this amount were to be applied to the low land only, which alone is worth any thing without irrigation, the rate would be two annas per acre, nearly equal to that at which the adjacent low lands are paying.

17. *Abiana* is to be charged in addition, at the usual rate, on every acre found to be irrigated by annual measurement. The area irrigated during the past khurreef is now being measured.

About 1,000 acres of the area is covered with sparse jungle. No charge was made for the timber, as the trees were not to be cut down and they served to shelter the grass growing under them.

19. Among the advantages secured to the Stud by its present location, the following may be enumerated :—

I.—Being in the neighbourhood of the best populated part of the district, where a number of brood mares can be met with.

II.—Being within 20 miles of the River Sutlej and two great gram growing tracts, viz., Sirsa and Bhawulpore.

III.—Being within 18 miles of a Railway Station.

IV.—Being situate on the road connecting two Tahsils.

V.—Being on the border of a large Government preserve which can provide grass in excess of what the Stud lands would supply, by being leased annually.

VI.—Being on the borders of the two Canals, and yet raised from the water level of the said Canals at their immediate propinquity, which for horse breeding purposes is very essential.

20. Another great advantage accruing to the Stud is, that several Native Officers of the 11th Lancers have acquired lands in its neighbourhood, and they take an interest in the prosperity of the institution.

21. Another advantage attending the success of the Stud is, the benefit it has derived from the services of Mr. Stevens, the Acting Executive Engineer, Sutlej Inundation Canals.

22. Captain Buller's energy has also tended to establish the Stud on a very efficient footing; in a very short-time, he has constructed one and opened out 4 old wells; cut one large and two small *Rajbahas* at a large expense, 4,000 rupees more or less; and has brought 1036 acres under cultivation.

23. This has been done by tenants on favorable terms, rent being charged at Buttai rates as follows :—

If irrigated from wells, one fifth; from Canals, one fourth of the gross produce.

24. A large number of brood mares have been taken over by the Zemindars of adjacent villages on favorable terms—a measure much appreciated by them. The Stud I believe contains very nearly 40 colts and fillies.

25. There have been only two deaths among the cattle—a circumstance which goes to prove the healthiness of the locality chosen.

26. * * * * * * *

Copy of a letter from W. Ford, Esquire, C. S. I., *Commissioner and Superintendent, Multan Division, to J. A. E. Miller, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No.* 268, *dated Multan, the* 5*th December* 1866.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Blyth, Deputy Commissioner Montgomery, regarding Colonel Probyn's Stud; the arrangements made by Mr. Blyth appear to be very satisfactory, and the sum to be paid as Revenue to Government equitable.

2. I think that Government will recognize Colonel Probyn's zeal and perseverance in establishing this Stud as very praiseworthy; and it is cheering that during his absence in England his views have been so ably seconded by Captain Buller.

Copy of a letter from J. A. E. Miller, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 20, dated Lahore, the 10th January 1867.

In continuation of letter No. 702, dated 27th November 1865, and previous correspondence, regarding the grant of land for Colonel Probyn's horse breeding establishment in the Montgomery District, I am now desired by the Financial Commissioner to forward for submission to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, a letter in original, No. 268, dated 6th December, from the Commissioner of Multan, with enclosure from the Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, reporting the arrangements made for the assignment of land.

2. These arrangements appear to the Financial Commissioner to be very satisfactory and judicious,—and if the exertions of Colonel Probyn, who has been energetically supported by Captain Buller, meet with the success they deserve, the best results will follow from the experimental horse Farm which has been established for the use of the Regiment, which Colonel Probyn commanded with so much distinction.

3. The Financial Commissioner would suggest that extracts of the correspondence be published in the Gazette.

Copy of a letter from T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab, to J. A. E. Miller, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 53, dated 28th January 1867.

I have received and laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor your letter No. 20, dated 10th instant, and its enclosures, detailing the arrangements made for the assignment of lands in the Montgomery District for Colonel Probyn's horse breeding establishment, and in reply I am to state as follows :—

2. The undertaking is one which His Honor regards with great interest, and considers to be a very important one—likely, if successful, to prove most advantageous. The setting it on foot, His Honor remarks, was highly creditable to Colonel Probyn's intelligence, energy and regard for the well being of his Regiment and the Public interests, and the details connected with carrying it into execution have been superintended with great zeal and efficiency by Captain Buller.

3. Colonel Wright, Colonel Probyn's successor, takes an equal interest with the latter in the progress of the undertaking, and will probably shortly visit the Farms in company, His Honor trusts, with Mr. Harford, Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

4. The support and assistance given to the projectors by the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner; and the favor with which the project is regarded by the Zemindars, as well as by the men of the Regiment, are very satisfactory and gratifying.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel T. Wright, Commandant 11th Bengal Lancers, to Major S. Black, Secretary to Punjab Government, Military Department, Probynabad, Montgomery, 14th February 1867.

The Punjab Government having been pleased to sanction a grant of land in the Montgomery District to 11th Bengal Lancers for the purpose of forming a Regimental Stud Farm, may desire to be acquainted with the progress which has been made in carrying out this project—I have therefore the honor to submit for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor the following report of an inspection which I have just made.

I must premise by mentioning that the Stud part of the project was necessarily held somewhat in abeyance until the land could be brought under cultivation.

That leased out to the Regiment consists of about 3,400 acres of good light arable soil, is advantageously situated between the Khanna and Sohag Canals, but somewhat elevated above the surrounding lands, thereby rendering irrigation rather difficult and expensive,—when we took possession of it in April 1866, it was covered by a dense virgin jungle.

A large proportion of the land has been cleared. Extensive Canal cuttings have been made; and more are in progress. Eight large pucka wells have been sunk and placed in working order. Four Villages have been established and are becoming rapidly populated. Cultivators come forth readily to take up our land, but none are permitted to do so who belong to neighbouring Zemindars, so that the interests of the latter are not injured by our settlement.

Within six months of starting operations, 666 acres were sown, of which 545 yielded fair crops; and during the current year, an additional 1,000 acres will be brought under the plough.

In connection with the land, I may mention that experiments have been made in the cultivation of Oats, Flax, American and Egyptian cotton—all I believe unknown in this District; and seed has been freely distributed to the surrounding Zemindars.

Oats thrive in the soil and yield a far more aboundant green crop than wheat. In this stage it is given as "Kusece" with great advantage to the Stud animals. The Zemindars already appreciate its great value as food for their cattle and are clamorous for more seed in view to extending its cultivation.

The American cotton has also yielded an excellent crop—superior in quantity and quality to the country cotton sown at the same time; but this success is at present limited to our farm. With the Zemindars it has failed, probably from late sowing or neglect.

The experiments with Flax and Egyptian cotton have not as yet been satisfactory, but we think that next year's experiments will give better results.

It may not be inappropriate to mention here, that the Zemindars in the vicinity of our land, who viewed our first arrival with unmistakeable feelings of suspicion and dislike, are now to us the best of neighbours, and I really think would regret our departure. While we have always refrained from interfering with them in any way, we have on many occasions been able to render them useful aid.

With reference to the Stud department, as above said, operations were necessarily kept somewhat in check until the land was brought under cultivation and made to produce the requisite food, but they have been fairly commenced, and are now progressing very satisfactorily.

The Stud at present consists of

Three stallions,
Forty-one brood mares,
Forty-eight colts and fillies of ages,

and we may reasonably expect that the number of each class, with the exception of stallions, will be doubled in the course of the current year. It is our intention to raise the number of brood mares ultimately to 200.

The brood mares and foals at the Stud are turned loose into a large rukh adjoining the Stud lands, where they have freedom, exercise and plenty of good grass. The mares with 2 seers and foals with 1 seer of gram, hold excellent condition. To prevent their straying beyond bounds or being stolen, a strong fence has been set up, which encloses about 1,000 acres, and this enclosure will be enlarged as the stud increases.

If this plan of keeping the Stud animals, which has now been under trial for about 3 months, answer, and we have no reason as yet to doubt it doing so, it will effect such a saving in estalishment, food, clothing, &c., as will render the Stud scheme practicable for any Regiments that may desire to adopt it. The plan, however, requires a full year's trial before any sound conclusions can be arrived at.

The mortality in the Stud during its ten month's existence amounts to 3 mares and 1 foal—this is low considering all things; 2 mares died from neglect on the part of Zemindars who had charge of them, 1 mare and the foal died on first arrival when the Stud arrangements had not been matured. It must be stated also that the 3 mares were aged. No deaths have occurred for several months—under these circumstances, we may fairly conclude that the climate is well suited to the constitution of the horse.

We have found scarcely any mares in this District fit for our Stud purposes; but in order to encourage horse breeding among the people, we have freely given the services of our stallions, which have covered about 60 District mares, nearly all undersized animals.

On the first commencement of the Stud, many of our mares were delivered over to the charge of Zemindars, but the latter starve and neglect them, and we are frequently obliged to have the mares recalled to the Stud. With people accustomed only to the care of cattle, who never scarcely see a horse, this was perhaps to be expected—doubtless in time an interest in horses will spring up in the District, and in furtherance of this object we still keep some of our Stud mares under the charge of the Zemindars who are careful of them.

At the beginning of next year, the Stud will supply to the Regiment the first batch of remounts—probably about 14 horses; and if our anticipations are realized, in a few years will be in a position to furnish annually from 60 to 70 well bred and serviceable remounts, at a cost less than, and certainly not exceeding 200 rupees.

In order to extend the usefulness of our Stud, we have offered to take charge of foals from Regiments in which horse breeding is carried on. Foals thus received would be treated in the same way as our own, the owners paying a proportion of actual expenses incurred.

I must not omit to mention that measures have been taken to breed mules for baggage animals, with the numerous undersized mares in this district—and with the advantages of our grass rukh, the plan appears perfectly practicable.

It would be premature at the present period to pronounce the Stud Farm a success, for this could not be well determined until its capabilities to supply good and serviceable remounts in sufficient numbers and at reasonable prices, have been fairly tested and proved by several years experience; but it may be safely asserted that for the capital expended, amounting to about 10,000 rupees, and considering that short time elapsed since the Stud Farm was first started, it is impossible that more favorable results could have been obtained, or that the condition of the Stud Farm could be more promising and satisfactory.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging the very great and important aid we have throughout received from Mr. W. Blyth, the Deputy Commissioner of the District, and but for which our Stud Farm could never have prospered as it has done.

I trust it may not be out of place here to refer to the exertions of Captain Buller, to whom was entrusted the important duty of developing the project. He was selected by Colonel Probyn, C. B. V. C., the former Commandant of the Regiment, who originated the Stud Farm, and from the beginning has been left to exercise his own discretion in all matters connected with it—it is therefore but an act of justice to Captain Buller to state that the whole credit of setting the project on foot and bringing it to its present prosperous condition is due to him.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of January 1867. From observations taken at Lahore, Jullundhur, Multan, Syalkot, Rawulpindi, Dera Ismael Khan, Shahpore, Jhelum, Simla.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
ore, ...	11th, 15th, 29·44	29·31	29th, 29·17	63·8	53·2	44·3	49	11th, 112·5	29th, 76	100·9	11th, 78	24th, 65·5	71·7	26th, 27·0	13th, 51·0	34·5	37·2	53·1	Not measurable.	None.	During the whole month the weather was very unsettled. The days were generally very cloudy, especially during the afternoons. The wind was very variable, but most frequently northerly. It often changed quite suddenly to a different direction, and to this cause may no doubt be attributed the deceptive appearances of rainy weather. The barometric pressure also varied very much throughout the whole period. Only a few drops of rain fell on the 4th, 12th and 29th.
llundhur, ...	7th, 11th, 29·48	29·35	29th, 29·24	60·7	52·6	45·6	55	14th, 115	15th, 92	105·6	30th, 74	15th, 60	67·8	26th, 33	4th, 49	41·6	26·9	54·7	·96	None.	In this station also the days were generally very cloudy. Drizzling showers fell on the 3rd, and on the 4th and 5th nearly an inch of rain fell. Slight showers also on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 19th. The wind was more steadily north westerly than at Lahore. The barometric pressure was also very variable, but at certain times more steadily low than at Lahore.
ultan, ...	15th, 29·862	29·725	28th, 29·514	62·6	51·2	41·4	44	27th, 135	12th, 106	124·2	1st, 75	12th, 62	70·4	24th, 26	28th, 52	38·6	31·7	54·5	·24	Typhoid Pneumonia.	Very cloudy during the month. Thunderstorm on the 11th with slight rain. Rain also on the 12th, but in very small quantity. Wind principally northerly. Barometric pressure very changeable. On the 14th, at 4 P. M., the wind blew from S. E., and the barometer stood at 29·590, while on the morning of the 15th, the wind had veered round to N. and the barometer stood at 29·862.
yalkot, ...	5th, 11th, 29·70	29·48	13th, 29·35	66·0	52·0	40·7	40	11th, 110	1st, 76	97	2nd, 77	4th, 29th, 65	70	27th, 32	13th, 53	45	25	57·5	·2	None.	Here the same changeable weather prevailed. For some days clouds prevailed, with appearance of rain, which in most cases was deceptive. High winds blew on the 3rd, 5th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 30th. Wind for the most part westerly.
Peshawar, ...	31st, 29·40	29·20	14th, 27th, 28th, 29·10	61·0	51·0	42·8	50	9th, 118	1st, 80	103·2	26th, 65	31st, 54	60·4	26th, 22	29th, 39	30·6	30	45·5	·2	Fevers. Small Pox.	A few drops of rain fell at various periods of the month, viz., the 12th, 21st, 22nd. Wind very variable, often changing to an opposite direction within the same day. Cloudy during most part of the month.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—*(Continued.)*

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
vulpindi, ...	15th, 28·560	28·414	22nd, 28·300	56·8	47·8	38·3	50	27th, 122·4	13th, 83·9	110·8	12th, 75·8	5th, 56	67·5	24th, 22·6	13th, 44·8	30·0	37·8	48.7	1·03	Fever. Bronchitis.	In this station a little over an inch of rain fell, mostly during westerly winds. Very cloudy during most of the month. Rain fell on the 1st, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 30th. The daily range of temperature was often over 40.°
a I. Khan,	15th, 20th, 29·62	29·52	13th, 22nd, 28th, 29·44	62·7	51·0	40·9	47	22nd 127	12th 98	117	2nd, 10th, 26th, 77	29th 59	71·1	24th, 25	29th. 50	36·1	35	53·6	0·47	Measles. Small pox.	The weather was very uncertain. Clouds began to gather on the 10th, and early on the 11th, a little rain fell. On the 12th, rain fell at intervals, also on the 29th. On the 15th a heavy shower fell at 1 P. M. Wind very variable.
pore, ...	15th, 29·62	29·46	13th 29·35	63·2	50·2	39·2	41	9th, 11th, 20th, 134	29th, 89	126	6th, 82	29th, 60	72·8	24th, 28	12th, 13th, 50	35	35	53·9	·4	Small pox. Coughs and colds.	Very cloudy during the first four days, also from 11th to 13th inclusive, and on 20th and 29th. Nearly half an inch of rain fell on the 12th. Earth-quake from north to south, at 7-30 P. M., on the 19th. Wind mostly northerly.
m, ...	No	Instru	ment.					1st, 15th, 88	25th 70	80·9	1st, 13th 18th, 60	16th, 56	58·5	2nd, 30	17th, 44	36·5	22·2	47·5	·8	Intt. Fever. Bronchitis.	Rain fell on the 4th, 13th and 19th. Cloudy mostly throughout the month. Wind for the most part northerly. The Thermometers are suspended in the verandah of the hospital.
...	No	Instru	ment.	49·5	41·2	32·2	51	No Instru	ment.		18th, 19th, 55	5th 40	47·8	5th, 24th, 32	18th 46	37·3	10·7	42·5	Not measurable.	None.	Very cloudy from 1st to 10th, and towards the end of the month. Snow fell on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 30th and 31st. Hail fell on 13th and 30th. Fogs also prevailed throughout the month. The temperatures were taken from Thermometers suspended in the verandah of the Dispensary.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The difference in Mean Temperature for the two past months is as follows :—

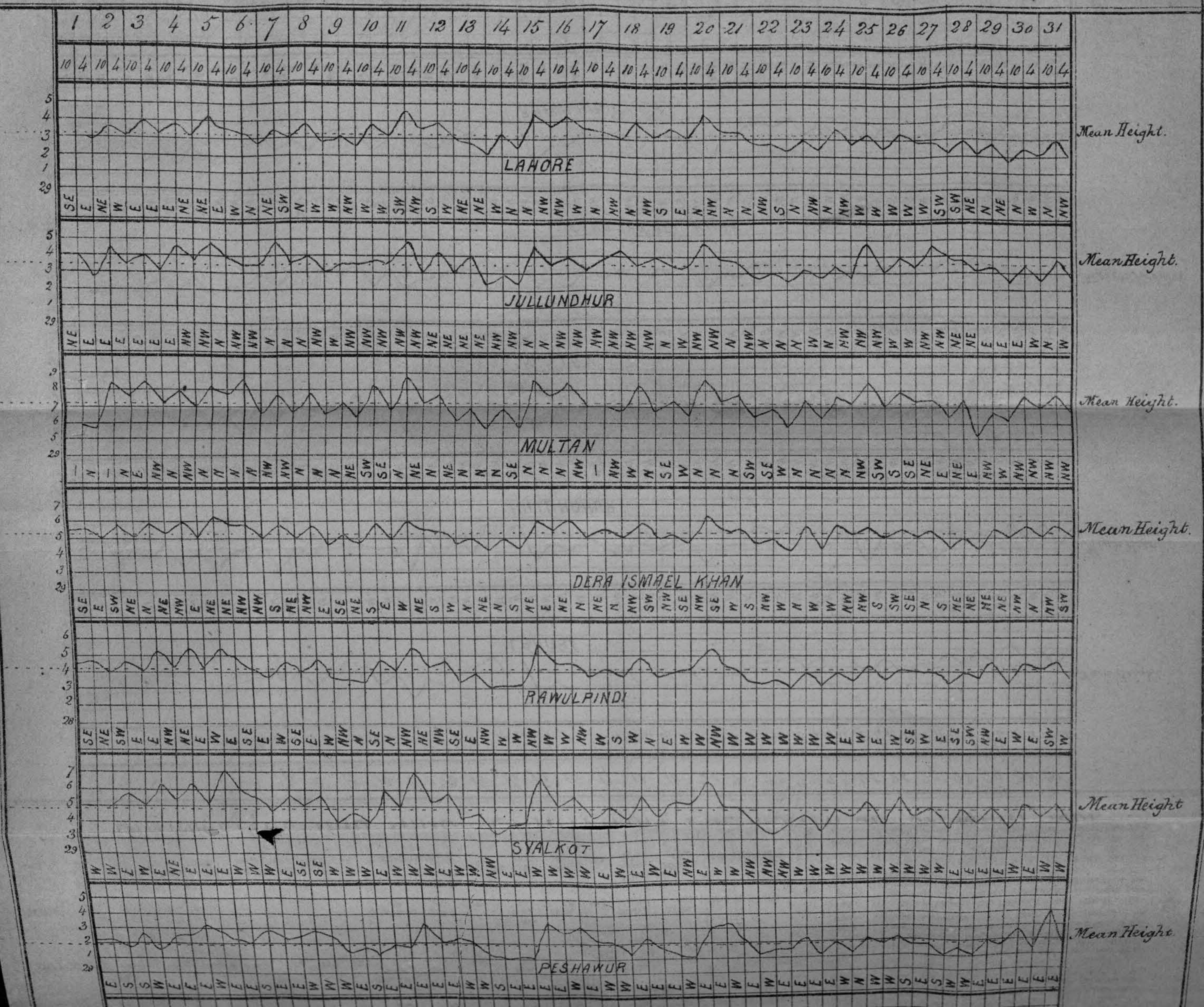
		December 1866.		*January* 1867.		*Difference.*
Lahore,	...	57·5	...	53·1	...	– 4·4 for January.
Jullundhur,	...	55·1	...	54·7	...	– 0·4 Do.
Multan,	...	55·8	...	54·5	...	– 1·3 Do.
Dera Ismael Khan,	...	56·8	...	53·6	...	– 3·2 Do.
Shahpore,	...	...	...	53·9	...	...
Rawulpindi,	...	49·5	...	48·7	...	— 0·8 Do.
Syalkot,	...	56·0	...	57·5	...	+ 1·5 Do.
Peshawar,	...	47·4	...	45·5	...	— 1·9 Do.
Jhelum,	...	47·5	...	47·5	...	The same.
Simla,	...	46·2	...	42·5	...	— 3·7 Do.

The want of rain even when the signs of its falling often appeared certain, is to be attributed principally to the variable winds. A reference to the Barometric Chart will show how fluctuating the atmospheric pressure was—a condition likewise attributable to the same cause.

An earthquake was felt in most of the stations on the 19th at about 8·30 P. M.

Alex. Neil,
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

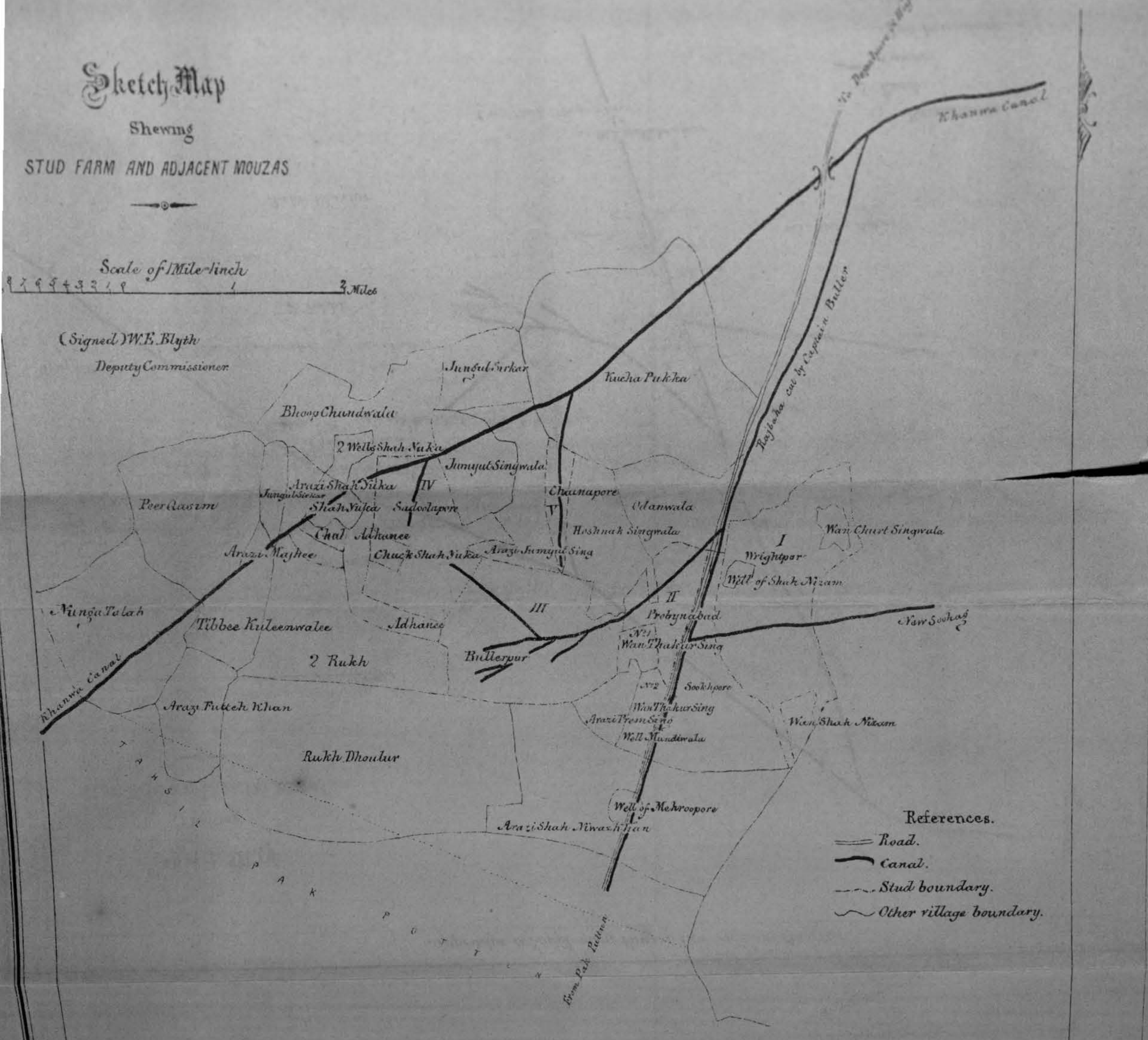
BAROMETRIC AND WIND CHART FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1867.



Sketch Map

Shewing

STUD FARM AND ADJACENT MOUZAS



(Signed) W. E. Blyth
Deputy Commissioner.

Drawn on Transfer Paper by Emam Ooddeen Punjab Secret.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 21st MARCH 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	T.	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Very unfavorable.	14
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		15
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	D. 0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	31·6		16
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Average.	15½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6		16½
Palwal,* ...	T.	T. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		16
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4		16
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		16
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·3	Unfavorable.	16
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3		16½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		15
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4		16
Hissar,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	11·0	Stunted not good.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·5		15
Bhewaní,†...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	8·9		15
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·1		15½
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		15¼
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	Unfavorable.	13½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		14
Sámpla,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	12·9		15½
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		16
Sirsa,† ...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Unfavorable.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	T. 0·1	D.	...	...	...	...	0·1	15·2		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	3·5		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	Unfavorable.	16½
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1		
Khurrur† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	24·8		
Naraingarh,†	...	0·4	..	...	...	...	...	0·4	33·7		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	Favorable. Rain much wanted.	18½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·2	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	59·2	Fair
	Kotgarh,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	48·7	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	
	Kotkhai,† ...	0·4	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	40·6	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·3	Favou
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	Favou Rain n needl
	Phillore,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	20·1	
	Nawashahar,†	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	22·7	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	21·5	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	Favou
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·7	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	93·9	Ditto
	Kangra,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	60·8	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	56·7	
	Hameerpur,†	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	30·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·2	
	Kulú,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·4	43·2	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	Unfavo Rain wante
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·1	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	Unfavo
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·8	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	Favou
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·2	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·1	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9	Unfavo
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	Indiffe
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·2	Unfavo
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·1	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·6	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Unfavo Favou
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	
	Murree,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4	Not favou
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
[uj]erat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	29·1	Unfavorable.	...
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	28·6		14
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	22·1		14
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3		12
[Sh]ahpore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	Very unfavorable.	...
	Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·2		1[illegible]
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2		1[illegible]
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		1[illegible]
[M]ultan, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Unfavorable.	1[illegible]
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		1[illegible]
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		1[illegible]
	Lodhran,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		1[illegible]
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		1[illegible]
[Jh]ung, ...	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3	Very unfavorable.	
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		1[illegible]
	Shorkote,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
[Mo]ntgomery,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Unfavorable.	
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
[Mo]zuffergurh,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Not very favorable.	
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		
[D.] I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	Favorable.	
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4		
[D.] G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	4·2	Good.	
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0		
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		
[Bu]nnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9	Favorable.	
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·8		
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		
[Pe]shawar,	Peshawar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received yet.	
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Eusufzai,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
[Ko]hat, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	13·7	Favorable.	
[Ha]zara, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5	Favorable.	
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·7		
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6		

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Name of Article.	*Amritsar Division.* Amritsar.	Gurdaspore.	Syalkot.	*Rawulpindi Division.* Jhelum.	Rawul pindi.	Gujerat.	Shahpore.	*Multan Division.* Multan.	Jhung.	Montgomery.	Mozuffergurh.	*Derajat Division.* Bunnoo.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	*Peshawar Division.* Peshawar.	Huzara.	Kohat.*
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 21 8	0 23 0	0 19 8	0 26 0	0 26 4	0 21 6	0 21 0	0 19 8	0 17 8	0 19 0	0 18 0	0 16 14	0 19 11	0 18 13	0 22 0	0 30 0	0 0 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 22 9	,, 24 ,,	,, 20 8	,, 27 ,,	,, 26 8	,, 21 14	,, 22 ,,	,, 20 0	,, 18 0	,, 20 ,,	,, 20 ,,	,, 18 3	,, 20 15	,, 20 0	,, 22 6	,, 31 ,,	,, ,, ,,
3	Barley, ...	,, 32 14	,, 30 ,,	,, 26 0	,, 36 ,,	,, 39 0	,, 32 4	,, 30 8	,, 27 ,,	,, 25 ,,	,, 32 ,,	,, 28 ,,	,, 30 7	,, 34 13	,, 29 5	1 1 8	1 7 ,,	,, ,, ,,
4	Gram, ...	,, 29 5	,, 25 ,,	,, 24 ,,	,, 35 ,,	,, 20 ,,	,, 25 4	,, 26 12	,, 25 4	,, 24 8	,, 32 ,,	,, 21 2	,, 23 8	,, 28 4	,, 20 1	0 15 9	0 17 ,,	,, ,, ,,
5	Bajra, ...	,, 24 9	,, 0 ,,	,, 21 ,,	,, 32 ,,	,, 34 ,,	,, 27 4	,, 27 0	,, 23 0	,, 0 0	,, 16 ,,	,, 23 4	,, 20 13	,, 26 5	,, 28 13	,, 26 0	,, 34 ,,	,, ,, ,,
6	Jowar, ...	,, 28 2	,, 26 ,,	,, 24 ,,	,, 33 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 28 0	,, 32 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 0	,, 25 10	,, 30 12	1 6 12	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,, 28 3	,, 16 ,,	,, 15 ,,	,, 17 ,,	,, 17 ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 15 12	,, 15 8	,, 16 ,,	,, 12 ,,	,, 16 6	,, 21 7	,, 11 12	0 13 10	,, 21 ,,	,, ,, ,,
8	Ditto, Moong, ...	,, 14 3	,, 12 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 20 ,,	,, 24 ,,	,, 17 4	,, 18 ,,	,, 19 0	,, 16 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 14 ,,	,, 15 2	,, 18 12	,, 12 0	,, 18 3	,, 21 ,,	,, ,, ,,
9	Ditto, Mussoor, ...	,, 21 8	,, 20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 22 ,,	,, 17 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 22 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 24 0	,, 16 2	,, 17 8	,, 17 ,,	,, 15 9	,, 29 ,,	,, ,, ,,
10	Moth, ...	,, 25 4	,, 25 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 33 ,,	,, 30 ,,	,, 26 4	,, 27 14	,, 22 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 20 8	,, 20 3	,, 25 12	,, 0 ,,	,, 35 1	,, 35 ,,	,, ,, ,,
11	Mukkaie ...	,, 28 0	,, 26 ,,	,, ,, ,,	1 0 ,,	,, 36 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 26 0	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 24 8	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 33 12	1 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,, 6 8	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 7 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 9 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 7 8	,, 5 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 7 12	,, 4 0	,, 7 8	,, 7 ,,	,, 6 8	,, 6 ,,	,, ,, ,,
13	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 7 0	,, 9 ,,	,, 9 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 12 ,,	,, 13 8	,, 9 14	,, 9 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 8 0	,, 6 ,,	,, 8 12	,, 8 ,,	,, 7 12	,, 18 ,,	,, ,, ,,
14	Ghee, ...	,, 1 8	,, 1 8	,, 1 10	,, 1 12	,, 2 ,,	,, 1 13	,, 1 7	,, 1 8	,, 1 8	,, ,, ,,	,, 1 5	,, 1 4	,, 1 5¼	,, 1 6	,, 1 13	,, 2 ,,	,, ,, ,,
15	Goor, ...	,, 12 9	,, 15 0	,, 12 0	,, 11 0	,, 10 ,,	,, 12 12	,, 10 0	,, 10 8	,, 11 0	,, 10 0	,, 9 0	,, 8 8	,, 8 12	,, 9 2	,, 7 8	,, 8 ,,	,, ,, ,,
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,, 3 0	,, 2 12	,, 2 8	,, 2 12	,, 3 4	,, 3 2	,, 3 4	,, 2 12	,, 3 4	,, 3 8	,, 2 12	,, 2 6	,, 2 10	,, 2 12	,, 2 15	,, 2 8	,, ,, ,,
17	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 3 4	,, 3 0	,, 2 12	,, 3 0	,, 3 8	,, 0 0	,, 3 12	,, 3 4	,, 0 0	,, 3 12	,, 2 14	,, 2 8	,, 3 2	,, 3 0	,, 3 1	,, 2 12	,, ,, ,,
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	,, 9 13	,, 8 8	,, 10 0	,, 11 ,,	,, 11 ,,	,, 10 6	,, 11 2	,, 10 8	,, 11 ,,	,, 8 0	,, 10 0	,, 0 0	,, 10 0	,, 9 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 9 0	,, ,, ,,
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	,, 5 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 3 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,
20	Cotton, ...	,, 2 9	,, 0 ,,	,, 3 ,,	,, 2 12	,, 2 10	,, 3 0	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 ,,	,, 2 8	,, 2 6	,, 2 4	,, 2 2	,, ,, ,,
21	Wood, ...	2 9 0	3 0 ,,	2 20 ,,	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	,, 0 0	2 20 0	5 3 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 ,,	0 0 0	7 0 0	2 17 8	3 20 0	,, ,, ,,
22	Grass, ...	1 20 ,,	2 0 ,,	1 0 ,,	1 20 ,,	1 30 ,,	1 20 ,,	1 10 ,,	2 0 ,,	2 0 0	2 ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	1 20 ,,	0 0 ,,	0 ,, ,,	3 10 0	2 30 ,,	,, ,, ,,
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	2 26 11	3 0 ,,	2 0 ,,	2 0 ,,	2 0 ,,	2 0 ,,	1 0 ,,	0 ,, ,,	1 30 ,,	2 ,, ,,	1 33 ,,	3 0 ,,	1 32 13	3 ,, ,,	2 24 ,,	3 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,
24	Kurbee, ...	0 0 0	2 10 ,,	0 0 ,,	1 20 ,,	2 ,, ,,	1 20 ,,	0 0 ,,	2 20 ,,	0 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	1 35 0	,, ,, ,,	3 10 ,,	0 ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,

* Return not received.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 21ST MARCH 1867.

LEPER ASYLUMS.

From Major G. Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, Punjab, to T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department, No. 88, dated 2nd March 1867.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed to J. W. Smyth, Esquire, Registrar of the Chief Court, in your docket No. 410, dated 26th February 1866, I now submit a report on the Tarun Tarun Leper Asylum by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, Captain Lewin, and my own also.

2. Last December I personally inspected the Leper Asylum, and found it to consist of two rows of mud huts with small portions of ground attached. Some trees, 12 or 13 feet high, are growing here and there; the huts seemed as good as any ordinary villagers house, and suited to the present condition and habits of the lepers and their few wants. The whole settlement had a dirty squalid appearance, but poverty and a disease such as leprosy will fully account for it.

3. Tahsildar reports the numbers and cost of the Asylum as follows :—

Year.	*Number of residents.*	*Cost.*	
1862,	70	not given.	
1863,	60	2,041 13 7	
1864,	86	2,746 12 3	
1865,	121	4,690 13 0	Of this 1,500 for a new barrack.
1866	125	2,073 14 9	

Of these details, it is to be observed that the numbers have considerably increased since 1862, though not much since 1865. I find that the cost of food supplied was as follows :—

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1,399-12-7	2,124-6-9	2,460-11-6	1,713-14-9

also that the allowance for salaries, which for 1863, 1864, 1865, had been 315 per annum, had, in 1866, been reduced to 183-12-0; no explanation is given to show why 121 lepers in 1865, should cost so much more in food than 125 in 1866. The inference is, that the lepers in 1866 did more for their own support, or in other words begged more about the country and required less at their homes at the Asylum. The monthly money allowance to a leper at the Asylum is Rs. 2 per mensem; in addition to this he receives 20 yards of cloth for warm weather clothing, and a blanket for winter wear (vide letter No. 685 of 14th November 1865, from Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner). It is evident that a leper cannot live on 2 rupees a month, and therefore must go about begging; the fluctuation in food supplied I attribute, therefore, to the lepers in 1866 having begged about outside the Asylum more than in the previous year.

4. The Deputy Commissioner, in his letter No. 74 of 19th February, reports that only the worst cases are sent to the Asylum; that the number sent is limited to the accommodation available; and that depends on the money allotments. He considers the present Asylum, as far as it goes, a success; but that to render the scheme effective, many more Asylums are required throughout the Punjab, and probably one more in the Amritsar District.

5. So far as can be ascertained, the total number of lepers in the Amritsar District is reported to be 451, of whom 113 reside in the town of Tarun Tarun, and 125 in the Asylum—the balance 213, are scattered about in the different villages. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the lepers are increasing in numbers, and the Tahsildar supports this opinion. The increase is attributed to the mixing of lepers with other people—though it is not considered that the disease is so infectious as to produce for certain leprosy in those who come into much contact with lepers.

6. Leprosy is considered to adhere, as a rule, to children, the offspring of leper parents, if they are brought up by those parents—but *not necessarily* if not so brought up. The children of lepers, if the disease has not shown itself in them, do marry into families where the disease is unknown. The leper girls are said to marry into Jat families. Leprosy does not destroy caste.

7. The lepers in the town of Tarun are reported to be generally well off; to receive money from certain "funds"; and one rupee at every marriage. They trade and are chiefly given to lending money, keeping carts for hire, &c. They refused the Government allowance. The greater part of all the lepers not living in this town, and most likely many of them also, live chiefly by begging

They do not go round begging in such large numbers as they did a few years ago, nor do they enforce compliance with their demands, as they did in the Sikh time, when they went out in regular organized bands, the country being systematically mapped out, so that one band did not interfere with another; but it seems perfectly certain that, whilst the larger cities of Lahore and Amritsar obtain to some degree the immunity they pay for, the smaller towns and villages have to bear very nearly the whole of the infliction—of the 125 at the Leper Asylum, certainly all who can get about *must* beg, for 2 Rs. a month cannot support them. So far as by my personal enquiries on the spot I could ascertain, the lepers of the present day seem, as a rule, to avoid our large cities, and to abstain from going about in large parties, but nevertheless to live as systematically on the people as before. They go from village to village, from house to house, and often will not stir from the door without enough money to buy the party food—say 1 or up to 3—no one will touch them, not even to eject them out of a door-way. They help themselves to wood and grass as they require the one or the other, and no one will stop their so doing by "arrest," or take the trouble to complain. The people do not really desire to get a leper punished who appropriates a little grass or wood, or even more valuable property. The lepers know exactly to what extent the people will stand their exactions, and rarely attempt more. The lepers are designated as being namana—"without guide"—and though the people do not by any means like their exactions, yet would never prosecute them.

8. So far as I can learn from the correspondence received from the Judicial Commissioner's office, the object of the Tarun Tarun Leper Asylum was to relieve the cities of Lahore and Amritsar of the presence of all lepers, and also that these towns should pay towards their support. Captain Menzies reports that very few ever come into Amritsar, because they are at once seized and sent back to the Asylum. There is no law compelling a leper to remain there, but to many a poor leper a useless walk to Amritsar and back is sufficient punishment for his exhausted frame.

9. My own views, so far as I have been able to get information on the subject, are as follows :—

I. That throughout all Districts, efforts should be made to ascertain

Number of lepers, male } adults.
Do. female }
Do. children.

Habits of life and mode of living; number of bad cases in which the leper has lost one or more of his limbs.

This enquiry to be carefully carried out every year, with a view to ascertaining if leprosy is or is not increasing.

II. That the present Leper Asylum does not in any way render begging unnecessary, to even one leper; it relieves the towns of Lahore and Amritsar—but so would on order to send all lepers found in the town, to a distance of 20 miles out of it, and there leave them. I recommend, therefore, that whatever support is given, should be given with the view of entirely stopping begging. I would divide lepers into 2 classes—

I. Those who can do nothing for their own living.

II. Those who can do something.

For the first, sufficient support should be given to prevent any just grounds for seeking more support by begging.

For the second, such help as will enable a leper, with the little he earns himself, to live without begging.

To carry this out it is necessary to establish at the Asylum an industrial barrack, where the lepers could work up materials, be under proper control, and have suitable arrangements for selling their goods.

Those who could work at agriculture might well be so employed.

It is true that probably a very limited number would, from our present funds, be thus relieved from the necessity of begging; but I maintain that under existing arrangements, *not one* is relieved from that necessity—at least so far as I could ascertain; the allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem is manifestly inadequate. It appears to me that it is better to spend the funds in permanently removing some from the number of begging lepers, than to spend it in giving partial aid to a larger number who cannot live on it, therefore must beg—and who will not therefore beg the l·ss, or be less exacting in their begging excursions.

III. The marriage of children whose parents are lepers, but who themselves have not, when married, shown sign of being affected, cannot, I conclude, be prevented—nor in truth can the marriage of a leper with one who is not so—but it might be discouraged; and if the people clearly saw that the disease was increasing. and were urged to discountenance such marriages, I think something might be effected to prevent them.

IV. Probably it is not possible to prevent a leper living in places inhabited by those who are not lepers,—for instance, if a leper owns a house in a city, I conclude he cannot be turned out of it—but I believe generally local arrangements could be made which would satisfy him, and insure his living where he could not spread the disease.

10. Legislation seems to me very desirable regarding lepers, but until we can get it, I think we may do much. As a police preventive measure, I think it is most necessary that lepers should not be allowed to go about begging; but until we have provided the poor creatures with means of living, it seems almost cruelty to punish them for begging. Many of them are so afflicted that they have no hands nor feet, and can do nothing for their own livelihood, but they crawl about and beg.

Under present circumstances my suggestions are briefly these :—

I. Registration in each District, so that we may know the extent of the evil, and so year by year test its progress.

II. What funds we have to be so applied, that *some* lepers at any rate may be *absolutely* relieved of the necessity of begging.

III. Local efforts to be made with the people to discourage marriages with lepers, and to thus prevent the number increasing by their marriages.

11. To carry this out, the Asylum certainly should have a good Superintendent—probably all that can be afforded on 30 Rs. a month—but it might be increased with the number of the lepers. He should be as now, under the Tahsildar. The present Tahsildar, Abdoollah Atem, seems to take the greatest interest in it.

Establishment now is apparently

1 Darogah, on Rs. 10.	1 Bheestie on Rs. 4.
1 Chuprassee on Rs. 5.	1 Sweeper on Rs. 3.

all these men should be lepers of the second class.

12. If His Honor decides on taking up any of the measures recommended, I shall be most happy to give all the aid in my power, and to enlist the interest of all District Superintendents of Police. These officers can give considerable help, and they are personally interested in stopping all begging.

From T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Major G. Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, Punjab, No. 640, *dated* 13*th March* 1867.

I have laid before the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor your letter No. 88, dated 2nd instant, and in reply am desired to convey an expression of His Honor's thanks for your very interesting and useful report, and to request you will carry out the plan you suggest of collecting through District Superintendents, in communication with District officers, statistics regarding lepers.

2. Such statistics, His Honor considers, might with advantage comprise the ascertainment in each case whether either or both of the parents of the leper was a leper, columns being assigned to show :—(1) the number, both of whose parents were lepers; (2) those whose fathers only were lepers; (3) those whose mothers only were lepers, and (4) those neither of whose parents were lepers.

3. The statistical results of these enquiries should be submitted as early as possible after the close of each calendar year, and when the returns of several years shall have been thus submitted and collated, it may be expected that important facts will be elicited, calculated to furnish a safe guide for improving and maturing arrangements in connection with this unfortunate class of people

4. A copy of your report will be sent to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, who will be enjoined to afford you their best co-operation.

From T. H. Thornton, Esquire, Secretary to Government Punjab, to all Commissioners in the Punjab, No. 10—641, *dated* 13*th March* 1867.

I am directed to forward copy of a report by Inspector General of Police and of my reply thereto, on the subject of statistical returns regarding lepers, and to remark that the Inspector General's views generally appear to His Honor to be sound and his suggestions to be well deserving of attentive consideration, and His Honor trusts that you will afford him every assistance in your power towards rendering the statistics obtained as reliable as possible.

2. As regards the second of the three main suggestions offered by Major Hutchinson, it will rest entirely with yourself and District officers to do what may be in your power towards relieving the lepers of your Districts from the necessity of begging, and employing the more able bodied amongst them, more or less, on some useful and remunerative occupation.

3. In respect to his third suggestion, it can hardly be expected that much can be done, as, if the natural disinclination to contact with lepers be not sufficient to prevent the contraction of marriage with them, it is not probable that any other motive will prove effective without resort to absolute prohibition, but it will be well to try what can be done by persuasion and the making generally known facts which tend to prove the injurious results attending such marriages.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 28TH MARCH 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH MARCH 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Very unfavorable.	14
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6		14¼
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·6		16
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7	Average.	15½
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6		17½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1		16
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4		17
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		16
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·3	Unfavorable.	16
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·3		16
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		15¾
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4		15½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·0	Stunted not good.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·5		15
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9		15½
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·1		15
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		15
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	Unfavorable.	14½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9		15
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·9		15½
Jhajjar,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		16½
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1	Unfavorable.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	Unfavorable.	16½
Jugadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·8		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·7		
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·3	Favorable. Rain much wanted.	18½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	59·2	Fair.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	48·9	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·5	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	40·6	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·3	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	Favorable. Rain much wanted.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	20·1	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	22·7	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	21·5	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·7	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	93·9	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	60·8	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	56·7	
	Hameerpur,†	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	....	30·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·2	
	Kulú,† ...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	43·2	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	Unfavorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·0	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·1	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·8	Unfavorable.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·8	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·6	Average.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·2	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·1	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9	Unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·2	Unfavorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·1	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·6	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Unfavorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	
	Murree,† ...	...	0·1	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·3	28·9	Favorable.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4	Doubtful.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.*	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	Unfavorable.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·6		14
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1		13
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3		12
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	Very unfavorable.	...
Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·2		17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2		19
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		17¾
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Unfavorable.	16
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		18
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		16½
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3	Very unfavorable.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		15½
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Unfavorable.	
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0		16
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	D.	...	1·1	Unfavorable.	16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		17
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		18
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received.	
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	Average.	17
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		15
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received.	
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Peshawar,†	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	3·8	Unfavorable.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2		16
Duaba,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	4·4		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		
Kohat,† ...	...	0·05	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·1	13·8	Favorable.	16½
Abbottabad,†	...	H. T. 0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	32·0	Favorable.	22
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·7		21½
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6		29

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Return was received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 21st March 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
Peshawar,	Peshawar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	Favorable.
	Khalsa Kattak,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
	Daudzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2	
	Duaba, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	
	Hashtnagur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	
	Eusufzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4	

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 4TH APRIL 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH MARCH 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	TD 0·2	TD 0·4	0·6	33·3	Unfavorable.	15
Larsoulí,† ...	...	D	...	...	...	D	HT 1·2	1·2	14·8		15
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	TD 0·3	0·3	31·9		16
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	32·8	Average.	17
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	37·8		17
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	T	TD 0·3	...	0·3	28·4		19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	16·5		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		16
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	16·7	Unfavorable.	16
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·6	9·9		16½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	H 0·7	...	0·7	18·2		15½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·5	...	0·6	17·0		15½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	11·4	Stunted, not good.	14
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·2	0·7	13·2		15
Bhewani,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9		15½
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	8·3		15½
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	9·6		15
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	D	D 1·1	THD 0·2	1·3	13·2	Unfavorable.	15½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	TD 0·4	...	0·4	10·3		15½
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	13·2		16
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7		17½
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D 0·5	...	0·5	14·6	Unfavorable.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	T 0·2	THD 0.2	...	0·4	15·6		12
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D	0·3	0·3	3·8		10
Amballa,*	0.1	...	...	...	...	D S	0·3	0·4	24·5	Unfavorable.	16
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	0·7	26·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	24·7		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	24·9		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	1·0	34·7		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	16·5		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	0·2	0·02 T D	TDH 0·5	...	0·7	23·0	Favorable.	17
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	TDH 0·3	0·6	0·9	24·8		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	TDH 0·3	0·6	15·1		

istrict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
la, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·6	59·8	Fair.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·9	49·8	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	0·2	...	1·3	...	1·5	54·0	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	0·2	...	...	0·3	0·4	0·6	...	1·5	42·1	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	2·4	2·7	58·0	Favorable.
lundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·4	0·6	25·6	Indifferent.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·2	0·3	20·4	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·6	0·6	1·4	24·1	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·7	0·4	0·3	1·4	22·9	
shiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	0·7	...	1·0	32·9	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·1	0·4	29·7	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	...	0·9	24·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·8	1·1	27·8	
ngra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·1	1·2	1·9	95·8	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·1	0·7	1·1	61·9	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·2	1·8	2·4	59·1	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·9	...	1·4	31·4	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	0·1	1·1	40·3	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·8	0·3	0·6	1·7	44·9	
ritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	...	0·3	23·8	Unfavorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	...	0·3	25·3	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	25·4	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	14·0	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·9	25·8	
lkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	1·1	1·6	32·4	Improving.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	1·5	1·8	37·1	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	0·4	1·2	34·0	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	0·8	22·1	
rdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·8	1·3	25·9	Below the average.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	2·0	38·2	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	1·7	2·1	29·8	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	0·9	1·9	36·0	
nore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·2	...	0·5	17·4	Unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·2	2·3	10·7	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	1·5	12·0	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·2	9·5	
ozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·5	21·1	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	D	H T	...	0·1	1·5	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	0·3	16·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D	...	1·3	
jeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	D	...	...	2·6	2·6	34·8	Average.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	0·6	0·3	...	1·0	1·9	19·0	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	...	0·3	0·5	11·1	
wulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	T	0·1	0·1	0·2	18·3	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	21·2	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	No	return	received.	...	...	...	
lum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	TH 11	0·9	0·3	2·3	29·7	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	T H	...	...	...	10·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	March.										
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	1·2	1·8	30·9	Favorable.	13
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	1·2	1·8	30·4		13
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	0·2	0·5	...	1·0	1·7	23·8		13
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·8	...	0·2	1·0	12·3		12
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received.	
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	D	...	D H T 0·1	...	0·1	2·3	Unfavorable.	15
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	D	...	...	...	...	2·3		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	D	0·2	...	...	0·2	1·4		17
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	D	0·1	...	...	0·1	1·7		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	D	...	...	...	...	2·3		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	D 0·2	0·4	...	1·0	1·6	6·9	Very unfavorable.	15½
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	2·3		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	D S	T H	T	T 0·1	0·1	4·2	Favorable.	
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	D T	0·8	...	0·8	5·8		17
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	D	0·4 D T H	T 2·0	2·4	6·5		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	D T	...	0·1 D T H	...	0·1	3·6		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D	...	1·1	Slightly improved.	16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·3		17
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	0·2	0·5	...	...	0·7	11·6		18
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received.	
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	4·3	Fair.	17
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	8·1		16
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	1·0	5·9		18
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received.	
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	...	0·1	0·3	4·1	Favorable.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	1·2	9·5		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	0·9	7·1		14
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	4·6		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	4·7		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	1·5	6·9		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	0·4	0·1	...	0·3	0·8	14·6	Moderately favorable.	16
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	0·1	T S 0·3	...	1·0	1·4	33·4	Favorable.	18
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	0·5	1·0	26·7		17
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·6	0·8	22·4		22

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
[illegible] Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 28th March 1867

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	Favorable.
	Kulachi, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
	Bakkar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	
	Leia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	
Bunnoo,	Bunnoo, ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	9.2	Ditto.
	Lakki, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·8	
	Esakhail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	
	Cutchee, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 11TH APRIL 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST MARCH 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	T. 0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	33·5	Unfavorable.	15½
Larsoulí,† ...	T.	T. D. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·8		15½
Ballabgarh,†	T. D. 0·1	T. D. 0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	32·2		18
Gurgaon,* ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	33·0	A little below average.	17¼
Riwari,* ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	38·1		17
Palwal,* ...	...	0·3	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·4	28·8		19
Núh,* ...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	17·0		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7		18½
Kurnaul,* ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	16·8	Unfavorable.	16
Gharounda,†	0·5	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	10·5		16½
Panipat,† ...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	18·7		16¾
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·0		15½
Hissar,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	11·7	Stunted, not good.	14
Hansi,† ...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	13·6		14
Bhewaní,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	9·1		16
Burwala,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	8·4		15
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		15
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2	Unfavorable.	17
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·3		14¾
Sámpla,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	13·4		17½
Jhajjar,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	11·0		18
Sirsa,† ...	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	D.	0·2	14·8	Unfavorable.	9
Sáhuwala,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	D.	0·1	15·7		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	3·8		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Unfavorable.	14½
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·7		
Pípli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·0	Favorable.	19
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·3		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.	Total fall from 1st May 1866.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·2	0·3	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·6	60·4	Favorable.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	50·2	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·0	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	0·2	0·3	0·2	...	...	...	...	0.7	42·8	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·0	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	Indifferent.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Nawashahar,†	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	24·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·7	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	96·0	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	62·0	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·1	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	31·6	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·3	
	Kulú,† ...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·9	45·8	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8	Unfavorable.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·3	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·4	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	
	Raya,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·8	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·4	Average.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·1	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·0	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·1	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·9	Below the average.
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·2	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·0	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	Very unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·0	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·8	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·0	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	D. H.									Average.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·3	
	Murree,* ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·2	
	No return received.										
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·7	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	10·6	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.										
	March.										
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·9	Favorable.	13
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·4		13
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8		13
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3		12
Sukeisur,* ...	2·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7	13·4	Unfavorable.	...
Shahpore,* ...	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	11·9		16
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·4		19
Khushâb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		17
Multan,* ...	H. T. 0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·5	Not promising.	16
Shujabad,†	H. T. 0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·5		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		18
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	T. 1·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	3·6		16
Jhung,† ...	D. 0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	7·2	Unfavorable.	15½
Chiniote,† ...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	2·7		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	Average.	17
Gugera,† ...	T. 0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	6·2		
Hujra,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	6·7		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6		
Mozuffergurh,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	A few drops.	...	0·1	1·2	Favorable.	16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		17
Kote Udu,†	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	12·0		18
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received.	
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
D. G. Khan,*	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	4·4	Fair.	16
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·1		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	6·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·2	Favorable.	12
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3		13
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		10
Cutchee,† ...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	4·2		11
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Unfavorable.	14
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	0·9	10·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·1		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	7·0		
Kohat,† ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	14·6	Favorable.	16
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	33·5	Favorable.	22
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·7		19
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4		27

...as' Self-Registering Gauge.
...Gauge.
...Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 4th April 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
		March.									
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	T. 0·3	0·4	2·2	Favorable.
	Kulachi, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	0·8	
	Bakkar, ...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·4	0·6	2·8	
	Leia, ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·3	0·4	3·8	
Bunnoo,	Bunnoo, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	1·0	10.2	Ditto
	Lakki, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	11·3	
	Esakhail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	1·7	
	Cutchee, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	
Shahpore,	Sukeisur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·7	Unfavorable.
	Shahpore, ...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	...	1·2	10·4	
	Bhera, ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	11·4	
	Khushab. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	1·0	4·5	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 11TH APRIL 1867.

REPORTS ON THE CHENAB AND RAVI FORESTS.

CIRCULAR NO. 4 FOREST.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

Forests of the Chenab and Ravi Divisions.

READ—

A letter from the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 1760, dated 19th July 1866, forwarding a Report by Dr. J. L. Stewart, the Conservator, on the Forests of the Chenab and Ravi Divisions.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Report submitted by the Punjab Government contains a mass of valuable detail as to the present condition of these forests, but brings out the unwelcome intelligence that the total number of first class Deodar trees available to meet the wants of the country is only 17,500, *viz.*, 12,000 in the Chenab, and 5,500 in the Ravi Division.

2. It may be supposed that in the deep lateral ravines, there are a number of trees, which have escaped observation, but these are difficult of access, and ought not to be included in the estimate.

3. When operations were commenced 13 years ago, these forests were considered inexhaustible, but this cannot be said of any forest, when a large demand arises for railway and other large works, unless strict measures be taken to follow a well considered plan of working and reproduction. The enumeration by Dr. Stewart proves that the forests are much nearer to exhaustion than was supposed. The demand for timber has enormously increased, and it is justly remarked that while former reports show that the plains have been cleared of large timber, the present one indicates the progressive exhaustion of the Hill Forests, and that the same difficulty must hereafter be felt as to timber, which is now being felt in regard to fuel.

4. The Chenab Forests, it appears, originally contained 1,00,000 first class trees, of which 82,000 have already been felled. The Lieutenant Governor considers that with special arrangements for re-production, 2,000 trees might have been felled annually, but for several years the rate of felling has been eight times greater (16,000), and on the Ravi, the rate of cutting has been still more in excess of the capabilities of the forests. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that the Lieutenant Governor does not expect that the working of the forests will be so unprofitable as the Report might lead to suppose, because the increased demand must lead to a rise in the price of timber, and because other woods (ash, maple, and inferior pines) will come into general use.

5. The conclusions which the Lieutenant Governor arrives at are as follows :—

1st.—The necessity for planting on a large scale in view to the formation of extensive forests in favourable localities.*

2nd.—To restrict the number of trees to be felled yearly to the natural yield or rate of reproduction.

In view to this it is proposed to reduce the number of trees to be felled, which, in the Budget for 1866-67, was estimated at 3,000 for the Chenab and 1,000 for the Ravi.

* Awaiting the arrival of an Officer from Europe, specially trained in forestry, the subject has been occupying Dr. Stewart's careful consideration, and experimental plantations are being formed. Mr. Ribbentrop, appointed by the Secretary of State, and intended for the Jhelum Division, is now *en route* to the Punjab.

3rd.—To realize higher prices for the timber in Depôts by open sale instead of by sliding scale.

4th.—To fell other timber for which there is a demand, and for which remunerative prices may be expected. This, it is said, will be cautiously tried.

5th.—To utilize the sum deducted from the Rajah's seigniorage for purposes of conservancy proper.

The Governor General in Council approves of these conclusions which are considered to be sound, and desires that the Local Government will watch with vigilance lest the evils resulting from excessive felling occur also in the Sutlej, Beeas, and Jhelum Divisions.

Lastly, His Excellency in Council expresses his acknowledgment of the careful consideration which the Lieutenant Governor has given to this subject, and of the assiduity displayed by Dr. Stewart in exploring these forests and so ably reporting upon them.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Observations be communicated to the Government of the Punjab.

Ordered also, that the letter from the Government of the Punjab above read, be forwarded to all Local Governments for information, as showing the need of exact enumeration and valuation surveys in forests reported to be inexhaustible.

(Signed) C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

A. B. SAMPSON,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Enclosure to Circular No. 4 Forest.

No. 1,760, dated 19th July 1866.

From—COLONEL A. TAYLOR, C. B., R. E., *Actg. Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, in the P. W. Dept.,*

To—Secretary to Government of India, P. W. Dept.

I am desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying Reports by Dr. J. L. Stewart, on the Forests of the Chenab and Ravi Divisions. Dr. Stewart has made a thorough examination into the condition, and has fully ascertained the resources of these forests, and the following details will show briefly the resutls of his inspection, and the conclusions he has come to:—

CHENAB FORESTS.

Appendix I to Chenab Report, paras. 70, 71, and 72.

2. The present state of the Chenab Forests is shown under three conditions:—

1st.—The number of first class Deodar trees remaining in forests where felling has already been carried on, and where operations will still be continued.
He estimates these at 5,585

2nd.—Deodar trees in parts of forests almost untouched, where operations will have to be carried on under new conditions, and, in many cases, expensive slides will have to be made.
These are estimated at 8,900

3rd.—Deodar trees in situations where the difficulties of launching are excessive, or the numbers in one place may not be sufficient to warrant the construction of safe slides.

These are estimated at 2,505

Giving a total of Deodar trees 16,990

3. Of those described under the first condition, Dr. Stewart, calculates that three-fourths may be launched, which would give about 4,200

No forests have been included under the second condition, presenting difficulties in felling or launching, which cannot be overcome by care or perseverance, so that allowance need only be made for trees that must be left for reproduction, and the yield may probably be 7,000

Those of the third condition will probably yield only 1,000

So that present resources on the Chenab, as closely as they can be estimated, seem now to be reduced to 12,000

first class Deodar trees, a number, as Dr. Stewart remarks, which has, on two occasions, been exceeded by the fellings of a single year.

RAVI FORESTS.

Appendix I, paras. 89, 90 and 91.

4. The prospects of the forests on the Ravi and its tributaries are also described under three conditions—

1st.—Deodar trees in compact forests, unworked, and trees still remaining in forests which have been worked, and to the launching and floating of which it is believed there are no serious obstacles.

These are estimated at 5,900

2nd.—Deodar trees on difficult ground as yet unworked, or where, from previous working, it is known to be difficult, and perhaps in some cases impossible to remove timber.

Estimated at 3,625

3rd.—Forests where the number of trees is only guessed at mostly from Native information, and where the difficulties of launching and floating are known to be great, and may be insuperable.

Estimated number of trees 2,900

Giving a total of 12,425

5. In regard to those of the first condition, considering that the interests of conservancy forbid an entire clearance, Government may count upon 3,000

Those of the second condition are doubtful, but there may probably be a yield of 2,500

As to those of the third condition, nothing in the present state of our information can be counted on.

So that the yield of the Ravi Forests can only now be estimated at 5,500

first class Deodar trees. ... ...

6. The total number of trees, which it is estimated now remain in the forests of the Chumba territory to be felled and removed by the British Government, is reduced to about 17,500 first class Deodars.

No. 210 of the 15th May, financial prospects of the Punjab Forest Department.

7. Such, briefly, is what Dr. Stewart now represents the state of these forests to be. He has, in a further Report, expressed his views on the financial prospects of the Forest Department, with reference especially to the imminent exhaustion of these Deodar Forests, and the obligation incurred by this Government to make an annual minimum payment to the Rajah of Chumba of Rs. 20,000, for royalty on trees for a period of 20 years, according to the terms upon which these forests have been leased to the British Government. The several matters touched upon in this last Report will, however, be more fully dealt with in replying to the orders of Government of India on the Forest Budget; it is sufficient here to remark that the amount of this minimum payment is equal to the seigniorage on 5,000 Deodar trees, but if that number were felled each year, it is evident, taking the most favourable estimate, that these Deodar Forests would be exhausted within five years.

8. Having thus touched upon the main points allued to by Dr. Stewart in connection with the present condition of the Chenab and Ravi Forests, I am desired by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to add that, however disparaging to the reputed resources of these forests the facts set forth in the reports may be, there can be no question whatever as to the great value of the reports themselves. They exhaust the subjects upon which they treat, giving the results of all the experience which has been gained up to the present time; exhibiting in a commendable light both the energy and zeal evinced by Dr. Stewart in his laborious and hazardous explorations, and the intelligence and mastery of the subject which has enabled him so clearly, as well as candidly, to place the present state and prospects of these forests before Government, so that he has not only enabled Government to form a tolerably decided and confident judgment as to the true state of matters, but has supplied a mass of minute details which will render his reports a text-book and guide for some years to come to the Officers who may be employed in working these forests.

9. Dr. Stewart clearly establishes the following facts:—

(a).—That, previous to annexation of the Punjab by the British Government, there was little or no demand on these forests, and few, if any, fellings were made for export, the small demand for hill timber then existing being met probably by the drift-wood yearly carried down the rivers.

(b).—That, immediately after annexation, a demand on the forests of the Ravi commenced, and a few years later on those of the Chenab. The demand has since continued very largely and rapidly to increase, especially since Railways were commenced in the Province.

(c).—That the fellings carried on heretofore, more especially those made for private speculators, have been conducted in a very wasteful manner, and to an extent far in excess of the capabilities of the forests, and that the appliances at present existing in the shape of communications, slides, &c., are altogether insufficient.

(d).—That felling trees in these forests, subject to the payment of a minimum seigniorage of Rs. 20,000 per annum to the Rajah of Chumba, as stipulated in the engagement entered into with him for a period of 20 years from the 1st May 1864, cannot prove remunerative at the present selling prices of Deodar and other woods, as there are not a sufficient number of first class Deodar trees now left to cover that amount.

10. That the productive powers of these forests have heretofore been greatly exaggerated, there can, the Lieutenant Governor observes, be no doubt. His Honour well remembers that, when the Chenab Forests were first visited by Major Longden, the impression created was that, for all practical purposes, they were inexhaustible, and this is apt to be the case in regard to all forests of great extent and fine growth until a more or less exact enumeration is made. But in all countries alike experience has now shown that where a really large demand for timber arises, as for extensive foundries, railways, and other great works, the most dense forests will speedily become exhausted if a strict system of conservancy be not enforced; and such has been fully proved to be the case in the present instance.

11. What amount of wood has been felled in the Ravi Forests cannot now, it appears, be correctly ascertained. But on the Chenab, it is stated in para. 71 of the Report of the forests of that Division, that 81,873 trees in all have been felled; while para. 74 of Appendix I, as already noted above, shows that about 12,000 trees only now remain available for cutting, so that these vast forests when in their virgin state would seem barely to have contained 1,00,000 available first class Deodar trees, which, assuming 100 years as the average period of growth of a first class tree, would admit of 1,000 trees only being cut yearly. Allowing for the number of trees which, within the period of 100 years, would have passed into first class trees from those of inferior classes, this rate of cutting might, His Honour considers, have been safely doubled. But he thinks it may well be doubted whether, without special arrangements for promoting reproduction, a greater number than 2,000 trees per annum could continuously be cut on the Chenab, yet the number actually cut has, in some years, amounted to upwards of eight times this number; and there can be no doubt that, on the Ravi, the rate of cutting has been still more in excess of the capabilities of its forests.

12. The entire number of first class trees now remaining available for felling on both rivers is, as already shown, estimated at 17,500 only, so that the doubts expressed by the Supreme Government, in their Resolution of the 15th September 1863, as to the expediency of agreeing to pay a minimum seigniorage of Rs. 20,000 per annum, are shown to have been fully justified. His Honour, however, desires me to state that it is a mistake to suppose, as Dr. Stewart appears to have done by para. 99 of his Report on the Chenab Forests, that this Government, when agreeing to that Clause, was aware of the real state of the case. For it was then supposed that 5,000 trees at the least would be available, which would cover that amount; whereas in only now appears that, even allowing for increase of growth of second class trees, it will not be safe to cut more than a small fraction of this number per annum, on an average, in the forests of both divisions.

13. Still His Honour is by no means convinced that the working of these forests will prove so unprofitable as may at first sight appear from these Reports. He is convinced that the present selling prices of Himalaya timber are quite insufficient, and must greatly rise before long. One of the first remarks made by Dr. Brandis, after he commenced his enquiry in connection with the Forest Department of the Punjab, was that, as compared with the prices of timber in Burmah and elsewhere, those prevailing in this Province were unaccountably low, and that he did not think the forests could be profitably worked if such rates continued.

14. Bearing in mind this remark, His Honour, after receipt of the accompanying Reports, caused enquiries to be made with a view of instituting a comparison between the prices of timber in the Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and it has been ascertained that the rates obtained in Meerut for rough Sal beams is Rs. 2-6 per cubic foot, and for sawn Sal beams, from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-8, and in Fort William, Executive Division, rough Sal, Re. 1-12, and sawn Sal., Rs. 2-8 per cubic foot, against a general average for good Deodar in the Punjab, increasing in the case of logs under 20 feet in length, from about 8 annas in 1850 to Re. 1 per cubic foot in 1866. For the greater lengths from 20 to 30 feet, which are very scarce, the rate of 11 annas, quoted as the price in Lahore in 1850, has now risen at that station to Rs. 2-8; at Attock the price is Re. 1 per cubic foot. Beams of Fir of these lengths are still quoted at 12 annas per cubic foot, against a rate of about 6½ annas obtaining in 1850. For shorter lengths of Fir, the rate may still be stated at 6 annas per cubic foot.

15. Under former Governments there was but little demand for timber of superior kinds, so that this demand was sufficiently met by the drift timber of the larger rivers, which was procured at little cost. The alluvial banks of these rivers in the plains produced some good trees, which, as well as the trees produced on the embankments of canals, or a favourable position on waste lands, and even mulberry, mangoe, or other

groves in villages, were largely cut down and made use of by the Seikh rulers or officials as required, so that present wants were supplied with but little outlay, and the prices given for wood remained unreasonably low.

16. Now, however, a very different state of things has been brought about—the demand for wood of every description has enormously increased. The supply of fuel for our railway engines and steamers has become a question of very serious importance and difficulty; and while former reports have shown that the plains of the Punjab have been almost entirely cleared of large timber, the present reports show that almost the same may be said of the best of our Hill Forests, so that the same difficulty in regard to timber must inevitably be now felt, which has already been felt in regard to fuel.

17. In regard to the latter, which comes more immediately home to the mass of the people, and of which the increasing deficiency has more readily become apparent, prices have already increased rapidly and largely; while, for constructive purposes, the same result must ensue, now that the true state of the case is known, and the only reason why it has not done so to a greater degree already, is, that resources which should have been husbanded for future generations, have been expended in a few years unknown to Government or the public.

18. That the increasing value ot timber is already beginning to be appreciated by the most competent judges, has, however, been recently indicated in a remarkable manner, by the fact that the great Railway Contractors, Messrs. Brassey, Henfrey and Co., have paid to Mr. Arratoon for the privilege of cutting 8,000 trees in the forests of the Sutlej,—a sum which, added to the seigniorage payable to the Rajah of Bussahir, will raise the cost of each tree to upwards of Rs. 11,* and yet there can, His Honour observes, be no doubt whatever, that they have been well advised in paying this sum. The sources of supply have now become so limited, that had they not secured this opportunity of supplying themselves with sleepers, it is difficult to say how they would have obtained the requisite amount of timber within the period fixed for the completion of their contract; and, apart from their immediate wants, there can be no doubt, as remarked in the 100th para. of Dr. Stewart's Chenab Report, the general demand for Deodar and other superior timber will continue and steadily increase, so that his Honour holds it to be quite inevitable that the price of such timber must largely rise.

19. In order to ascertain correctly, from time to time the actual value of hill timber, and in justice to the Forest Department, it appeared to the Lieutenant Governor very desirable that, after setting aside, for the use of the Public Works Department, a portion of the timber brought down in each year, an auction should be held of the remainder at the most accessible points on each river, previous intimation being fully given to the public by notification in the *Gazettes* and otherwise,—a measure which appears to His Honour to be now the more incumbent, as, with the exception of the wood produced in the territories of the Maharajah of Cashmere, and that brought down from other Foreign States by the Indus or its tributaries, the entire supply furnished by the large rivers will in future be in the hands of Government. His Honour in this view has accordingly sanctioned this measure for disposing of this season's supply of timber in the Chenab.

20. Besides the Deodar or *cedrus deodara*, Dr. Stewart, in paras. 39 to 55 of his Ravi Report, and paras. 38 to 64 of his Chenab Report, mentions several other trees as being available; and of these, the *pinus excelsa*, which is about the only tree used at the Hill Station of Murree for timbering houses, is in every respect but little inferior to the Deodar, and in some respects is preferable to it; while of the rest, named by Dr. Stewart, there can be little doubt that the *cupressus torulosa, juniperus excelsa*, walnut, maple, ash, yew, and some other kinds, will meet with a ready sale at good prices if brought down and properly advertized, so that it may be hoped considerable additions to the forest income will be obtainable from this source.

21 If, therefore, the selling prices of timber rise, as His Honour fully expects it will, and the wood supplied to the Public Works Department be debited to it at the current rate, he anticipates that the sum of Rs. 20,000, which has yearly to be paid to the Chumba Rajah, will not prove so serious an incubus as it at present appears.

22. It is to be borne in mind also, that about one-fourth of this, or as much as may be required within that limit, is to be held available for the improvement of the forests, and for opening out communications through them,—objects which His Honour considers it would be to the interests of Government to secure from its own revenues, if this fund were not available; and seeing that the annual amount of seigniorage has been fixed at so unduly large an amount, this Government should, His Honour conceives, insist on applying the full amount of the above-mentioned reserve to the purposes indicated.

23. It may, too, be expected that as the arrangements of the Forest Department become from year to year more complete, its expences will, to some extent, progressively diminish, so that on the whole, His Honour thinks, there is fair ground for expecting that in future years the Forest Department will prove to be more remunerative than it may at present give promise of becoming.

24. But be this as it may, nothing can, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, be more clear from these and previous Reports, than the absolute necessity which exists in the interests of the future for maintaining the Forest Department on a really effective footing, in order to conserve the forests that exist, to ensure the adoption of the best possible arrangements for turning our resources to the best possible account, and to promote the formation and growth of forests in the most suitable localities.

25. His Honour thinks it impossible to read the accompanying Reports without perceiving what important and difficult problems are involved in the management of forests, and how little hope there is of this management being really successful, unless conducted by skilled persons more or less trained and accustomed to this special duty. This remark applies to the rukhs and plantations of the plains equally with the forests of the hills, and it may be hoped that it will hereafter be found possible to utilize to some extent in the former, during the cold season, the establishment employed in the latter during the hot weather and the rains.

* The price agreed to be paid to the Chumba Rajah by this Government, after deducting Re. 1 for conservancy purposes, is Rs. 3 on the Chenab, and Rs. 4 on the Ravi, each first class Deodar tree.

26. Next to the arrangements necessary for, and principles to be observed in, the felling and bringing down the timber, there can, His Honour observes, be no doubt that the matter most urgently requiring the careful attention of the Forest Officers, is the carrying out of planting on a large scale. The experiments heretofore made have, for the most part, as shown by Dr. Stewart, been productive of but very inadequate results. One trial, however, made some years ago at Dhurmsalla, has succeeded admirably, and there can, His Honour thinks, be no reasonable doubt that yet greater and more unfailing success will be ensured, when the best mode of conducting these operations shall have been fully determined; while the ultimate gain to future generations, from forming large forests in those parts only which are most favorable to the growth of good timber, and most accessible, will be incalculable.

27. From those Reports it appears that the range within which the Deodar is found growing spontaneously, extends from about 3,000 to 9,000 feet above the sea, though it rarely occurs so low as 3,000 feet, and grows at a disadvantage at the highest elevation.

28. From paras. 7 to 38 of the Ravi Report, and paras. 30 to 37 of that of the Chenab, much useful information will be found on the character of the forests, as affected by soil, aspect, elevation, and other considerations. And both Reports contain observations on almost all branches of the subject of great value and interest, to which, however, His Honour considers it unnecessary to refer more particularly here.

29. To recapitulate—His Honour the Lieutenant Governor considers that these papers show the necessity—

(*a*).—Of carrying out planting on a large scale, with a view to forming extensive forests in those parts which are most favourable to the growth of good timber, and are most accessible.

(*b*).—Of restricting the number of trees to be felled yearly, to what the forests now left can properly yield.

(*c*).—Of endeavouring to realize higher prices for the timber sold at the Depôts.

(*d*).—Of felling other trees than Deodar, for which there is a demand, and for which remunerative prices may be anticipated.

(*e*).—Of fully utilizing the deduction made from the sums due to the Rajah of Chumba for seigniorage, which is one-fourth on the Chenab, and one-fifth on the Ravi for purposes of conservancy.

30. With reference to *a*, Government of India has been addressed in this Office No. 321 of the 16th May 1866, regarding the advisability of obtaining from Europe one or more Officers specially trained and educated for forest work, and intimation has been received that Government of India has made an application to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for such an Officer. In the meantime the subject is receiving the careful consideration of Dr. Stewart, and experimental plantations are being formed in selected localities. The importance which His Honour attaches to these measures is stated in para. 26 above.

31. In regard to *b*, it was proposed in the Forest Budget of this year to fell 3,000 Deodar trees on the Chenab, and 1,000 on the Ravi. It will now, however, be necessary to reduce the numbers, and this will be done.

32. The results noted in clause *c*, will, it is believed, be best secured by disposing of the timber at the Depôts by open sale. This has been tried on the Jhelum with favourable results, and sanction has been given to its being tried on the Chenab, on which river it is expected that considerable sales will be effected this year.

33. The felling of trees other than Deodar, referred to in clause *d*, will be cautiously tried.

34. The deductions from the seigniorage due to the Rajah are, under the terms of the lease, in the hands of the Conservator of Forests, and will by him be turned to the fullest account.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of February 1867. From observations taken at Lahore, Jullundhur, Multan, Syalkot, Peshawar, Rawulpindi, Dera Ismael Khan, Sakesar, Jhelum, Simla.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
Lahore, ...	1st, 3rd 15th, 26th, 29·26	29·15	18th, 28·89	67·5	54·6	44·3	43	16th, 27th, 112	28th, 80	103·1	16th, 81	10th, 67·	74·5	20th, 38	18th, 55	44·5	30·	58.5	1·34	None.	Up to the 10th, the days were very cloudy and the wind for the most partly easterly. On the 9th, a slight shower of rain fell about eight in the evening, and the 10th, about 6 P. M., nearly an inch of rain fell. On the latter day, also a few claps of thunder were heard previous to the rain falling. On the night of the 17th and morning of the 18th, a very high wind blew from a northerly direction, and the barometer stood on the latter date at the minimum for the month. Strong winds also blew on most of the subsequent days, up to the end of the month.
Jullundhur, ...	20th, 29·35	29·23	18th, 28·95	64·8	53·4	44·0	45	18th, 120	3rd 85	106·6	18th, 82	6th, 11th, 61	71·8	21st 24th, 38	10th, 18th, 25th, 52	44·7	27·6	58·2	·29	None.	Cloudy, with mostly high winds up to the 10th—wind principally north-easterly up to that date. On the 10th also, it began to rain at two in the morning—and again at 6 P. M. Rain also fell on the 11th. On the 18th, a high wind blew from north and north east, and a few drops of rain fell. From this date, which showed the minimum barometric pressure, the wind changed to north west, up to the end of the month. It rained slightly on the 24th, 25th, and 28th.
Multan, ...	20th, 29·792	29·619	18th, 29·376	67·2	51·1	38·3	34	23rd, 147	9th, 10th, 122	131·2	27th, 89	10th, 19th, 68	75·3	19th, 28	27th, 58	42·8	32·8	59·0	·02	None.	On the 5th, the sky was quite overcast, and several claps of thunder were heard, attended with much lightning about 6·30 P. M., but no rain fell—probably on account of the wind veering round to the south from north east. A very slight shower fell on the 10th at 9 A. M. Duststorm, with high wind from north-west, on the 18th, at 11 A. M. Barometer at minimum. From this date to end of the month, the wind was principally northerly.
Syalkot, ...	20th, 29·57	29·42	18th, 28·98	64·0	52·0	42·0	45	16th, 114	2nd, 28th, 75	102	17th, 82	2nd 64	74	2nd, 39	25th, 55	45·3	29·2	58·6	·2	None.	Afternoon mostly very cloudy up to the 11th. A few drops of rain fell on the 2nd, 3rd, 8th, and 28th—and about a quarter of an inch on the 10th and 11th. On the 5th, 9th, 18th, the wind blew very high—and was mostly easterly during the month, though sometimes very variable.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—(*Continued.*)

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
awulpindi, ...	26th, 28·46	28·33	18th, 28·04	57·8	50·0	43·0	58	17th, 130	8th, 81·2	112	28th, 78·2	19th, 52.5	66·6	1st, 26·4	12th, 43·5	35·8	30·8	51.2	1·46	Fever and Dyspepsia.	Rain fell in this station on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 18th, 24th, and 26th—making a total of nearly an inch and a half. The days were mostly very cloudy, and the wind mostly westerly.
era I. Khan,	20th, 26th, 29·58	29·46	18th, 29·30	66·4	52·3	40·6	40	17th, 134	9th 72	120	27th, 82	9th 57	72·8	20th, 28	28th. 49	38·1	34·7	55·4	0·42	Small pox Measles.	Very unsettled weather during the month. On the 2nd it was cloudy and threatened rain. On the 8th, after a fall of the barometer, the two following days were stormy, and nearly half an inch of rain fell. On the 16th and 18th, high north winds blew, with much dust. This was followed by clear cold weather up to the 23rd, after which it became cloudy, and continued so, with occasional high winds, until the end of the month.
shawar, ...	19th, 29·30	29·13	15th, 17th 29·00	55·6	47·4	38·8	53	21st, 116	8th, 28th, 80	99·2	23rd, 68	11th, 52	60·3	18th, 17	6th, 48	27·7	31·3	44	Not measured.	Fevers.	Cloudy and unsettled during most of the month. A few drops of rain fell on the 6th, 7th, 9th and 12th, also on the 18th and 24th. Wind very variable.
lum, ...	No	return.								No	return.									...	
la, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28th, 55	6th 38	46·5	6th, 31	28th 43	35·3	10·7	40·9	Not measured.	None.	A considerable amount of snow fell early in the month. Wind very variable, but mostly westerly. The temperatures were recorded from thermometers suspended in the verandah of the Dispensary.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The difference in Mean Temperature for the two past months is as follows :—

		January 1867.		*February* 1867.			
Lahore,	...	53·1	...	58·5	...	+ 5·4	for February.
Jullundhur,	...	54·7	...	58·2	...	+ 3·5	Do.
Multan,	...	54·5	...	59·0	...	+ 4·5	Do.
Dera Ismael Khan,	...	53·6	...	55·4	...	+ 1·8	Do.
Sakesar & Shahpore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rawulpindi,	...	53·9	...	55.4	...	+ 1·5	Do.
Syalkot,	...	48·7	...	58·6	...	+ 9·9	Do.
Peshawar,	...	45·5	...	44·0	...	— 1·5	Do.
Jhelum,	...	47·5	...	...	...	...	
Simla,	...	42·5	...	40.9	...	— 1·6	Do.

ALEX. NEIL,
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

THIRD

SUPPLEMENT.

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 11TH APRIL 1867.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of February 1867. Miles open 246.			Corresponding Month of 1866. Miles open 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	30,989	10	8	26,736	13	8
Goods and Minerals, ...	37,438	13	8	58,438	3	10
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,171	9	3	1,061	1	3
TOTAL, ...	69,600	1	7	86,236	2	9
Total Traffic from 1st January 1867, to above date, ...				1,44,390	4	11
Ditto 1st January 1866, corresponding last year, ...				1,83,923	10	3

N. W. ELPHINSTONE, *Lieut. Col.*,

Agent.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Lahore, 22nd March 1867.

REMARKS.

There is a decrease in the number of deaths in February compared with the preceding month, but an increase as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year. The decrease in small pox is very marked. The deaths from cholera, though less in number than were reported in January, are in excess of what they were in 1866. Fevers appear to have caused the bulk of the deaths. Jullundhur, Hoshiarpore, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawulpindi, Jhelum and Montgomery, suffered most severely from this class of disease, but the deaths from it are fewer than were reported in January—with the present prospects of the harvest in several Districts, it is to be feared that this form of disease will increase.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of February 1866 *and February* 1867.

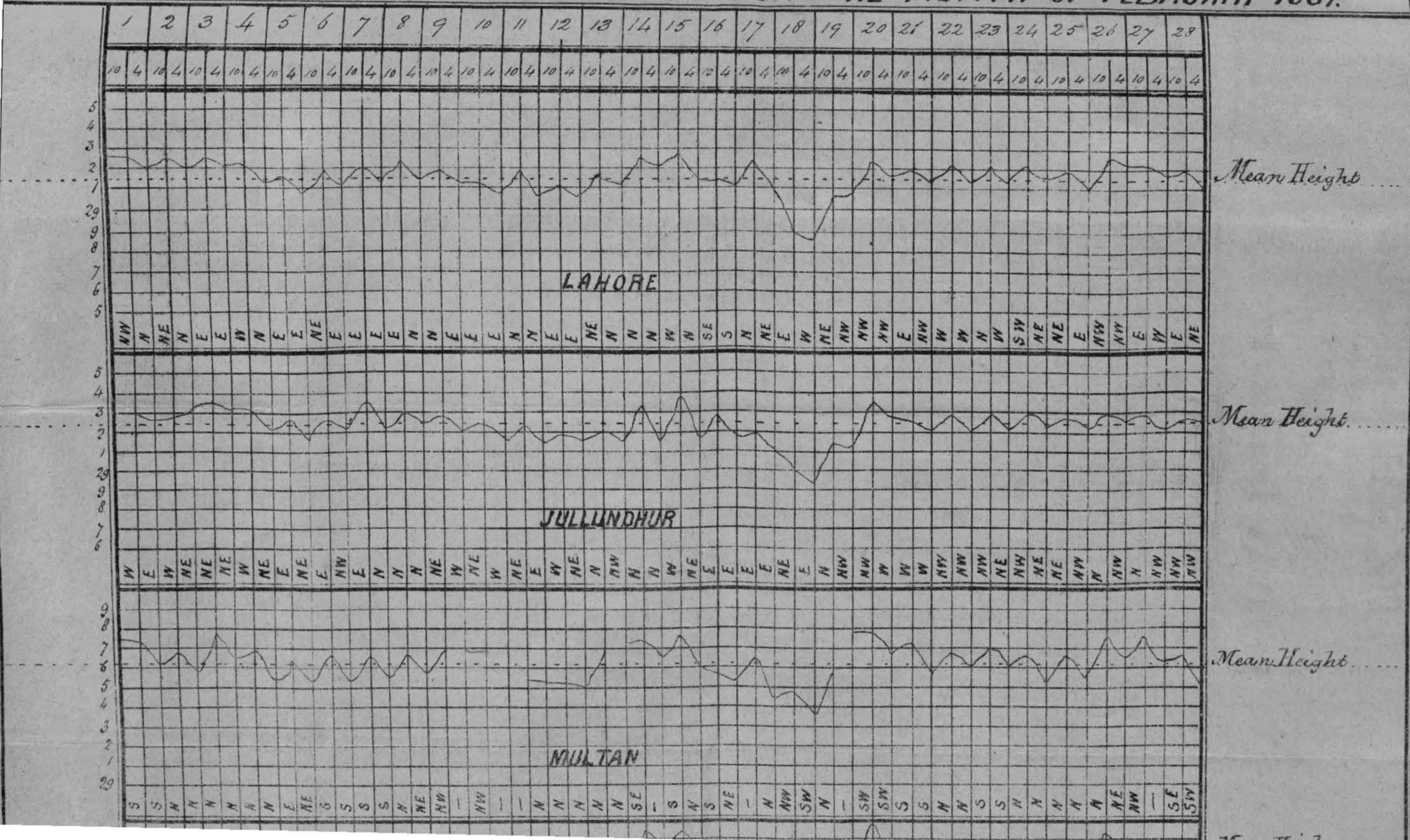
Number.	Name of District.	Supposed Population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from Fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			February 1866.	*February* 1867.	*February* 1866.	*February* 1867.	*February* 1866.	*February* 1867.	*February* 1866.	*February* 1867.	*February* 1866.	*February* 1867.	*February* 1866.	*February* 1867.
1	Lahore,	6,45,330	13	11	...	2	392	642	81	151	486	806	0·07	[illegible]
2	Gújeranwalla,	4,20,758	3	4	...	5	123	240	85	81	211	330	0·05	[illegible]
3	Ferozepore,	4,33,609	142	3	...	...	86	244	28	90	256	337	0·06	[illegible]
4	Amritsar,	8,83,319	2	24	1	4	599	646	175	261	777	935	0·09	[illegible]
5	Gúrdaspore,	8,00,000	124	47	4	6	369	352	118	191	615	596	0·08	[illegible]
6	Syalkot,	7,11,472	57	151	16	6	204	341	170	397	447	895	0·06	[illegible]
7	Rawulpindi,	5,43,000	20	132	1	1	299	633	86	116	406	882	0·07	[illegible]
8	Jhelum,	3,95,000	50	122	...	2	307	449	124	174	481	747	0·12	[illegible]
9	Gújerat,	4,89,661	1	5	...	5	327	301	91	116	419	427	0·08	[illegible]
10	Shahpore,	3,01,769	40	161	...	...	221	381	71	171	332	713	0·11	[illegible]
11	Multan,	4,11,386	187	3	...	...	190	303	97	57	474	363	0·11	[illegible]
12	Jhung,	2,99,034	16	25	1	...	68	178	57	97	142	300	0·05	[illegible]
13	Montgomery,	3,08,020	223	4	...	...	185	433	11	68	419	505	0·14	[illegible]
14	Mozuffergurh,	2,48,802	176	9	1	...	159	210	10	12	346	231	0·14	[illegible]
15	Dera I. Khan,	3,46,022	39	185	...	...	223	263	21	20	283	468	0·08	[illegible]
16	D. G. Khan,	2,50,000	161	6	...	...	111	103	16	14	288	123	0·11	[illegible]
17	Bunnoo,	2,46,824	74	86	...	...	133	146	62	91	269	323	0·11	[illegible]
18	Pesháwar,	4,50,099	8	106	1	...	170	210	4	13	183	329	0·04	[illegible]
19	Huzara,	3,10,000	29	16	...	...	117	381	138	49	284	446	0·09	[illegible]
20	Kohat,	1,07,362	13	7	...	...	39	112	15	6	67	125	0·06	[illegible]
21	Amballa,	10,03,974	551	37	2	3	384	404	92	165	1,029	609	0·10	[illegible]
22	Ludianah,	5,27,722	284	16	3	3	241	435	148	229	676	683	0·13	[illegible]
23	Simla,	1,00,000	4	1	...	...	5	9	6	31	15	41	0·01	[illegible]
24	Jullundhur,	6,83,531	10	5	3	2	373	666	175	90	561	763	0·08	[illegible]
25	Hoshiarpore,	7,95,784	29	...	3	3	510	544	333	557	875	1,104	0·11	[illegible]
26	Kangra,	6,92,977	2	...	1	...	376	333	264	459	643	792	0·09	[illegible]
27	Dehli,	5,06,689	79	3	...	...	205	286	135	221	419	510	0·08	[illegible]
28	Gurgaon,	6,82,486	5	4	...	...	105	139	20	58	130	201	0·02	[illegible]
29	Karnaul,	4,86,067	624	3	6	4	252	265	122	111	1,004	383	0·21	[illegible]
30	Hissar,	3,40,886	326	3	...	...	72	211	22	59	420	273	0·12	[illegible]
31	Rhotuk,	5,51,000	47	8	...	2	58	194	21	53	126	257	0·02	[illegible]
32	Sirsa,	1,51,683	508	1	1	...	131	235	31	79	671	315	0·44	[illegible]
	TOTAL, ...	1,51,24,266	3,847	1,188	44	48	7,034	10,289	2,829	4,287	13,754	15,812	0·09	[illegible]

Lahore,
The 25*th March* 1867.

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector General of Dispensaries, Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

BAROMETRIC AND WIND CHART FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1867.



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 18TH APRIL 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH APRIL 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Total fall from 1st April. 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T 0·2	0·2	0·2	Unfavorable.	15½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D 0·5	...	0·5	0·5		16
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	D T	D T	...	...		18
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	D 0·3	...	0·3	0·3	Somewhat below average.	17¼
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T 0·3	0·3	0·3		18
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	T	T 0·3	0·3	0·3		19
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	T	D	...	...	...		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfavorable.	16¾
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·1		17½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	0·1		17
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stunted, not good.	14
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·1		14
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	D	HDT 0·5	...	0·5	0·5	Unfavorable.	17
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	D T	T	...	...	...		17
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	...	0·8	0·8		17
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·3	0·7	0·7		17½
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfavorable.	9
Sihuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	D	...	...	...		12
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	T	...	...	...	...		9
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfavorable.	16
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·1		
Pípli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	19½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	T	...	0·2	0·2	0·2		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	T	...	0·3	0·3	0·3		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Favorable.
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	0·1	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	0·3	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	0·1	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	0·2	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	0·2	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	0·7	2·5	2·5	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	0·3	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	0·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·4	0·5	0·5	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·6	0·7	0·7	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	0·2	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·1	0·4	0·4	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	...	0·2	0·2	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	0·5	0·5	Unfavorable.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	0·5	0·5	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	0·4	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·1	0·5	0·5	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	0·2	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·2	0·5	0·5	Average.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·4	0·6	0 6	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·1	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	0·3	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	T	T	...	...		Below the average.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	0·8	0·8	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	0·2	Very unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·1	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·1	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·8	1·1	1·1	Good.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	0·4	0·4	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·8	0·9	0·9	
Rawulpindí,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	0·8	3·3	...	4·1	4·1	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	...	4·2	4·2	
	Murree,* ...	...		...	...	0·6	0·1	...	0·7	0·7	Average.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	0·3	Ditto.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	0·2	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·5	0·5	Favorable.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·5	0·5		14
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	0·3	0·3		13
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	0·2		12
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indifferent.	...
Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	0·4		18½
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16¾
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	H. T.	...	...	...	...	Not promising.	15
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	H. T.	...	...	...	...		16
Myisi,† ...	...	...	...	...	H. T.	...	...	...	...		17
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	H. T.	...	...	...	...		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	H T 0·2	...	...	0·2	0·2		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·1	Improved.	16
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·1		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	...	...	Average.	16
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·4	...	0·4	0·4		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	0·3	0·3	0·3		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	0·2		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	17
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·1	...	0·1	0·1		18
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No Return received.	
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Do.	Do.
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	0·9	0·9	Favorable.	19
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	0·3		18
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	H.	...	...	...	...	...		17
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·1	Unfavorable.	14
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	0·4		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	0·4		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	0·5		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	0·4	0·4		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·6	0·6	Moderately favorable.	17
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	S T 1·2	...	...	1·2	1·2	Good.	22
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·2	1·2		19
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	0·8	0.2	...	1·0	1·0		27

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 11th April 186[illegible]

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. March. 25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.	Total fall from 1st May, 1866.	State of crops.
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Favorable.
	Kulachi, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	
	Bakkar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	
	Leia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	
Rawulpindi,	Murree, ...	H	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	30.6	Average.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 25TH APRIL 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH APRIL 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·3	Very unfavorable.	15½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	T.	...	T. D.	T. D. 0·5	...	...	0·5	1·0		16½
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	Averege.	17¼
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	...	0·7	1·0		18
Núh,* ...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	0·5	0.5	Unfavorable.	16¾
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	0·8	...	...	...	0·8	0·9		17
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	0·4		18
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	0.2	...	...	...	0·2	0·2		15½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	0·1	Stunted, not good.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...		15
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	0·2		17
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	T. 0·2	...	...	...	0·2	0·2		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2			15
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	0·8	Unfavorable.	17
Guhána,† ...	...	...	T.	T.	T.	...	...	...	...		17½
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·9		16½
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·7		16
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto,	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...		12
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfavorable.	16
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	0.5	...	...	0.5	0·5		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·2		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Favorable.	19½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·7	...	...	0·7	0·9		
Jugraun,† ...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	...	...	0·3		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·1	0·2	...	0·2	1·2	...	...	1·7	2·2	Favorable.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	...	...	1·2	1·9	
	Burrowli,†...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	...	1·5	1·6	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	0·5	...	1·6	0·8	...	...	2·9	3·4	
	Kussowlie,†	0·2	...	...	0·1	T. 1·6	...	...	1·9	1·9	Ditto.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·2	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·4	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·02	0·1	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	0·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	0·1	0·4	0·5	0·2	1·0	...	2·2	2·7	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	0·6	...	0·3	...	0·1	...	...	1·0	1·7	
	Núrpur,† ...	0.7	0.1	...	...	0·2	...	...	1·0	1·0	
	Hameerpur,†	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	1·4	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	0·6	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	Unfavorable.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	0·4	0·8	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,† ...	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	2·2	3·3	3·8	Average.
	Daskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-5 of an average crop.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	Very unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	...	...	0·4	1·5	Good.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	0·6	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	...	0·3	1·2	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	T. 0·1	...	0·1	0·1	T. D. H.	...	...	0·3	4·4	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†		No	Return	received.				4·2	4·2	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	0·1	0·9	0·8	...	0·2	2·0	2·7	Average.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	0·5	0·6	...	...	1·1	1·4	Ditto.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·1	...	...	0·4	0·6	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·6	...	0·8	1·3	Favorable.	14
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·6	...	0·8	1·3		14
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	0·5		13
Phálian,† ...	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	0·1	...	0·4	0·6		22
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ordinary.	...
Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·0		17½
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Multan,* ...	...	...	T	...	...	...	T 0·1	0·1	0·1	Not promising.	15
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·4	Bad.	16
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·2		
Montgomery,*	...	...	T 0·3	...	...	...	T 0·1	0·4	0·4	Average.	17
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	T 0·04	...	...	0·5	...		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	0·3	0·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	0·2	Favorable.	17
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Kote Udu,†	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·4	...	0·7	0·8		18
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received.	
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·2	0·7	0·7	Good.	17
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	...	0·2	0·3		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·5	0·3	0·4	3·4		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·7	...	0·9	1·8	Favorable.	19½
Lakki,† ...	...	...	1·6	0·4	...	...	...	2·0	2·3		18
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	0·1		16
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·2	0·3	0·4	Favorable.	15
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	0·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·8		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·9		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	1·0		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	0·2	0·7	...	...	...	0·9	1·1		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	0·2	0·2	...	0·4	...	0·8	1·4	Very good.	16½
Abbottabad,†	T. 0·2	...	0·3	T. 0·3	...	...	...	0·8	2·0	Favorable.	22
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	H 0·7	...	...	0·7	1·9		19
Manserah,†	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	1·4		27

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 18th April 18

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	State of crops.
		Bpril.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Simla, ...	Simla, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·2	0·5	0·5	Favorable
	Kotgarh, ..	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·4	0·3	0·8	0·8	
	Barrowli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·1	
	Kotkhai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·2	0·5	0·5	
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·1	Ditto.
	Kulachi, ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·1	
	Bakkar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Leia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03	0·03	Average.
	Sanghur, ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·1	
	Rajanpore,...	...	...	...	0·7	...	0·3	...	1·0	1·0	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND
SUPPLEMENT TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
LAHORE, 25TH APRIL 1867.

DEHLI RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT OF PLATELAYING FOR THE MONTH ENDING 31ST MARCH 1867.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required. M.	C.	Previously. Linked in.	Previously. Completed.	This Month. Linked in.	This Month. Completed.	Total. Linked in.	Total. Completed.	REMARKS.
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From	0	0	Main Line, ...	63	...	9 40 0	3 40 0	0 40 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	3 40 0	
To	63	...										
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From	63	...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
To	127	...										
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From	127	...	Main Line, ...	63	24-45							
To	190	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From	190	24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
To	244	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From	244	24-45	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	7 30 0	30 43 31	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 30 0	30 43 31	
To Plus Curves at Junction	301	24										
			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	16 70 0	34 3 31	0 40 0	0 0 0	17 30 0	34 3 31	
			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71							
			TOTAL, ...	346	50-41	16 17 0	34 3 31	0 40 0	0 0 0	17 30 0	34 3 31	

LAHORE,
15th April 1867.

G. STONE,
for Chief Engineer.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 2ND MAY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21ST APRIL 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,† ...	T 0·1	T D 0·2	...	...	...	D	...	0·3	0·6	Very unfavorable.	15½
Larsoulí,† ...	D	0·2	T D	D	T	D	...	0·2	1·2		17
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Gurgaon,* ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	D 0·05	...	0·1	0·4	Average.	17
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	D	...	...	...		18
Palwal,* ...	...	0·4	0·4	...	...	D	...	0·8	1·8		19
Núh,* ...	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	T	1·0	1·3		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	D	D	...	...	...		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	Unfavorable.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		18
Panipat,† ...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·8		18½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	0.1	...	0·1	...	0·2	0·4		16
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	H D	...	...	...	Stunted, not good.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1		15
Bhewaní,† ...	H 0·3	...	...	...	T	...	...	0·3	0·3		16
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	0·3		15½
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	0·6		15
Rhotuk,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	D 0·1	...	0·4	1·2	Unfavorable.	17½
Guhána,† ...	...	T 0·4	...	T	...	T D	...	0·4	0·4		16
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	0·5	1·4		16
Jhajjar,† ...	...	0·7	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·9	1·6		16
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	H 0·4	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	Ditto.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	D	T 0·4	...	0·4	0·4		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	T 0·2	...	...	D	...	...	0·2	0·2		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfavorable.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0·7		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·6		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	T D 0·9	...	T 0·1	T 0·4	...	...	1·4	1·4	Favorable.	19
Samrala,† ...	...	T D 0·5	...	...	...	T 0·2	...	0·7	1·6		
Jugraún,† ...	...	T 1·1	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·4		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	0·6	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	1·2	3·4	Average.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	0·5	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	0·9	2·8	
	Burrowlí,†...	0·8	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	3·3	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·2	3·6	
	Kussowlie,†	1·3	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	1·6	3·5	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	0·3	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·4	0·6	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	0·9	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	1·1	1·5	
	Nawashahar,†	...	0·2	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·3	0·4	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	0·9	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	1·2	1·6	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·7	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	2·8	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·4	0·6	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	1·0	0·2	0·1	0·1	...	0·1	0·1	1·6	4·3	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	0·2	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	2·0	
	Núrpur,† ...	0·6	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	1·7	
	Hameerpur,†	0·2	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	1·9	
	Dehra,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·7	
	Kulú,† ...	0·5	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·3	1·0	1·2	
mritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return not received.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
yalkot,	Syalkot,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	0·7	4·5	Average.
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·2	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	
urdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Below average.
	Pathánkote,†	0·6	0·2	0·3	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·9	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
hore, ...	Lahore,* ...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·8	Very unfavorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	
rozepore,	Ferozepore,*	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	1·0	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	0·4	...	...	D	...	...	0·4	0·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·2	
jeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	0·6	0·1	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·9	2·4	Good.
	Wazeerabad,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·7	
	Hafizabad,†	0·1	0·5	...	...	0·1	0·1	...	0·8	2·0	
wulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	Average.
	Pindi Gheb,†		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Murree,* ...	0·5	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	1·1	3·8	
lum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	0·2	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	1·7	Ditto.
	Chakowal,†	0·3	0·2	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·6	1·2	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	0·2	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·4	1·7	Favorable.	14
Gujerat,† ...	0·2	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·4	1·7		14
Khárian,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·6		13
Phálian,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·5	1·1		12
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prospects good.	
Shahpore,* ...	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·1		16½
Bhera,† ...	1·3	...	...	...	0·2	0·8	...	2·3	3·3		17
Khusháb,† ...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·5	0·5		18
Multan,* ...	...	...	D	...	T 0·3	T	T	0·3	0·4	Not promising.	15
Shujabad,†	0·4	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	...	0·6	0·6		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Lodhran,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	H	...	...	D	...	...	0·4	0·4	0·6		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	D	0·1	0·5	Unfavorable.	
Chiniote,† ...	0·3	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	...	0·5	0·6		16
Shorkote,† ...	0·3	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·5	0·7		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	Average.	17
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	T H	D	...	...	...	0·4		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		
Pak Pattan,†	T	...	...	...	T	...	...	...	0·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	D	D	D	T D 0·2	...	...	0·2	0·4	Favorable.	17
Sitpur,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	D	D	0·1	0·1		19
Kote Udu,†	D 0·4	...	0·3	...	T 0·2	T 0·5	...	1·1	1·9		18
D. I. Khan,*	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·4	Ditto.	19
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1		22
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		22
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1		19½
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received.	
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	2·0	Favorable.	19
Lakki,† ...	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	3·3		17
Esa Khail,†	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	1·1		16
Cutchee,† ...	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·9		17
Peshawar,*	0·2	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·3	0·7	Favorable.	15
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		
Daudzai,† ...	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	1·6		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·5	1·4		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0		
Eusufzai,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	1·0	2·4	Ditto.	16½
Abbottabad,†	0·3	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	0·8	2·8	Favorable.	21
Harripore,†	0·3	0·2	...	H 1·0	0·6	...	...	2·1	4·0		21¼
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	0·7	2·1		27

* Self-Registering Gauge.
Gauge.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Return was received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 25th April [illegible]

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. April. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	[illegible]
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·3	Favo[illegible]
	Kulachi, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·02	0·03	0·1	
	Bakkar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	0·2	
	Leia, ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	

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SECOND

SUPPLEMENT.

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 2ND MAY 1867.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FOREST MANAGEMENT IN OUDH.

MEMORANDUM by DR. H. CLEGHORN, *Officiating Inspector General of Forests, upon the progress of Forest management in Oudh to the* 30*th April* 1866.

As the information regarding the Oudh Forests is scattered through various papers not easily accessible, a brief review of what has been effected, and what is proposed to be done in the Province, may be useful.

2. In 1860, the most valuable of the Oudh Forests, *viz.*, those situated in the Terai at the foot of the hills, were ceded to Nepal ; a portion of the forests more remote from the hills was retained, but this was of less extent, and the soil is inferior, the trees being smaller in size, and the vegetation less luxuriant than in the ceded forests.

3. In January 1861, Mr. Wingfield, the Chief Commissioner, submitted to the Government of India a scheme for systematic working of the forests within British territory. His proposals were approved, and Mr. F. Read was appointed Conservator of Forests on 15th September 1861. The first Progress Report was submitted in June 1862 ; this contains an outline of proposed operations, with an estimate of the financial results of managing these forests.

4. *Surveys and Maps.*—The demarcation and survey of the tracts considered worth preserving was then commenced and carried on by the Conservator, and Captain F. C. Anderson of the Revenue Survey. Mr. Read first demarcated the forests, and then the professional survey was made. This work was continued during 1862-63, and 1863-64, and was reported to be completed on 1st May 1864. Detailed Maps of the forests have been prepared, and two Abstract Maps of the Districts between the River Sardah and a point east of the Raptee, named Bhagora Tal, comprising about two-thirds of the forests, have been lithographed.

5. Mr. Read proposed the following preliminary measures :—

I.—To work the different forest tracts in succession.

II.—To clear away creepers which had done great injury to the forests.

III.—To publish a set of Forest Rules.

6. The timber was to be felled, and brought to Depôt for sale on account of the Forest Department. The financial result of the operations in 1861-62, as estimated by Mr. Read, was :—

		Rs.
Sâl timber, at 12 annas per cubic foot ...	...	61,735
Expenditure	...	40,561
Surplus	...	21,174

The value of the stock was considerably over-estimated, as may be seen by the actual results of the first three years, given below in para. 11.

7. In April 1863, a portion of the Oudh Forests was inspected by Dr. Brandis, when on deputation. The suggestions of this Officer are embodied in two Reports to the Chief Commissioner; one dated 22nd April, treating of the system of account and financial results; the other dated 23rd June, discussing the general measures of forest management to be introduced. These are recorded in Proceedings, Government of India, Public Works Department, July 1865, Appendix.

8. At this time also a series of valuation surveys was made by Dr. Brandis and Mr. Read, in the best stocked part of the forests, situated between the Sardah and Kooriallee Rivers. The area of Sâl trees in this locality is about 150 square miles, or 96,000 acres, estimated to contain upwards of 3,00,000 first class trees, and a much larger number of second and third class trees.

9. From observations made in this and other localities, *data* were obtained regarding the rate of growth of Sâl trees, and from these the age of a tree 4 feet 6 inches in girth was assumed to be 50, and of a tree of 6 feet in girth to be 80 years. Based upon these assumptions, and the estimate alluded to above, it was arranged that, until more complete *data* concerning the yield of the forests were obtained, the number of trees felled should *not exceed* 4,000 per annum. The forest tracts east of the Kooriallee River contain Sâl mixed with other trees, but no estimate of their capabilities has yet been made. This work remains to be done.

10. In Dr. Brandis's Report above referred to, are proposals regarding the erection of boundary pillars, the arrangement of divisions to be worked in succession, the cutting of creepers and thinning operations, and the placing of subordinates in charge of different portions of the forests. These Reports were submitted to Government of India by the Chief Commissioner in two letters of the 1st and 4th September 1863.

Recorded in Pros. July 1865, Appendix.

Mr. Wingfield expressed his concurrence on all essential points, and orders were subsequently passed by the Government of India with reference to the keeping, rendering, and auditing of the forest accounts.

11. On 1st February 1864, Mr. Read obtained leave on medical certificate for 18 months, and Captain E. S. Wood, 93rd Highlanders, who had been employed on the canals of the North Western Provinces, was appointed to officiate as Conservator. The season was far advanced, and much of his time being occupied in demarcating the reserved forests, no trees were felled in 1863-64. Partly on this account, and partly on account of the lower rate obtained by the sale of timber, the financial result of the first three years was less favourable than was expected at the outset, *viz* :—

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-62	4,033	38,131	...	34,098
1862-63	59,295	58,812	483	...
1863-64	92,245	38,803	53,442	...
Total ...	1,55,573	*1,35,746	53,925	34,098
	Surplus 19,827		Surplus 19,827	

The timber on hand on 30th September 1864 was valued at Rs. 84,122; if this sum be added, we have—

	Rs
Receipts	1,55,573
Stock	84,122
Total ...	2,39,695

* The lower figures received at the Inspector General's Office do not accord with the upper statement taken from the Administration Report for 1863-64. The discrepancy should be explained.

This valuation of stock was at the rate of Rs. 50 per 100 cubic feet, whereas Mr. Read's valuation of stock on 30th September 1862 was at Rs. 75 per 100 cubic feet.

12. The expenditure during the same period was—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber expenses, ...	20,883	41,125	11,918	73,926
Bridge over Sardah, ...	...	...	6,206	6,206
Survey demarcation, ...	3 621	2,991	3,525	10,137
Establishment, ...	15,881	17,687	17,162	50,730
Total ...	40,385	61,803	38,811	*1,40,999

13. By sale of timber in the first three years, Rs. 83,543 were realized; thus the working charges and revenue on this item stand as follows :—

	Rs.
Sale of timber	83,543
Stock in hand, 30th September 1864 ...	84,122
	1,67,665
Timber charges ...	75,284
Surplus on account of timber operations ...	92,381

This does not include the value of timber in transit, or outstandings, which are believed to have been considerable.

14. In June 1862, Mr. Read estimated the timber expenses at 6 annas 8 pie, and the amount likely to be realized at 12 annas per cubic foot all round. It has subsequently been found that the expense can be reduced to 4 annas 2 pie, but that the average amount realized is not likely to rise much above 8 annas per cubic foot. Assuming these rates, without fractions, 4,000 trees, at 50 cubic feet each, annually, should yield the following revenue :—

	Rs.
Receipts—2,00,000, at 8 annas per cubic foot ...	1,00,000
Expenditure—2,00,000, at 4 annas per cubic foot ...	50,000
Surplus in timber operations ...	5 ,000

This yield has not yet been attained. The amount of timber brought to Depôt during the first year was only 75,000 cubic feet; during the second year something less; and none during the third year, the operations having been interrupted by the Conservator's departure on sick leave.

15. There seems every reason to believe that in future the revenue above estimated will be annually realized; in 1865-66 it has only fallen short by Rs. 4,000, and it will rise as the price of timber increases. It may be expected also, that the revenue from grazing dues and miscellaneous forest produce will expand, and balance the expenditure on account of establishment and conservancy proper.

16. Captain Wood's Report for 1864-65 (recorded in Proceedings, February 1866, Appendix) contains useful information as to the timber trees of Oudh, and various articles of forest produce, to which attention had been directed; the rates paid for carriage, dragging, rafting, and sawing of timber are also given. The appointment of an Assistant Conservator was now found necessary, the Conservator being unable to carry on the work single-handed. Mr. C. Chapman, of the Customs Department, was nominated in October 1865.

17 *Progress Report for* 1865-66.—The previous reports submitted by the Chief Commissioner described the operations of the forest year ending 30th September 1864; the present report is for the financial year 1865-66. The alteration was direct-

* The lower figures received at the Inspector General's Office do not accord with the upper statement taken from the Administration Report for 1863-64. The discrepancy should be explained. H. C.

ed by the Government of India, that the results might be checked and compared with the figures of the other Administrations which are now prepared upon a uniform system. (*Standing Order No. 2 of* 1866.)

18. *Reserved Tracts*—The reserved forests have been hitherto confined to tracts containing Sâl, Sissoo, and Toon. The Conservator reports that, besides these, there are grass-lands within the forests, and unculturable tracts containing miscellaneous forest produce, which might, with advantage, be included. Mr. Strachey has authorized the inclusion of the unculturable wastes producing inferior timber, which was approved by the Government of India (Proceedings July 1866, Nos. 29-36); while the extension of the reserved limits, so as to include grass strips, *Phantas*, bordering on the forests, is under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. The regular survey is now entering these tracts, and the cost of demarcation will be small.

19. *Conservancy Proper.*—The operations for improving the forests consisted chiefly in freeing the Sâl trees from the destructive elephant creeper* (*Argyreia speciosa*,) at a cost of Rs. 9,006, including Rs. 746 for work done in 1864-65. This may be considered an essential and urgent operation, and the outlay will be amply re-paid by an increased production of timber. A further expenditure of Rs. 18,500 is proposed to complete what remains of the work, at 4 annas per acre, over an area of 60,324 acres. This outlay is to be distributed over the next few years. The work must be done effectually and under careful supervision, to prevent the need of repetition. Dr. Brandis assumed the rate at Rs. 10 to 20 per square mile, whereas that now charged comes to Rs. 160 the mile. The Conservator proposes to make observations as to the power of this creeper to re-produce itself, which will be interesting, the results to be reported annually.

20. *Timber operations.*—The principle advocated by Mr. Read, and approved by the Chief Commissioner, that our Sâl timber operations ought to have reference to the demand for wood at the different Depôts, may be confirmed, provided that the limit of 4,000 first class trees be not exceeded. The annual felling should be determined by two considerations:—

1st.—The natural yield of the forests.

2nd.—The aggregate stock of timber in the Oudh and Nepal Depôts.

The price at which Sâl timber in log is offered to the public in the Oudh Forests is 8 annas per cubic foot. In the vast forests beyond our frontier, this wood is sold by the Nepalese at 6 annas per cubic foot, or Rs. 8 per tree. If we are wasteful of our resources, the Maharajah of Nepal will raise his royalty, but by husbanding the forests and raising them to a high state of production, the entire demands of the market will be supplied, and the Nepalese seigniorage will remain reasonable as at present. The proposal to register the imports of timber from the Nepal Terai therefore seems to be judicious.

21. *Felling in* 1865-66.—The number of Sâl trees felled during the period under review (one year and seven months) was 5,372, yielding a corresponding number of logs; but 924 logs were counted outlying in the forests, so that the total stock on 30th April 1866 was—

		Logs.
Felled, 1865-66	... ...	5,372
Previous years	... ...	924
	Total ...	6,296

The average contents being taken at 50 cubic feet, the total amount of timber in the forests of the first division was 3,14,806 cubic feet. Of this it appears that—

Logs.	Cubic feet.	Value.
1,973	98,650	Rs. 49,325

were added to the stock in Depôt during the year.

22. *Sales and Stock.*—The total sales of timber during the year were as follows:—

	No.	Cubic feet.	Amount realized. Rs.
Logs ...	1,304	58,096	58,039

* The *Argyreia speciosa* is a mischievous twiner, but *Bauhinia Vahlii* "Mahloo" does more damage to the Forest, climbing over the most lofty trees in the Terai; these plants are often found upon the same tree. H. C.

Sleepers ...	8,934	...	32,526
		Total ...	90,565

The value of stock on 30th April 1866 was—

	No.	Value. Rs.
Sâl logs	2,397	53,652
Sleepers	4,286	14,458
Sissoo planks	92	184
Total ...		68,294

The value is thus worked out—

	Rs.
Stock, end of 1864-65	73,832
Sold	54,788
Reduced value ...	19,044
Add value of 1,973 logs brought to Depôt ...	49,325
	68,369
Difference not accounted for	74
Total ...	68,295

The estimate has been framed cautiously, at the moderate rate of 8 annas per cubic foot for Sâl logs, about Rs. 3-8 for Sâl sleepers, and Rs. 2 for Sissoo planks. There is good reason to expect that the estimated receipts will be exceeded.

23. *Financial results*— The financial results of 1865-66 are as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of timber	97,112	
Minor forest produce	22,857	
		1,19,969
Expenditure.		
Working expenses	38,886	
Establishment and Contingencies ...	19,883	
		58,769
Surplus ...		61,200

The surplus is larger than was anticipated,* a result due to diminished expenses as well as increased receipts. It is to be noted that the Actuals given in the Budget 1867-68 vary from those in the statement attached to the Progress Report. The figures here entered are from the Budget revised by the Accountant General. The surplus is the more satisfactory, as there was a deficit of Rs. 25,317 in the previous year.

		Rs.
Outstanding advances, 30th April 1865		45,971
Advances, 1865-66		9,217
Due, 30th April 1866		55,188
Less, Refunds...	6,093	
Work realized...	20,887	
		26,980
		28,208

24. *Outstanding balances*, as per margin, are due from Contractors to the extent of Rs. 28,208, and may be classified thus:—

*The amount realized by the sale of timbers aggregated Rs. 97,102, and exceeded the sum anticipated in the Government Orders on the last Budget (para. 11) *viz.*, Rs. 80,000.

				Rs.
Recoverable	...	...	...	14,830
Doubtful, pending suits	...	...	...	11,984
Lost	...	...	...	1,394
		Total		28,208

It is satisfactory that the amount of outstandings due has been reduced during the year, but every effort should be made to work off these advances, or to obtain a refund. As the recoverable items cannot be calculated with certainty, no entry under this head has been made.

25. *General financial result.*—From the commencement of operations in 1861, up to 30th April 1866, the general financial result is a balance, in favour of the Department, of Rs. 1,06,029, thus:—

Receipts.

			Rs.	
Sale of timber	...	...	2,21,169	
Minor forest produce	...	...	1,14,325	
				3,35,494

Expenditure.

Working expenses	...	...	1,82,113	
Establishment and Contingencies		...	1,15,647	
				2,97,760
Surplus	...		...	37,734
Add value of Stock on 1st May 1866	...		...	68,295
Total			...	1,06,029

26. *Prospective Revenue.*—The Conservator calculates upon an enhanced Revenue of 20 per cent. next year over that of the past season, under the head of Grazing and Miscellaneous Forest Produce. The revenue from these sources has hitherto been farmed out to the highest bidder, and has fallen, without real competition, into the hands of one or two Talookdars. Mr. Read proposes to subdivide the area of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions into compartments, and to sell the right of collection to the highest bidder. The result already has been satisfactory, and has tended to break the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by a few Talookdars. In the 1st Division, direct management by the Forest Establishment is arranged, and there leases have been abandoned (Chief Commissioner's Memorandum, dated 10th November 1866, para. 8). The future income to be derived from the sale of Sâl timber is dependent upon the demand in the local markets, and the activity, or otherwise, displayed by our neighbours in working the forests of Nepal.

27. *Reserved trees.*—In the previous Administration Report, the Conservator specified four species of reserved trees; three kinds appear to have been added, and the list of reserved woods now stands thus:—

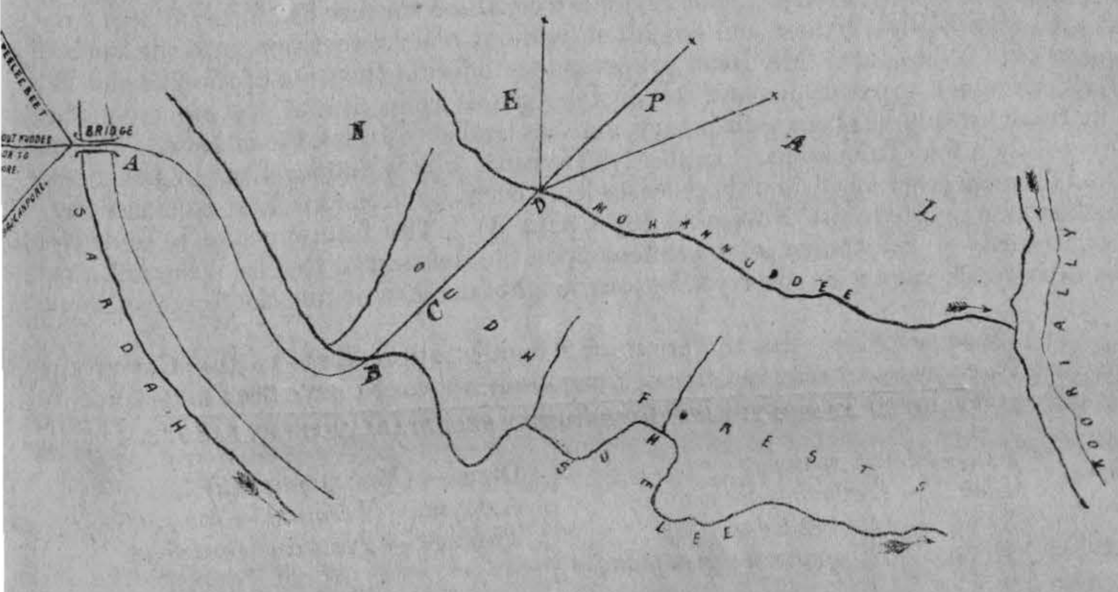
Sâl.—*Shorea robusta.*
Sissoo.—*Dalbergia Sissoo.*
Toon.—*Cedrela toona.*
Ebony.—*Diospyros melanoxylon.*
Dhao.—*Conocarpus latifolia.*
Asseyna.—*Terminalia tomentosa.*
Tickoee.—*Nauclea cordifolia.*

28. *Village Forests.*—Mr. Read recommends* that all timber within forest limits should be considered reserved, and placed under departmental control. He objects to the partially authorized entrance of villagers into the reserved forests for the purpose of obtaining timber for domestic purposes, and attaches much importance to the isolation of villages from reserved forest lands, after the plan followed in Kumaon, *viz.*, the defining of limits by the excavation of a ditch, in lieu of boundary

posts or pillars. These remarks contain matter for serious consideration. This difficulty might be met, as proposed by Mr. Read, by assigning a tract of sufficient extent for the village consumption, and strictly reserving all the rest. The initiation of such measures is always attended with difficulty at first, but with persevering efforts, and the carefu- explanation of the intentions of Government, the object will be attained. An illustral tion of this is given by Mr. Read.—" On the introduction of the first step towards conservancy of ferests in Oudh, the felling of Sâl saplings was strictly prohibited. The Tharoos at once declared they would leave their villages and go over to Nepal, as the straight Sâl sapling was the only kind of wood they could use, and had hitherto used, for fencing their fields, roofing their numerous sheds and habitations; but I observe their villages are now as thickly populated as they then were, and their fences, &c , are constructed with less valuable timber than Sâl." (*Annual Report*, 1865-66, *page* 11).

29. *Valuation Surveys.*—The importance of Valuation Surveys on the system proposed by Dr. Brandis is urged, in view to the compilation of statistics (enumeration of trees and measurements of growth) in the Conservator's Office; this and the Topographical Survey being correctly considered as the basis of all forest conservancy.

30. *Forest Roads.* The want of communications through the forests is dwelt upon in Mr. Read's Report, thus—" A point of considerable importance is the construction of Roads through our Forests, not only with a view of facilitating timber operations, but to assist the transit of timber from Nepal. I have ascertained that the average distance traversed by an ordinary timber-cart is scarcely over 3 miles a day, as the cart-tracts followed by the carters in many instances are so bad as (greatly) to impede their progress." The construction of good forest roads is unquestionably of great importance for facilitating timber operations, and is likely to secure an enhanced revenue from the sale of miscellaneous forest produce. The accompanying sketch of the proposed line of road illustrates what is to be done;—



By extending communication to the Nepal frontier, we will render available the Sâl and Sissoo Forests under the hills, where the timber is of large girth, and much required for the Gun-Carriage Factory at Futtehgurh.

* The Chief Commissioner has referred Mr. Read's suggestion on this important point to all District Officers, and a summary of their collective opinions may soon be expected.

The Sketch has been taken from the Forest Budget, 1867-68.

31. *Fixed Establishment.*—The Establishment sanctioned for Oudh stands at Rs. 1,468 per mensem; *and an increase of Rs. 80 is proposed for the cost of a small Establishment to register the number and scantling of timber that enters British territory from Nepal. If sanctioned, the men who register the timber might also be useful in collecting Waif logs.

	Rs.	Rs.
Conservator	700	
Assistant Conservator	350	
		1,050
Office		212
Sardah Ghât	40	
Kyree Ghât	26	
Mutarea Ghât	40	
		106
Total		1,368

The Chief Commissioner observes, in pana. 8 of his Memorandum accompanying the Budget, 1867-68,—" to carry out a closer system of conservancy, to open out communications through the forests, make lineal timber surveys, &c., and exercise proper supervision over the collection of dues on grazing and miscellaneous produce, it is absolutely necessary that further assistance should be given to the Conservator." Mr. Strachey's proposal* that each Division of the forests should be supervised by an Assistant Conservator, deserves every consideration, and is, I believe, sound. The forest Staff is as follows:—

Forest Officers.	*Appointed.*
Mr. F. Read, Conservator	15th Sept. 1861.
Mr. C. Chapman, Assistant Conservator, (transferred to Civil Department) ...	16th Oct, 1865.
Lieutenant W. R. Martin,	31st Aug. 1866.

* Memo. accompanying the Forest Budget, 1867-68, para. 9.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMNET GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 9TH MAY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·7	Very unfavorable.	15½
Larsouli,† ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2		17½
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	H.	...	T H D 0·2	0·2	0.2		18
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	Average.	17¼
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	1·8		19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0.6	Favorable.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not stated.	16
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1		16
Bhewani,† ...	T. 0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·4		17
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		15½
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	Unfavorable.	16½
Guhána,† ...	...	T.	...	...	...	T.	...	...	0·4		16½
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	1·8		16½
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H.	...	1·6		16
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	Ditto.	9
Siluwala,†	...	T. 0·1	T. 0.1	...	T.	...	...	0·2	0·6		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·4		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	17
Jugadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	Favorable.	19½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	3·7	Average.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	3·0	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	3·7	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	0·7	4·3	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	3·7	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·7	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·2	...	0·5	4·8	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	0·5	2·5	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	1·8	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	0·8	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	...	0·6	1·8	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Indifferent.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Average.
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Below average.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	Crops [illegible] been [illegible]
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Indifferent.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·5	Good.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	
	Hafizabad,†	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·1	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Average.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Murree,* ...	...	0·8	...	0·2	...	...	...	1·0	4·8	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	T. D. 0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·3	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		...
Gujerat,† ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	Thriving.	15
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		14
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		13
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·6	0·6		...
Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Not good.	17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. T.	...	3·3		19½
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		19
Multan,* ...	H. 0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·0		16
Shujabad,†	0·4	0·4	...	D.	...	...	...	0·8	1·4	Not very favorable.	16
Mylsi,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2		17
Lodhran,† ...	0·5	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	0·9		17
Seraie Sidhu,†	D. 0·6	0·7	...	D.	...	...	...	1·3	1·9		16
Jhung,† ...	D. 0·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	1·4		
Chiniote,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·8	Unfavorable.	17
Shorkote,† ...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·3		
Montgomery,*	0·3	...	...	D.	...	...	...	0·3	0·7		
Gugera,† ...	D.	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·0	Average.	17
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	0·4		17
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	Favorable.	18
Kote Udu,†	0·2	T. 1·4	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	3·5		18
D. I. Khan,*	0·3	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·4	0·8		19
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	Ditto.	22
Bakkar,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·4		21
Leia,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·4		20
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		16
Sanghar,† ...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	1·1	Average.	18
Rajanpore,†	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	5·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	H. 0·3	...	...	...	0·2	0·5	2·5		19
Lakki,† ...	...	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	4·4	Favorable.	17
Esa Khail,†	1·1	...	1·1	...	...	...	...	2·2	3·3		16
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		17
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Return received.	
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kohat,† ...	T. D.	T. 0·4	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·6	3·0	Damaged by hail and flood.	16½
Abbottabad,†	...	T. 0·7	...	...	...	...	T.	0·7	3·5		23½
Harripore,†	...	...	...	0·4	0·6	...	...	1·0	5·0	Favorable.	23¾
Manserah,†	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	2·6		27

…yas' Self-Registering Gauge.
…ld Gauge.
…rost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 3rd May 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	State of crops.
D. G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,	...	0·4	0·9	...	...	0·2	...	1·5	2·2	Average.
	Sanghar, ...	...	...	0·1	...	0·3	...	...	0·4	0·7	
	Rajanpore,	...	...	...	...	0·8	...	...	0·8	4·2	
Amritsar,	Amritsar, ...	0·4	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·5	1·0	Indifferent.
	Ditto Tahsil	0·4	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·5	1·0	
	Taran Taran,	...	0·8	...	0·3	0·3	...	...	1·4	2·2	
	Ajnala, ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·6	
	Batala, ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·4	

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SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE 9TH MAY 1867.

ANARKULEE HOME FOR EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.

No. 1064.

Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, in the General Department, dated 23*rd April* 1867.

READ.—Report, by the Revd. J. Kilbee Stuart, M. A., of the Anarkullee Home, for the year ending 31st December 1866.

Note thereon by the Commissioner, Lahore.

The best acknowledgments of Government and of the community are due to the Committee who have established and carefully conducted this very valuable Institution, and more especially to the President, Doctor Smith, and the Secretary the Revd. J. Kilbee Stuart, who have taken the most active part.

2. Of the good effects which have already resulted it is impossible to doubt, as it has left no excuse to the European poor for begging from door to door, and has rendered wholly unnecessary the very baneful practice of giving indiscriminating charity; while to the respectable and well inclined who have been overtaken by misfortune, it must have been an unspeakable comfort to find a quiet and comfortable home to shelter them for a while, and to be helped forward on their way to the sea-board, or put in the way of finding occupation.

ORDERED.—That the Report, with the remarks of the Commissioner of

No. 1065. Lahore, be published as a Supplement to the Punjab Gazette, for general information, with an expression of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor's hope that the work so well begun will not be allowed hereafter to languish for want of pecuniary support and personal aid from the members of the community.

By order.

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government Punjab.

Report by the Revd. Kilbee Stuart on the Anarkulee Home.

History.

1. With reference to the history of the above charitable Institution, the Secretary of its Managing Committee would endeavour briefly to record the steps by which it has reached its present working condition as a home, or temporary refuge for European vagrants at Lahore.

As far as he can ascertain from the papers in his possession relating to European vagrants in India, the Government of India, in a letter dated the 27th February 1866, drew the attention of the Government of the Punjab to a letter from the Chaplain of Allahabad, dated the 6th of February 1866, in reference to this subject, requesting "that endeavours might be "made to induce the Local Committees to attempt the introduction of measures similar in "their character to those described in the Revd. Mr. Baldwin's letter, wherever European "vagrants were likely to be found."

In consequence of this communication, a letter was addressed by the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Commissioner of Lahore, Major Farrington, requesting that the correspondence forwarded by the Secretary to the Government of India, be circulated as widely as possible among the residents of those stations in his Division where European vagrants were in the habit of resorting in any considerable number, and suggesting that the Commissioner should use his best endeavours to set on foot similar arrangements for properly relieving the really destitute as well as discountenancing indiscriminate charity.

Major Farrington, with his usual energy, lost no time in issuing his instructions with a view to his carrying out the orders of the Local Government.

In addressing the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, Mr. C. U. Aitchson, Major Farrington requested the opinion of the Local Funds Committee of the Lahore Division, as to how far, and in what way, they could carry out the proposal suggested.

Accordingly, at a subsequent meeting of the Local funds Committee, the views of various members in regard to this important matter were sought for and obtained; and it may be briefly stated that the general opinion of the Committee was, that, as the question was one which related simply to the relief of European destitutes, to accomplish the end in view three things were decidedly necessary.

1*st*. The providing of a Home;

2*nd*. A moderate Native establishment for the work of the Home.

3*rd*. To put a stop to indiscriminate alms to European beggars by individual residents.

And in general, the Committee could see no reason why a system of relief, on the same principle as that already carried out at Allahabad, should not succeed at Lahore.

Formation of a Committee.

2. A Sub-Committee was therefore formed to constitute the Managing Committee of the Anarkullee Home, the Chaplain of Lahore, the Revd. J. Kilbee Stuart, having been requested to act as its Secretary. The Committee thus formed, consisted of Dr. Manners Smith, Civil Surgeon, President; Captain J. C. Baillie, District Superintendent of Police, J. D. Tremlett Esquire, C. S. Assistant Commissioner, members; the Revd. J. Kilbee Stuart, M. A. Chaplain, Secretary.

And as these gentlemen sufficiently represented the community, and from their professional positions were sure to be more or less brought into contact with those who might seek the shelter of the Home, perhaps a more suitable selection for the object to be effected could not have been made.

An appeal was, soon after this, issued to the Christian residents at and near to Lahore, embodying the views of the Government and Managing Committee as to the mode in

which it was proposed to attempt to suppress Indo-European vagrancy, or, at least, to mitigate its many evils.

From the reception accorded to this appeal, the Anarkullee Home may be said to be not only an institution resulting from the interference of the Supreme Government, but also an embodiment of the very general desire on the part of the public of Lahore, to stem the current of vagrancy in North India, and, at the same time, to grant to European vagrants and East Indians out of employment, a temporary shelter, resting place, and sufficient sustenance as they pass through the capital of the Punjab.

The presence of so many European and other Christians wandering, one may say, homeless and penniless from house to house, and from office to office in Anarkullee, had been for a long time remarked upon and deplored; for not only did the sight of our fellow-Christians begging from door to door tend to lower the name of British subjects in the opinion of the Natives, but the manner, appearance, and conduct of a large proportion of those who might be discovered wandering about the station were too often such as to bring the names of "European" and "Christian" into public contempt.

Moreover, it was felt that it would be only an act of Christian kindness towards such unfortunates, to assist in the recovery of their self-respect by doing something to prevent their solicitation of alms at private houses, and, at the same time, to have some security that the money which might be advanced to them would be spent in the purchase of wholesome food, and in forwarding them on their way in their search after employment.

It had been well known for some considerable time to the officials of Lahore, that, so long as the more respectable of the European vagrants had no better refuge here than Sooltan's serai, nothing could be effected to reduce the evils of Indian vagrancy in these parts. That serai, built from the best of intentions by a most liberal-minded Native gentleman, Mahomed Sooltan, for travellers, *proved to be too little under rules and supervision* to keep within bounds the conduct of those travellers who put up there, and hence, drunkenness and every form of impropriety were too often visible within the precincts of the serai.

It may here be remarked that the Managing Committee of the Anarkullee Home did not concur in the suggestions made by Major Hutchinson with regard to the conversion of the Home into a sort of workhouse. Their views were, generally speaking, that all vagrants received into the Home for whom employment could not be found, should be sent to Mooltan and thence to Kurrachee, (where they might at least find the means of leaving the country); or else, *in particular cases* to Calcutta, in the event of their having reached Lahore from Kurrachee. The success of such a scheme would, in a great measure, depend on proper arrangements being made at Allahabad, Delhi, Kurrachee, Mooltan, and such like places, to prevent vagrants as much as possible from pursuing their journey up country. Yet, whilst the whole Committee considered it most requisite and desirable that the Secretaries of such Refuges should communicate with each other, still they were of opinion that once such Europeans as were seeking employment had reached Lahore, they should be received at, and kept in, the Home as mere travellers, of course under proper regulations.

Selection of a building.

3. The Committee formed as above related, lost no time in seeking for a suitable building in a suitable position to constitute the Home. They had to consider in their search, convenience in regard to site, and suitability in reference to the peculiar habits and wants of Europeans, and whilst they had to take care that the tenement selected was not beyond the probable means of the Charity, they had to remember the *nature of their undertaking*, which, even if funds were abundant, would not justify their choice of a fine-looking or too expensive habitation. After considerable search and many difficulties, the Committee fixed upon a Native's house near to, or rather close upon, the back of the Anarkullee Serai. It was a newly built house, and apparently wiih sufficient

accommodation ; and as the owner, the Nuzzool Darogah, was prepared to make such necessary alterations in the premises as the Committee deemed requisite for their purposes, such as the formation of upper windows, the cutting out of extra doors &c. &c., so as to render the rooms more suited to Europeans, and better ventilated, they agreed to take the place on lease at the rate of 20 rupees per month.

Furniture.

4. Such furniture of a plain and substantial nature as was necessary, was provided by a grant from the Local Funds ; and in a very short time after the selection, the house was in a fit condition for the admission of travellers.

The out-houses in the enclosed space in front of the premises were also utilized, and arrangements thus provided for the *cleanliness* of those who sought refuge within the Home.

Native Establishment, and Visitation.

5. At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, the following Native establishment of the Home was sanctioned, after duly considering the Establishments entertained at Allahabad and elsewhere, viz.,

		Rs.
1 Cook,	.. ..	at 13 month.
1 Assistant boy,	.. ..	
1 Bheestie,	.. ..	at 5
1 Mehter,	.. ..	at 4
1 Chowkeydar,	.. ..	at 5
Total cost,	.. Rs.	27 per month.

Moreover, to secure for the Committee regular information in regard to the conduct of those travellers who might be at the Home, and also in reference to the civility and good behaviour of the Native servants, the Committee considered that the appointment of a European Visitor to the Home would be most necessary, the more especially as amongst those who might be admitted within the Home, some more or less unruly and unreasonable characters might be expected. And in accordance with this their view, and in conformity with the relative custom at other stations, the office of Visitor was offered to Mr. Inspector Sheehan of the City Police, and was accepted by him. For this service a fee of Rs. 20 per month was promised to him.

Donations and subscriptions.

6. In the month of May 1866, a subscription list was circulated at Lahore on behalf of the Anarkullee Home, and the Committee would now submit for the information of Government and the subscribers, the following various results obtained :—

Original *donations* amounted to	... . Rs., ...	290
Original *subscriptions* to	... ... „ ..	172
Total	„ ..	462

1. Of this sum, originally subscribed, were realized 452 rupees. (1.)

2. *Subsequent* subscriptions up to December 31st 1866, amounted altogether to 1,428 rupees, but of this sum, up to that date, have been realized 1,134 rupees. (2.)

3. Also the Local Funds Committee granted to the Home, until subscriptions should become realized, a *loan* of 100 rupees. (3.)

4. And in July 1866, Lieutenant Colonel Lake was kind enough to send a donation of 100 rupees. (4.)

Thus, whilst the entire funds of the Anarkullee Home from its foundation up to the close of the year 1866, may be said to have amounted in the subscription book to 2,00

rupees, *the actual amount realized* for its purposes (obtainable by adding together the sums marked 1, 2, 3, and 4,) has been but 1,786 rupees. (*v.*)

It is to be remembered that donation marked 3 above was a loan, and unless the Committee of the Local Funds generously make it over as a permanent donation, the sum will have to be refunded.

Admissions into the Home.

The number of Europeans and others admitted within the Home since June 1st up to December 31st 1866, has been 31 men, 2 women, 1 girl, viz.,

	Men,	Women,	Girls.
In June,...	2		
,, July, ..	10		
,, August,	3		
,, September, ..	3		
,, October,	7	1	1
,, November, ..	3	1	
,, December, ...	3		
Total, ..	31	2	1

Expenditure of Funds.

8. The wages of Native servants for the Home up to the end of the year 1866, have amounted to 175 rupees. (*a.*)

The Home cook's accounts for expenditure on food as per the rules of the institution (copy of these rules will be found appended) up to January 1st 1867, have amounted to rupees 308-6-3. (*b.*)

The pecuniary advances made by the Secretary to those leaving the Home to enable them to proceed on their journey, in some instances to sustain them until they could receive wages after employment, has amounted to rupees 280-2 annas. (*c.*)

Other general expenses of the Home, including printing, Bank charges, cards (for tickets of admission), account books, and a few small articles of furniture &c., have amounted to rupees 80, 9 annas. (*d.)*

The fees of the visitor, Mr. Sheehan, up to January 1st 1867 have amounted to rupees 120. (*e.*)

The rent of the premises to the same date has amounted to Rs. 130. (*f.*)

Therefore, the total expenditure connected with the Home from June 1st to December 31st 1866, has been (as gathered from the summation of results *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, and *f*,) Rs. 1,094-1-3. (*g.*)

State of Funds on 1st January 1867.

9. By a reference to the sum marked *v* above it will be found that whilst the realized receipts have been Rs. 1,786, the actual expenditure corresponding, has been Rs. 1,094-1-3, hence the balance in hand on January 1st 1867 was Rs. 691-14-9.

Cost of feeding each person admitted during seven months.

10. The total expenditure of funds connected with the Home having been during seven months in 1866, Rs 1,094-1-3, and 34 persons having been during that period entertained, it follows that each individual has cost the Home, and consequently the paying subscribers, Rs. 32 and a few annas, or about Rs. 4 and annas 8 per month. *

* Every care has been taken to practise all necessary economy, and the monthly accounts of the Home cook have been regularly taken and supervised by Mrs. Kilbee Stuart ; and the rules of the Institution as to food have been strictly carried out.

This calculation, however, ought not to be considered as absolutely reliable, as in the first place, in starting such an institution as the Home, many expenses are of necessity incurred which would not be requisite under ordinary circumstances; and in the second place, the Secretary has good reason for knowing that the existence of the Home has not been ascertained by many Europeans out of employment, and who have passed through the capital of the Punjab without having been admitted within its shelter.

And it will be seen that an increase of the number of the inmates of the Home would not be attended by a *proportional* increase in its expenditure.

General concluding remarks.

In conclusion, the Committee in submitting this Report of the Anarkullee Home to the Government of the Punjab, and to the public in general, would express their opinion that the scheme has not merely proved itself hitherto to be a blessing to poor European and other Christian travellers, but that it has also (*to all appearance*) to a considerable extent reduced European vagrancy itself. They use the expression "to all appearance" as they are not in a position to speak absolutely in reference to the influence of such institutions as the Anarkullee Home. All they can say is, that fewer men are to be met with begging in Lahore, fewer applications are now made to the chaplain of Lahore (who is also the Secretary of the institution) for assistance than in former years.

There can be no question that, since it has become gradually known that work is scarce at Lahore, and that the appointments to be met with in the Public Offices of Anarkullee and in the Punjab Railway are difficult to obtain, (even when there are any vacancies,) the number of men passing either from Calcutta or Kurrachee towards La[hore] has become gradually less. But this will not *altogether* explain why the number of applic[ants] for relief has become smaller, as the Secretary of the Anarkullee Home is well aware t[hat] certainly not two-thirds of those who arrive at Lahore in search of employment apply [for] admission into the Home.

It is to be inferred from this that the Home receives chiefly the more quiet an[d] well disposed of those who, in search of work or for other reasons, have taken to vagrancy.

The rules and the simple regimen of the Home do not suit a large number of such unfortunates who, after a life of difficulty and trouble, find less restraint, and therefore greater supposed comfort in the midst of such a place as Sooltan's serai, where they can, for a trifling sum, purchase and drink native liquors, and roam about as they please.

The Committee feel sure, from their experience of the working of the Home during 1866, that its effect has been *decidedly beneficial.*

The Secretary has received many proofs of its usefulness from letters of the most grateful and respectful nature, from men who during their stay within the Institution or after having left it, had succeeded in obtaining respectable situations.

The active and benevolent President, Dr. Manners Smith, and the Secretary, have been enabled, during the 7 months in which the Charity has been in operation, to assist no fewer than seven unemployed vagrants in obtaining employment; and the Secretary can thankfully point to various instances where a few kind words of good advice along with a brief letter of recommendation, have been the means of shortly converting a poor, ill-fed, badly clothed, and unhappy vagrant, into a cleanly-dressed, thankful, working man.

On behalf of the Managing Committee, the Secretary of the Home intreats all who are anywise interested in the welfare of such unfortunates as this Charity is intended to assist, *to continue their support to it.* It is an Institution which ought to have the support of the entire Christian community of Lahore, and if the residents of Anarkullee and its neighbourhood *will but refuse money* to European vagrants who may call upon them for aid, and send them to the Secretary of the Anarkullee Home, much good will be the result.

Gifts of cast-off clothing from gentlemen will always be most acceptable, and if the ıbscribers to this Charity will occasionally pay a visit to the Home, they will discover for ıemselves its practical utility.

The Secretary, with whom the executive work of the Home is chiefly connected cannot llow this opportunity to pass by, without recording the ever ready and generous assistance e has met with from the authorities of the Punjab Railway, in regard to the deportation f men from the Home to Mooltan, and to Umritsur. In every instance, when an application as been made to them, free tickets have been invariably and most kindly granted.

APPENDIX A.

ANARKULLEE HOME.

Rules.

No. 1.

Every person on admission will be required to bathe if necessary, to have his hair cut, nd generally to pay strict attention to personal cleanliness during his stay within the Home.

No. 2.

No inmate of the Home should leave it without the knowledge of the Committee; and ny one misconducting himself, by using bad language, or by ill treating the native servants, or by absenting himself after 10 o'clock P. M., from the Home, will be summarily dismissed.

No. 3.

No person will be allowed to remain within the Home more than a week from the date of admission, except in case of sickness, or for particular reasons approved of by the Committee.

No. 4.

The rations allowed to each individual inmate, will be on the following scale per diem:—

Meat, ..	8	Chittacks.	Ghee, ..	½	Chittack.
Bread, ..	8	"	Salt, ..	¼	"
Vegetables,	8	"	Sugar, ..	½	"
Milk, ..	2	"	Tea, ..	¼	"
			Spices, ..	⅛	"

No. 5.

There will be tea at 6 A. M., breakfast at 9 A. M., dinner at 4 P. M.; after dinner a cup of tea will be given to those who wish it.

No. 6.

Every alternate day, dal and rice will be given, with a small loaf of bread. And twice a week, rice will be given instead of potatoes, &c., and the meat can be made into curry, or cooked as the inmates please.

DATED ANARKULLEE, *July* 1866.

(Signed)
J. KILBEE STUART, M. A. *Secretary.*

APPENDIX B.

Tabular Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Anarkullee Home for seven months ending 31*st December* 1866.

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.	*Cr.*	Rs.	A.	P.
To wages of Native servants, ..	175	..	..	By amount realized on account *original* donations and subscriptions, ..	452	..	..
,, amount of the "Home" Cook's account for expenditure on food, ..	308	6	3	By amount realized on account *subsequent* subscriptions to December 31st 1866, ..	1,134	..	..
,, amount of advances made by Secretary to those leaving the Home, ..	280	2	..	,, Loan from Local Committee,	100	..	..
,, Bank charges, cost of printing cards, (for tickets of admission) Account Books, Furniture, &c., ..	80	9	..	,, Donation of Lieutenant Colonel Lake, ..	100	..	..
,, Fees of the "visitor," Mr. Sheehan, ..	120	..	..				
,, Rent of the premises, ..	130	..	..				
Total Rs. ..	1,094	1	3				
By balance in hand in January 1867, Rs., ..	691	14	9				
GRAND TOTAL, Rs. ..	1,786	..	..	GRAND TOTAL, Rs. ..	1,786	..	..

J. KILBEE STUART, M. A.
Secretary.

Note by Commissioner of Lahore on Report by the Revd. J. Kilbee Stuart on the Anarkullee Home.

This report seems very satisfactory. I am glad to note that the Secretary does not complain very urgently of want of funds; and while admitting that vagrancy has decreased does not say that any one has been turned away from the doors of the Home.

I think a sermon annually, and a public concert might be legitimate modes of securing funds. I am convinced that if each member of this community, which is already overburdened with local subscriptions, would forward cast-off clothes and small gifts of cheap furniture, &c. as suggested, a valuable augmentation to the resources of the Home would be obtained.

I think that the community might be invited to purchase tickets of admission, say at 2 Rs. each, to keep by them in case of applications. I shall be glad to purchase some.

I am not quite sure whether the proposal of Major Hutchinson with regard to the employment of the inmates for however short a time, does not admit of further consideration. The sensitiveness in receiving charity would be appeased by the feeling of having done something towards earning it.

A small printed explanation of the paucity of places for employ and of the uselessness of wandering about this country might be useful for dissemination. Each inmate should receive one. I think the Government of Bombay might be addressed with a view to find whether there is any opening for European labour; the Punjab might thus legitimately get rid of this unhappy loafer class, who once at a port might be able to work their passage to other countries more suited to Europeans.

The Agent of the Punjab Railway might be invited to furnish the Secretary to the Home with lists of discharged workmen and employees monthly, so that the Committee would always be prepared to test the numbers that may be expected from this the most prolific source.

The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Committee for their benevolent and useful labours.

SUKESUR.

The following extracts from reports upon the climate and capabilities of Sukesur are published for general information.

[*Note.* Sukesur, (or more properly *Sakeswar*, a corruption of *Shakeshwara*, meaning *Lord of Might*) the highest point of the Salt Range, is situated on the confines of the Trans-Jhelum portion of the Shahpore district and the Cis-Indus portion of the Bunnoo district,—25 miles from Meanwalee, on the Indus, and 40 miles from Shahpore on the left bank of the Jhelum. Its altitude is 5,010 feet above the level of the sea.]

By order

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government Punjab.

Extract from report by Colonel R. G. Taylor, dated 18th December 1860.

From Meanwallee Dhok to the top of Sukesur may be 3½ miles or 4 miles, of the very easiest ascent that I have met with in approaching any sanatarium. There is no road made, but camels laden with tents travel it without the aid of a road, and so easy and gradual is the ascent that an 18-feet road might be made up which a horse could without difficulty walk a buggy. I send a sketch of the character of the hill on this side. The road runs on the ridge of a broad spur, and therefore could be made nearly any breadth that could be wished. In the hill itself I was rather disappointed. Had the main platform been as it ought to have been from the general character of the hill at the very top, it would have been a first-rate sanatarium; but unfortunately the very top is a rather narrow crest, and the chief space for a station is on a shoulder some 300 feet below this highest crest. On a separate sheet I give a section of the whole hill, which will explain what I mean. There are a good many sites for houses on the highest crest, but the people of the country say that the wind is so strong there in the hot weather that perhaps it might be wilder them pleasant.

The grass is very luxuriant, and when green the place must be very green and fresh.

At a mile and a half from the top there is a spring of excellent water that never dries up; the stream was small when I saw it from the long drought, but there were large pools of water collected beneath it, and with a good tank or basin any amount might be collected.

Further up the hill there is a place where water sweet and good drops out at the rate of a gurrah an hour; this place is nearly on a level with the building platform. At a third place water comes out but is brackish.

At a fourth, 2,000 feet from the platform and down on the northern side, I was told, after leaving the hill, that there was another reservoir of water large and deep, and formed by water springing from the hill. I was not told of this place when I was up on the hill or would have gone to see it. My informant was a Tehseel official, and he was proud apparently of the exact measurement; but it struck me that he might have got it from hearsay, and that it might be 2,000 feet below the platform, which would leave the actual distance uncertain.

Lastly, there is the well in which there was a small quantity of good water when I was on the hill, and I was told that though never actually dry it failed as a supply after long drought, and filled well when rain had fallen on the hill. This well is only about 11 haths deep, and is on a flat platform. It is probable that a larger well near it would secure a good supply. The hill abounds with places where tanks might be made.

Firewood and grass most abundant. The contractor who rents the hill from Government charges the villagers at the foot of the hill Rs. 200 for the grazing of the section of the hill that would be chiefly occupied by the station.

Below the highest platform there are several others much larger on which jail, police, tehseel &c., might be placed, in a climate cooler than the plain and not quite the actual hill, and which might be better for prisoners &c.

I think the hill notwithstanding the fault in its form a very fine one. It is very massive, the spurs are large, round and firm, and run easily into the plain, so that the mountain is not at its base entangled with ravines and impracticable ground. I ascended on the Mimmul side and came down on the Moosakhail side. The chief part of the descent on this side is most easy, a succession of plateaus mostly cultivated; it is only at the very last descent, where the present cattle path drops into the ravine which leads down to Moosakhail, that the road is a little steep for about 500 yards; and this could be easily remedied. Horsemen that were with me rode the whole way down as it was, and I only did not do so because my mule could not carry me on her ears, which was the position my saddle took up in going down hill.

By this route the top of the hill would be about seven miles from Moosakhail, and a buggy road could be made up to within four miles of the top or less.

It is impossible I should say after seeing Sukesur not to give a favourable opinion of it, as the site of a sanatarium or for the head quarters of a district, for the following advantages :—

1st. Water good and never failing.

2nd. Fuel and grass plentiful.

3rd. Great facility of access from three sides, viz. Mimmul, Moosakhail and Umb, i. e., Shahpore.

4th. The power of making use entirely of camel carriage without the necessity of using the people of the country as coolies, a style of labour which is not natural to them. Everything necessary for the comfort of residents would be deposited by camels at the doors of their houses.

5th. The neighbourhood of large villages, Moosakhail, Mimmul, Umb,—all large villages, and several others in the Soon valley.

6th. I would again revert to accessibility with reference to the people of the country. The road when made would be so easy that foot and horsemen would never be inconvenienced, and from space and forage and water being plenty there would be no cramping or difficulty for their cattle while in waiting, and the large villages of the plain would afford supplies and resting places.

7th. Limestone appeared to be plentiful, and there is plenty of wood to burn it; and I saw I believe several kinds of building stone, and shaped deodar timber for building can be easily conveyed from Shahpore and Kala Bagh.

Memorandum on Sukesur by Lieut. J. B. Smyly, Assistant Commissioner, dated September 1861.

Sukesur is, as regards climate, most salubrious; the hill is accessible on all four sides, there being good mountain paths practicable for laden mules, horses &c., but the best road is from the Mimmul side, where the gradients are easy, so that even in its present

primitive state this road is practicable for laden camels : a small outlay would make it an excellent road. The ascent on this (the north west) side begins at Meanwalee Dhoke, the distance from that village to the summit is four miles.

Building sites are plentiful, there being numerous plateaux on the northern side. Stone is found close at hand ; at Dhoke Atila, two miles from the summit, I found good lime stone, and succeeded in burning lime, which, inclusive of carriage to the top, cost one rupee per five maunds. During the months of May and June there might be some difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of water for a number of people, but a tank could, at a comparatively small cost, be made. A sufficiency of water is easily procurable : there are three springs near the summit, besides a well belonging to the Sukesur faqueer, which, through a mistaken notion that it would yield more water on being deepened, has been rendered nearly dry. The largest of these springs when it first came under my notice yielded about 12 gallons of water in the 24 hours, but by digging it out, building up the sides and roofing it in, the quantity increased to 150 gallons, and though it diminished somewhat during the drought in May and June, it never gave less than 60 or 70 gallons in the day. Close by this spring is another, the water of which is very superior : its yield is about 14 or 16 gallons in the 24 hours; the third spring is inferior, and its water rather brackish. Besides those there are some small springs which dry up in very hot weather. I have not tested them. Two miles from the summit is the Atila spring, which flows in a clear stream towards Mimmul : the water is excellent and the supply inexhaustible. Again, on the north east or Oochalee side, at a distance of two miles, there is a running stream of good water ; and after heavy rain the fissures in the rocky beds of the mountain torrents form large reservoirs which hold water for months.

The hill of Sukesur is covered with a luxuriant crop of grass ; trees such as the kow, dhumun, rungur, wild fig, wild pomegranate &c., are plentiful. The soil is good, but light and consequently requires constant watering; potatoes grow well : I planted some in the middle of June, the plants took healthy but the crop will not be ready for use till the beginning of October ; peas sown in June succeeded well and yielded in the middle of July.

From Captain W. G. Davies, Deputy Commissioner Shahpore, to Lieutenant Colonel Farrington, Officiating Commissioner Rawulpindee Division, No. 677 *A dated Shahpore* 21*st November* 1866.

I have the honor to forward for submission to Government abstract of meteorological observations recorded at Sukesur from the 19th June to the middle of October; with copy of a letter from Dr. Cookson commenting on the same. I can vouch for the accuracy of the greater part of the calculations as they were made under my immediate superintendence during Dr. Cookson's absences at Shahpore.

2. There are one or two points on which I would add a few words to what Dr. Cookson has written, the result of a four years' experience of the climate of this part of the Salt Range. Dr. Cookson remarks, that the observations made this year show that the climate is much moister than is generally supposed; there is no doubt of this, and I can state with some confidence, first, that less rain falls on Sukesur (where the rain-fall was measured) than in the vallies and plains immediately surrounding it ;—and next, that the past hot season has been an unusually dry one, and consequently above the average in temperature. It is a curious and at first sight an unaccountable phenomenon, the way in which the clouds seem to be first attracted to, and then driven off, the summit of the hill, discharging the moisture with which they are laden in torrents of rain all round its base, but by carefully watching the course taken by the clouds the cause of this becomes 'ere long apparent.

Experience has shown that rain almost invariably comes up the Soon valley from the east, or from the north-west, passing over Mimmul and Moosakhail. The clouds in the first instance are clearly attracted by the mass of the hill towering up high above anything in the neighbourhood; but as they near the hill their advance is gradually checked by the stratum of heated air which covers the surface of land everywhere in the absence of vegetation, and which here surrounds the hill. Meeting this, the course of the clouds is diverted from the isolated peak, which is too lofty to allow of their passage over it, and they escape over the lower ranges lying all round. The occurrence of gaps in the ridges, which unite to form the Sukesur hill, by creating currents of air, also tend to divert the course of the clouds from the peak; a very clear instance of this is seen when the rain comes up from the east. At first sight it would appear to the eye longing for a shower, that now there must be a heavy fall, for coming up the valley the clouds are hemmed in on both sides by high ridges and, arrived at the lake at the base of the hill, they are as it were in a *cul de sac*;—but no, unfortunately, there is a gap to the north east in front of the villages of Kotli and Oogali, and through this the clouds almost invariably escape. The result of what I have been describing is, as I said before, that the villages situated all round the base of Sukesur benefit at its expense, and I have no doubt that a rain gauge set up at either Lawa, Mimmul, Moosakhail, Kireegolawallee or Kotlee, would show an annual fall of rain twice as great as that recorded by the instrument on the summit of the hill. This is a fact curious in itself and I think worth recording.

3. Sukesur, as might be expected from its exposed situation, as the highest point for more than a hundred miles in every direction, is a very windy place;—and this is especially the case before the rains set in, when the wind blows in gusts, generally from the *south east*, lulling during the *heat of the day*, and this is more or less the case also in the intervals of dry weather which occur during the rainy season. After every heavy fall of rain the currents of air lose their force, and become more variable, the prevailing direction at this season being north east and east.

4. The fact noticed by Dr. Cookson, that the only large trees met with on Sukesur, are to be found growing as it were out of the masses of lime-stone rock with which the hill is thickly studded, is, I have no doubt, owing solely to the annual burning of the grass, an ancient custom which the zemindars of the surrounding villages had been allowed to persevere in till I put down the practice three years ago. Had it not been for this, I feel sure the surface of the hill would have been covered with quite a forest of variety of Bân, and Kukkur, besides the wild olives and other trees indigenous to the place. This is sufficiently proved by the rapid advances made during the last three years by the remains of the trees which had not been killed outright by these annual conflagrations.

5. The scarcity of water mentioned by Dr. Cookson as the great drawback to the more extensive use of Sukesur as a sanatarium, might be got over without any great expenditure of money, by forming masonry reservoirs in favorable situations near the beds of the torrents which drain the hill; and something might also be done in the same direction by clearing out the three or four natural springs which already exist. This water difficulty overcome, Sukesur if not the coolest would be the most healthy sanitarium in India.

From Civil Surgeon H. Cookson, to the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpore, dated 6th November 1866.

I have the honor to send a short resumé of the observations on the weather made at Sukesur during this summer.

The observations extend from the 19th of June to the 15th of October, both days inclusive.

The approximate average temperature is 75° or one degree less than summer heat in England. There are several points of interest in the subjoined abstract.

1st. The temperature in the sun's rays never rose above 145 and was seldom over 135° at the same time in the neighbouring plains a thermometer under the same conditions would rise to 175°—180° or even higher; this is probably due to the position of the observatory on an isolated peak, where it did not catch the reflected heat from the heated surface.

2nd. The humidity is much greater than might be expected in such an arid region. I am inclined to think that the dryness of the Salt Range and the valleys contained in it has been very much exaggerated, the geological conditions of the hills being unfavorable to vegetation gives a dry and parched aspect to the chains of disrupted lime-stone which they do not altogether deserve. I am in possession of no means of comparing the average humidity of Sukesur with that of other places in India. The results have been obtained by the careful application of Apjohn's formula * and the average for the four months of ·546, is I believe a sufficiently close approximation to the truth. There is one very curious feature prevailing throughout the Salt Range, and I believe almost peculiar to it, viz: the preference that trees shew to the most rocky parts of a hill. Where the lime-stone crag has become broken up into small pieces, it is rare to find a large tree of any description, but wherever huge masses are found, either in their original position on the crest of the hill or scattered on the side of it, there will be found trees, some perched upon the top of rocks many feet square, sending their roots into the crevices. This habit is not peculiar to the wild olive, but is shared by most of the trees which grow in the Range. Whether this is owing to the fact that trees in such positions escape the annual burning of the grass, or whether they get more moisture from the rocks than elsewhere, I am not able to decide, but it is tolerably conclusive evidence that the climate cannot be so very dry.

I believe the climate of Sukesur, and indeed of the whole of the higher parts of the Salt Range to be well adapted to Europeans, and I think it likely to be favorable to cases of Dysentery and Phthisis, which as a rule do not receive any benefit from the Himalayan climates. The great drawback to the Salt Range is the difficulty with which potable water is procured. There are places however where plenty of excellent water is procurable, and by having recourse to tanks a sufficiency of water could easily be stored even at Sukesur for a considerable number of people.

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* For calculating the dew point and thence by another process the humidity.

Monthly Abstract of Meteorological observations made at Sukesur in the Shahpore District. Latitude 32° 32′ 35,″ North Longitude, 71° 58′ 37,″ East. Height of Observatory 4,835 feet above Sea-level, for Months of June, July, August, September, and October, 1866.

MONTH.	BAROMETER.			Rain Inches.	THERMOMETER AT 10 A. M.			THERMOMETER AT 4 P. M.			MAX. TEMPERATURE IN SUN'S RAYS.			EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE.			DEW POINT.			HUMIDITY 1-SATURATION.		
	Max.	Min.	Med.		Max.	Min.	Med.	Max.	Min.	Med.	Max.	Min.	Med.	Max.	Min.	Med.	Max.	Min.	Med.	Max.	Min.	Med.
19th to end June, ...	24·78	24·51	24·67	0·3	93	84	87·8	94	81	90·3	145	132	138	106	67	87·8	69·5	52·8	62·3	·567	·289	·422
July, ...	24·87	24·61	24·72	3·8	91	68	80·5	93	65	80·8	137	116	128	100	55	78·1	72·7	55·4	64·2	·993	·361	·686
August, ...	24.94	24·65	24·75	2·0	82	70	76·5	82	68	77·1	132	115	12·37	88	62	74·5	73	61·1	67·7	·954	·529	·754
September, ...	24·98	24·68	24·81	3·3	82	57	73·8	84	62	76·2	132	110	121	87	42	72	67.4	33·9	53·9	·674	·192	·450
October, to 15th,... ...	25·08	24·80	24·93	·5	80	62	73·2	81	59	71	135	102	118	84	51	73·3	53·3	41·6	48·6	·812	·293	·419
MEANS.	...	...	...	Total 9·9	...	...	78·7	...	...	79	...	...	12·57	...	...	75·1	...	...	...	...	...	·546*

* The average humidity is computed from two daily observations each reduced separately by *Apjohn's formula.*

(Signed) H. COOKSON,
Civil Surgeon.

From Dr. A. Neil, Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, dated 19th January 1867.

I have the honor to return the accompanying papers and registers regarding the climate of Sukesur, which were submitted to me for my perusal and remarks.

1. With reference to the Registers I find that they are modifications of such as have already been furnished to me by Dr. Cookson, and of which abstracts have already been published with others in the *Punjab Gazette*.

2. The observations have throughout been registered with great accuracy, and the deductions have been calculated apparently with considerable care. The form is however too complicated for general adoption, and would, I fear, be fatal to any hope of receiving gratuitous observations. Since, also, the more minute calculations can, when necessary, be computed in my office, I have hitherto thought it best to restrict observers to the registration of weather phenomena only.

3. Captain Davies' remarks are well worthy of consideration, as being the result of local experience, although his explanations of the phenomena which he so graphically describes are not in my opinion always the correct ones.

4. For example, instead of saying that the clouds are attracted by the hills, it would perhaps be more correct to state that they are driven thither by the wind in their natural tendency to ascend to the higher strata of the atmosphere. Indeed, the great amount of rain which we note in many of the great mountain ranges is explained by the accumulations of moisture, so impelled, in a stratum of atmosphere cool enough to condense it into rain. Such is the explanation of the enormous rain-fall in the ghats during a south-west monsoon.

5. The aqueous vapour is impelled with force against the western wall of the mountain range, and forced upwards until it comes to a cooler stream, where it gets condensed and falls in flood of rain.

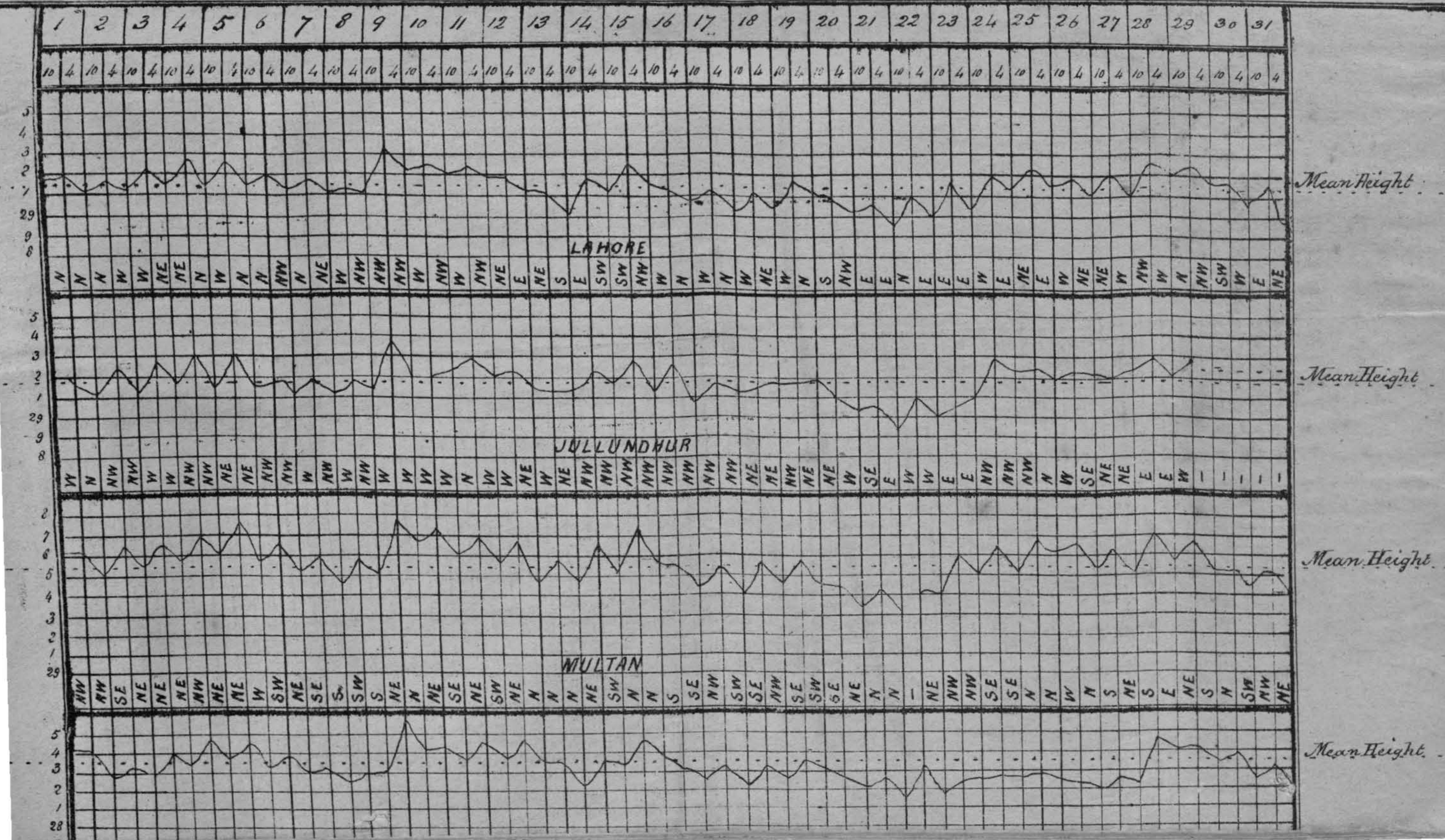
6. The method by which a stratum of heated air *diverts* a cloud is generally by *dispersing* it altogether, or by causing it to ascend rapidly to a cooler stratum. Thus we see masses of cloud which in the morning covered the ground as fog, by mid-day thousands of feet above our heads; thus also the fog which we often see enveloping large cities in the morning rises upwards as the temperature increases.

7. That the clouds are made to skirt the mountain rather than go over it is explained by the force of the wind being greater than that of the heated air below. At all events, the mountain of Sukesur is not too high for clouds to rest upon it, as we may judge from the fact that Mount Everest, which rises to more than 29,000 feet, is often enveloped in them.

8. I quite agree with Dr. Cookson, that such a climate as that of Sukesur is admirably adapted for cases of Phthisis and Dysentery; and it would also seem to be peculiarly beneficial to Rheumatic affections, which are unfortunately too common among the European soldiers in this country.

9. The question of water-supply lies more within the province of the Engineer Department, and requires moreover an actual survey of the country for its proper solution. Should, however, the supply of a sufficiency of pure water for a large body of men appear feasible, there is all the more reason for taking Captain Davies' important suggestions into consideration.

BAROMETRIC AND WIND CHART FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1867.



THIRD

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 9TH MAY 1867.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of March 1866 *and March* 1867.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed Population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from Fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			March 1866.	*March* 1867.	*March* 1866.	*March* 1867.	*March* 1866.	*March* 1867.	*March* 1866.	*March* 1867.	*March* 1866.	*March* 1867.	*March* 1866.	*March* 1867.
1	Lahore,	6,45,330	11	22	...	4	348	539	97	166	456	731	0·07	0·11
2	Gújeranwalla,	4,20,758	2	4	2	2	173	259	102	93	279	358	0·07	0·08
3	Ferozepore,	4,33,609	130	7	...	...	127	172	31	78	288	257	0·07	0·06
4	Amritsar,	8,83,319	5	39	...	4	569	719	236	288	810	1,050	0·09	0·12
5	Gúrdaspore,	8,00,000	77	69	5	14	333	372	133	174	548	629	0·07	0·08
6	Syalkot,	7,11,472	59	248	...	9	220	350	208	330	487	937	0·07	0·13
7	Rawulpindi,	5,43,000	49	129	8	3	497	577	63	154	637	863	0·12	0·16
8	Jhelum,	3,95,000	49	134	1	2	315	370	134	184	499	690	0·12	0·17
9	Gújerat,	4,89,661	4	24	...	1	317	274	98	108	419	407	0·08	0·08
10	Shahpore,	3,01,769	41	173	1	3	160	289	56	135	258	600	0·08	0·19
11	Multan,	4,11,386	115	...	...	...	146	264	94	55	355	319	0·09	0·07
12	Jhung,	2,99,034	22	38	...	...	67	148	73	98	162	284	0·05	0·09
13	Montgomery,	3,08,020	169	13	...	...	122	328	35	99	326	440	0·10	0·14
14	Mozuffergurh,	2,48,802	170	5	...	...	153	250	13	9	336	264	0·14	0·11
15	Dera I. Khan,	3,46,022	49	237	...	...	234	280	25	29	308	546	0·08	0·16
16	D. G. Khan,	2,50,000	124	7	...	...	128	136	34	23	286	166	0·11	0·07
17	Bunnoo,	2,46,824	56	43	...	...	135	135	69	57	260	235	0·10	0·09
18	Peshávar,	4,50,099	3	114	...	...	197	205	8	11	208	330	0·05	0·07
19	Huzara,	3,10,000	16	15	1	...	224	219	69	34	310	268	0·10	0·09
20	Kohat,	1,07,362	26	5	...	...	89	130	9	5	124	140	0·11	0·13
21	Amballa,	10,03,974	550	47	9	10	372	548	95	172	1,026	777	0·10	0·07
22	Ludianah,	5,27,722	183	24	3	5	208	488	117	183	511	700	0·10	0·13
23	Simla,	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	7	15	6	17	13	32	0·01	0·03
24	Jullundhur,	6,83,531	..	3	4	3	642	777	12	78	658	861	0·10	0·13
25	Hoshiarpore,	7,95,784	19	17	6	3	516	717	298	567	839	1,304	0·11	0·16
26	Kangra,	6,92,977	2	...	3	6	255	364	280	478	540	848	0·08	0·12
27	Dehli,	5,06,689	122	10	3	2	263	324	133	281	521	617	0·10	0·12
28	Gurgaon,	6,82,486	18	10	...	2	138	136	45	58	201	206	0·03	0·03
29	Karnaul,	4,86,067	702	16	10	3	313	330	121	127	1,146	476	0·23	0·10
30	Hissar,	3,40,886	682	4	...	...	112	264	50	92	844	360	0·25	0·10
31	Rhotuk,	5,51,000	79	19	...	...	124	251	27	84	230	354	0·04	0·06
32	Sirsa,	1,51,683	405	2	...	5	131	230	42	94	578	331	0·38	0·22
	TOTAL, ...	1,51,24,266	3,959	1,478	56	81	7,635	10,460	2,813	4,361	14,463	16,380	0·10	0·11

Lahore,
The 20th April 1867.

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector General of Dispensaries, Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of March 1867. From observations taken at Lahore, Jullundhur, Multan, Syalkot, Peshawar, Rawulpindi, Dera Ismael Khan, Jhelum, Simla, Shahpore.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
																			Inches.		
Lahore, ...	9th, 29·32	29·14	21st, 28·94	80·2	61·5	48·8	33	17th, 125·5	12th, 85	111	18th, 21st 96	24th, 76	86·9	3rd, 45	12th, 65	54·9	32	70.9	0·5	None.	Days mostly cloudy up to the 9th, after which the weather became clearer until the 18th, when it became again cloudy and continued so until the 26th. Rain fell on the 20th, 21st and 22nd, and 31st. The barometer fell to the minimum on the afternoon of the 21st, with an easterly wind. The wind was mostly westerly, but sometimes changed to South and East. Daily range of temperature very great. There is a remarkable difference between the solar temperature of this and some of the other stations noted below.
Jullundhur, ...	9th, 29·37	29·18	21st, 28·96	75·7	60·1	49·0	39	19th, 135	1st 113	124	19th, 22nd, 93	1st 73	84·5	7th, 46	21st, 63	53·5	31	68	0·61	No prevailing disease.	More or less cloudy up to the 13th, with the wind almost constantly westerly. A few drops of rain fell on the 4th, at night. From the 17th to the 23rd, it continued cloudy, especially in the afternoons. From the latter date to the 27th, the wind blew occasionally very high. On the 24th, nearly half an inch of rain fell. Rain fell also on the 18th and 22nd.
Multan, ...	9th, 29·788	29·566	31st, 29·328	79·6	59·4	45·7	30	17th, 157	25th, 130	144	17th, 19th, 30th, 31st, 97	25th, 67	87·3	2nd, 41	30th, 31st, 67	54·8	32·5	71·5	0·34	Pneumonia and Intermittent fever.	Wind very variable. Duststorms, on the 3rd from the north east, on the 18th from south west, with a few drops of rain, on the 21st from the north (very severe), and on the 24th from south east, with some terrific peals of thunder. Rain fell in slight showers on the 18th and 23rd, 24th and 25th. The daily range of temperature was, on more than one occasion, as high as 37°.
Syalkot, ...	9th, 29·60	29·36	21st, 29·07	77	62	51·5	41	21st, 129	25th, 103	117	13th, 17th, 21st, 95	24th, 71	85·4	3rd, 45	21st, 70	55·5	29·9	65	1·4	None.	Very cloudy days from 20th to 26th, during which time also there were frequent high winds, and a few showers of rain on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th. Wind up to the 20th mostly westerly, after which it became more variable.
Peshawar, ...	9th, 29·30	29·06	21st, 28·89	68·0	55·7	45·9	43	31st, 130	22nd, 89	116	31st 82	24th 60	70·8	1st, 29	20th, 21st, 22nd 48	42·4	28·4	56·6	0·3	Fevers.	Wind changeable, throughout the month, from west to east. A few drops of rain fell on the 12th and 13th, also on the 20th, 21st and 22nd. The daily range of temperature was sometimes very great, once as much as 38°. On the 21st, the wind blew very strong from the east, in the afternoon, and the barometer fell to the minimum for the month, after which some rain fell.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—(*Continued.*)

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
Rawulpindi, ...	9th, 28·54	28·34	21st, 28·16	73·3	57·3	45·4	37	20th, 31st, 135	1st, 79·7	125·7	31st, 94	1st, 64	81·5	3rd, 32·5	21st, 57	42·5	39·	62	0·25	Pulmonary complaints and fevers.	Days more or less cloudy during the month, especially in the afternoons. Wind variable, but mostly westerly. Rain fell on the 1st, 11th, 23rd and 24th. The daily range of temperature was, on the 18th, as much as 51·°5, and often reached above 40° during the month.
Dera I. Khan,	9th, 29·60	29·43	30th, 31st, 29·30	80·	62·9	51·3	36	19th, 145	20th, 120	135·5	19th, 96	25th, 76	86·8	2nd, 37	20th, 67	51·5	35·3	69·1	0·25	None.	The weather was somewhat variable; cloudy and threatning at intervals throughout the month. High wind, with dust, on the 17th. Heavy clouds from 19th to 25th. A shower on the 21st, and a sharp thunder-storm on the 24th. Cloudy nights on the 29th and 30th.
Jhelum, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29th, 30th, 31st, 68	22nd, 23rd, 24th, 62	65·0	1st, 41	15th, 18th, 20th, 25th, 29th, 47	44·9	20·1	55	2·5	None.	Rain fell on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th; wind for the most part northerly, but from the 25th it changed its course to eastward. The temperatures were registered from thermometers placed in a verandah.
Simla, ...	...	...	...	57·1	46·7	37·9	48	...	...	...	17th, 20th, 62	5th, 45	55·9	7th, 37	21st, 51	43·9	12	49·9	Not measured.	No prevailing disease.	Wind very variable. Rain fell on 5th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, with a westerly wind; also on 26th and 31st. Afternoons very cloudy from the 19th to the end of the month. The temperatures are registered from thermometers suspended in the Dispensary verandah.
Shahpore, ...	9th, 29·60	29·35	21st, 29·12	78·8	59·5	43·6	·32	18th, 19th, 151	8th, 119	142·3	19th, 100	1st, 25th 75	88·7	7th, 43	12th, 66	53·1	35·5	70·9	2·65	Small-pox.	The weather has been very unseasonable. The crops are in a bad state from want of rain. The storm which occurred on the 25th, was quite tropical in its character, the lightning being very intense and continuous. Duststorms occurred on the 12th, 21st, 22nd and 25th. Wind from the most part northerly. The daily range of temperature once stood as high as 50° (on the 19th).

GENERAL REMARKS.

The difference in Mean Temperature for the past two months is as follows :—

		February 1867.		*March* 1867.		For March.	
Lahore,	...	58·5	...	70·9	...	+ 12·4	
Jullundhur,	...	58·2	...	68·0	...	+ 7·8	Do.
Multan,	...	59·8	...	71·5	...	+ 11·7	Do.
Syalkot,	...	58·6	...	65·0	...	+ 6·4	Do.
Peshawar,	...	44·0	...	56·6	...	+ 12·6	
Rawulpindi,	...	55·4	...	62.0	...	+ 6.6	Do.
Dera Ismael Khan,	...	55·4	...	69·1	...	+ 13·7	Do.
Jhelum,	...	...	...	...	...		Do.
Simla,	...	40·9	...	...	...		
Shahpore,	...	58·0	...	70·9	...	+ 12·9	Do.

From the 18th to the 26th, the weather was cloudy, and in some cases rainy throughout almost the whole province. During the month, the wind was mostly westerly and north-westerly.

ALEX. NEIL,
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 16TH MAY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April. 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	April and May.										
	29	30	1	2	3	4	5				
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Return received.	
Larsoulí,† ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	Crops cut.	17
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	Unfavor-able.	17½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		18½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		18½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		15
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not stated.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1		16
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		17
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		15
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		16
Rhotuk,† ...	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	Unfavor-able.	17
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		16½
Sámpla,† ...	D T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		16
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		18
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	Ditto.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	T	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	Favorable.	20½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April and May. 29	30	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No Retu... received
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Burrowli,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	Favorabl...
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Fair
	Phillore,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	1·7	
	Nawashahar,†	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·8	Favorabl...
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Ditto
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·9	
	Kulú,† ...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	2·3	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Indifferen...
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	
	Taran Taran,* ...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	2·6	
	Ajnála,* ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·7	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Averag...
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Crops ... been ...
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	Crops ...
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Dit...
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	Goo...
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	
	Hafizabad,†	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·3	Favora...
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	T D 0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·9	Aver...
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Murree,* ...	0·1	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	5·7	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	Below ... average
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April and May. 29	30	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	Rubee crops being collected.	...
Gujerat,† ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		15
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		14
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		13
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	Not good.	...
Shahpore,* ...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	1·5		17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		20
Khushâb,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·7		19
Multan,* ...	D H T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Unfavorable.	15
Shujabad,†	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		17
Mylsi,† ...	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		18
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		17
Seraie Sidhú,†	D H T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		17
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	Ditto.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		17
Shorkote,† ...	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	2·2		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Average.	
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0		17
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		
Pak Pattan,†	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	Favorable.	17
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1		18
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		18
D. I. Khan,*	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·8	Ditto.	19
Kulachi,† ...	H D 0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·1		22
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		22
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		22
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Average.	16
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	Favorable.	18
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		18
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		16
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		17½
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Ditto.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		16
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	Ditto.	16
Abbottabad,†	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	3·7	Ditto.	23
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0		23
Manserah,†	...	H 0·8	0·2	...	...	...	...	1·0	3·6		27

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 9th May 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	State of crops.
Peshawur,	Peshawur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Favorable.
	Khalsa Khattak, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
	Dandzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	
	Duaba, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Hashnagur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	
	Eusufzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	D	0·1	1·8	Ditto.
	Pindi Gheb,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 23RD MAY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH MAY 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.	Total fall from 1st April. 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Crops cut, below average.	51
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	1·2		17½
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	0·4	Crops cut.	17¼
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		19
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		19
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0.7	Unfavorable.	17½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·0		18
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	1·1		18½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·1	...	...	0·1	0·1	Not stated.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1		16
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		17
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		15
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	Unfavorable.	16½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	0·4		16
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		16½
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		17
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	0·4	Ditto.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.	16
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	0·9		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	0·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	0·05	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·2	1·6	Favorable.	20½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·7		
Jugraún,† ...	...	T. D.	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	1·6		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
		May.									
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	0·3	0·7	0·1	1·1	...	2·2	5·9	Average.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	1·6	1·0	0·6	1·4	0·2	...	4·8	7·8	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	0·2	0·1	...	...	1·4	0·2	1·9	5·6	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	0·1	0·3	0·2	0·6	0·4	0·2	1·8	6·4	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	1·5	...	...	...	1·5	5·2	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	2·0	
	Nawashahar,†	...	D.	D. T. 0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·7	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	T.	...	...	T. 0·5	...	...	0·5	2·1	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	...	0·2	1·0	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	3·2	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	Not	given.						
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	2·0	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Ditto.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Average.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	0·9	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	0·6	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	T.	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Crops cut.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	2·4	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	0·9	1·7	Crops cut.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	0·2	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	0·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Ditto.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	...	...	0·2	2·7	Not stated.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	0·1	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	1·1	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·4	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	TDH 0·1	...	D. H.	...	...	...	0·1	2·0	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	Average.
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·3	6·0	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	0·4	0·1	...	0·2	...	...	0·3	2·0	Good.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·5	1·8	

* A heavy shower fell at Jullundhur early in the week, but owing to the Gauge being out of order, the quantity of rain could not be stated.

...rict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	Sudder,* ...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·2	1·9	Favorable.	...
	Gujerat,† ...	..	0·1	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·2	1·9		16
	Khárian,† ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·9		14
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	0·3	...	...	0·5	1·6		14
	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	Unfavor-able.	...
	Shahpore,*...	0·7	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·1	1·0	2·5		18
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		19
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	0·8		19
	Multan,* ...	...	D. T. 0·5	D. T. 0.3	...	...	...	...	0·8	1·8	Unfavor-able.	15
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	D.	T.	...	...	...	1·4		16
	Mylsi,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·3		18
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		17½
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·9		17
	Jhung,† ...	...	D.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	1·4	Very indifferent.	17
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
	Montgo-mery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Average.	16
	Gugera,† ...	D.	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	1·0		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	0·02	0·3		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		
	Mozuffer-gurh,†	...	D. 0·5	D.	D.	...	...	...	0·5	0·9	Rubee crops cut.	17
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1		18
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		18
	D. I. Khan,*	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·8	Favorable.	19
	Kulachi,† ...	T.H. 0·01	T. H. D.	T. H. D.	T. H. D.	T. H. D.	T. H. D.	T. H. D.	0·01	0·1		22
	Bakkar,† ...	0·01	...	T. H. D.	...	T. H. D.	...	...	0·01	0·4		22
	Leia,† ...	T. H. D.	THD 0·04	THD 1·0	T. H. D.	T. H. D.	T. H. D.	T. H. D.	1·04	1·4		19
	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	0·04	0·05	...	...	...	0·1	2·3	Good.	17
	Sanghar,† ...	0·4	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	0·9	2·0		18
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
	Bunnoo,* ...	0·2	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·3	2·8	Favorable.	19
	Lakki,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·3	4·7		18
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		17
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		17½
	Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Ditto.	16
	Khalsa Khat-tak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	0·9	0·9	3·9	Very promising.	17½
	Abbottabad,†	T. 0·1	T.	...	0·5	...	...	...	0·6	4·3	Favorable.	23
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0		23
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6		27

...yas' Self-Registering Gauge.
...d Gauge.
...rost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 16th May 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. April and May. 29	30	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	State of crops.
Dehli, ...	Dehli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Very unfavorable.
	Larsouli, ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	
	Ballabgarh,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
Simla, ...	Simla, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	Average.
	Kotgarh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	
	Barrowli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	
	Kotkhai, ...	...	0·1	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·3	4·6	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH 1867.

Number.	Names of Articles.	*Dehli Division.* Dehli.			Gurgaon.*			Karnaul.			*Hissar Division.* Hissar.			Rhotuk.			Sirsa.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	17	4	0	16	10	0	18	0	0	16	0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„	20	„	„	„	„	„	20	2	„	0	0	„	0	„	„	16	4
3	Barley, ...	„	28	8	„	„	„	„	26	4	„	28	2	„	27	„	0	0	0
4	Gram, ...	„	23	8	„	„	„	„	26	10	„	26	8	„	23	„	„	31	„
5	Bajra, ...	„	25	0	„	„	„	„	22	8	„	23	0	„	22	„	„	25	„
6	Jowar, ...	„	28	„	„	„	„	„	23	4	„	25	„	„	23	„	„	31	„
7	Dal, Oord, ...	„	19	8	„	„	„	„	16	2	„	14	„	„	16	„	„	11	8
8	Do., Moong, ...	„	20	8	„	„	„	„	17	0	„	0	„	„	16	8	„	14	0
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	„	16	0	„	„	„	„	0	„	„	8	„	„	17	0	„	0	„
10	Moth, ...	„	25	„	„	„	„	„	20	12	„	23	„	„	25	„	„	26	„
11	Mukkaie, ...	„	21	„	„	„	„	„	24	0	„	30	„	„	0	„	„	0	„
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	„	6	„	„	„	„	„	7	8	„	8	„	„	6	„	„	8	„
13	Do. 2nd sort, ...	„	7	„	„	„	„	„	10	0	„	10	„	„	0	„	„	12	8
14	Ghee, ...	„	1	10	„	„	„	„	1	10	„	0	„	„	1	12	„	1	9
15	Goor, ...	„	11	0	„	„	„	„	0	0	„	11	2	„	11	0	„	10	0
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	„	2	12	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	0	„	3	2	„	3	„
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	„	3	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	4	„	0	0	„	3	4
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	„	8	6	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	7	0	„	7	„	„	7	0
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	„	7	10	„	„	„	„	8	8	„	7	„	„	6	8	„	12	„
20	Cotton, ...	„	2	10	„	„	„	„	3	8	„	3	8	„	0	0	„	3	„
21	Wood, ...	2	0	0	„	„	„	4	10	0	3	0	0	4	„	„	3	0	„
22	Grass, ...	2	0	„	„	„	„	2	12	„	2	„	„	2	20	„	3	„	„
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	2	10	„	„	„	„	1	25	„	0	„	„	0	„	„	1	30	„
24	Kurbee, ...	1	30	„	„	„	„	0	0	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	0	0	„

Number.	Names of Articles.	*Amballa Division.* Amballa.			Ludianah.			Simla.*			*Jullundhur Division.* Jullundhur.			Hoshiarpore.*			Kangra.*		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0	19	2	0	18	12	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„	19	10	„	22	3	„	„	„	„	0	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
3	Barley, ...	„	26	7	„	32	8	„	„	„	„	28	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
4	Gram, ...	„	29	12	„	30	0	„	„	„	„	29	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
5	Bajra, ...	„	20	0	„	27	12	„	„	„	„	24	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
6	Jowar, ...	„	25	4	„	29	8	„	„	„	„	0	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
7	Dal, Oord, ...	„	15	1	„	14	15	„	„	„	„	16	8	„	„	„	„	„	„
8	Do., Moong, ...	„	14	6	„	15	14	„	„	„	„	14	0	„	„	„	„	„	„
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	„	16	0	„	0	0	„	„	„	„	18	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
10	Moth, ...	„	19	7	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	23	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
11	Mukkaie, ...	„	25	10	„	32	„	„	„	„	„	30	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	„	8	0	„	8	9	„	„	„	„	9	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
13	Do. 2nd sort, ...	„	10	14	„	9	9	„	„	„	„	12	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
14	Ghee, ...	„	1	9	„	1	9	„	„	„	„	1	9	„	„	„	„	„	„
15	Goor, ...	„	12	14	„	12	4	„	„	„	„	12	0	„	„	„	„	„	„
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	„	2	12	„	3	2	„	„	„	„	2	12	„	„	„	„	„	„
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	„	3	8	„	0	0	„	„	„	„	3	0	„	„	„	„	„	„
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	„	8	12	„	9	8	„	„	„	„	9	8	„	„	„	„	„	„
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	„	8	0	„	5	0	„	„	„	„	5	0	„	„	„	„	„	„
20	Cotton, ...	„	3	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	12	„	„	„	„	„	„
21	Wood, ...	3	10	0	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	0	0	„	„	„	„	„	„
22	Grass, ...	1	20	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	20	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	1	25	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	0	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
24	Kurbee, ...	2	0	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	0	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

Number.	Names of Articles.	*Lahore Division.* Lahore.			Ferozepore.			Gujeranwalla.		
		M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0	18	12	0	20	0	0	19	12
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„	19	4	„	21	„	„	20	3
3	Barley, ...	„	27	0	„	35	„	„	29	5
4	Gram, ...	„	23	5	„	32	„	„	27	6
5	Bajra, ...	„	21	1	„	28	„	„	16	8
6	Jowar, ...	„	25	5	„	29	„	„	24	0
7	Dal, Oord, ...	„	17	3	„	17	„	„	16	„
8	Do., Moong, ...	„	16	8	„	15	„	„	19	4
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	„	20	0	„	16	„	„	18	0
10	Moth, ...	„	23	10	„	26	„	„	27	„
11	Mukkaie, ...	„	24	5	„	28	„	„	23	12
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	„	7	0	„	7	„	„	8	0
13	Do. 2nd sort, ...	„	9	„	„	8	„	„	10	„
14	Ghee, ...	„	1	7	„	1	9	„	1	9½
15	Goor, ...	„	13	8	„	14	0	„	12	6
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	„	2	12	„	2	12	„	3	4
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	„	3	4	„	3	0	„	3	12
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	„	10	0	„	10	„	„	10	0
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	„	4	4	„	0	„	„	0	„
20	Cotton, ...	„	2	12	„	2	9	„	3	„
21	Wood, ...	2	10	0	2	20	0	2	10	„
22	Grass, ...	1	20	„	1	10	0	2	0	„
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	2	3	8	1	25	0	1	27	„
24	Kurbee, ...	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	„

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB.—(Continued.)

Amritsar Division.

Number.	Names of Articles.	Amritsar.* M. S. C.	Gurdaspore. M. S. C.	Syalkot.* M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 0 0	0 23 0	0 0 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„ „ „	„ 24 „	„ „ „
3	Barley, ...	„ „ „	„ 28 „	„ „ „
4	Gram, ...	„ „ „	„ 26 „	„ „ „
5	Bajra, ...	„ „ „	„ 0 „	„ „ „
6	Jowar, ...	„ „ „	„ 24 „	„ „ „
7	Dal, Oord, ...	„ „ „	„ 15 „	„ „ „
8	Ditto, Moong, ...	„ „ „	„ 12 „	„ „ „
9	Ditto, Mussoor, ...	„ „ „	„ 20 „	„ „ „
10	Moth, ...	„ „ „	„ 16 „	„ „ „
11	Mukkie ...	„ „ „	„ 24 „	„ „ „
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	„ „ „	„ 8 „	„ „ „
13	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„ „ „	„ 9 „	„ „ „
14	Ghee, ...	„ „ „	„ 1 6	„ „ „
15	Goor, ...	„ „ „	„ 15 0	„ „ „
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	„ „ „	„ 3 „	„ „ „
17	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	„ „ „	„ 3 4	„ „ „
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	„ „ „	„ 9 0	„ „ „
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	„ „ „	„ 0 „	„ „ „
20	Cotton, ...	„ „ „	„ 2 8	„ „ „
21	Wood, ...	„ „ „	2 20 0	„ „ „
22	Grass, ...	„ „ „	2 0 „	„ „ „
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	„ „ „	1 0 „	„ „ „
24	Kurbee, ...	„ „ „	0 0 „	„ „ „

Rawulpindi Division.

Number.	Names of Articles.	Jhelum.* M. S. C.	Rawulpindi.* M. S. C.	Gujerat. M. S. C.	Shahpore. M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0 „ 0	0 „ 0	0 19 0	0 19 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 19 8	„ 20 „
3	Barley,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 28 0	„ 26 „
4	Gram,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 24 „	„ 23 „
5	Bajra,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 24 4	„ 22 „
6	Jowar,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 26 4	„ 24 „
7	Dal, Oord,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 14 4	„ 16 „
8	Ditto, Moong,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 16 5	„ 17 „
9	Ditto, Mussoor,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 0 0	„ 26 „
10	Moth,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 18 2	„ 23 „
11	Mukkie	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 0 0	„ 24 „
12	Rice, 1st sort,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 9 „	„ 6 „
13	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 13 „	„ 8 „
14	Ghee,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 1 11	„ 1 7
15	Goor,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 13 0	„ 10 8
16	Sugar, 1st sort,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 2 14	„ 2 8
17	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 0 0	„ 3 0
18	Salt, Lahore,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 10 6	„ 11 „
19	Ditto, Sambhur,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 0 0	„ 0 „
20	Cotton,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 2 14	„ 2 8
21	Wood,	„ „ „	„ „ „	3 0 0	„ 0 0
22	Grass,	„ „ „	„ „ „	1 20 „	„ „ „
23	Bhoosa, white,	„ „ „	„ „ „	1 30 „	„ 32 „
24	Kurbee,	„ „ „	„ „ „	2 0 „	„ 0 „

Multan Division.

Number.	Names of Articles.	Multan. M. S. C.	Jhung.* M. S. C.	Montgomery. M. S. C.	Mozuffergurh.* M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0 17 12	0 0 0	0 18 0	0 0 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ 18 4	„ „ „	„ 19 „	„ „ „
3	Barley,	„ 28 0	„ „ „	„ 28 „	„ „ „
4	Gram,	„ 20 „	„ „ „	„ 28 „	„ „ „
5	Bajra,	„ 24 „	„ „ „	„ 16 „	„ „ „
6	Jowar,	„ 0 „	„ „ „	„ 18 „	„ „ „
7	Dal, Oord,	„ 14 12	„ „ „	„ 16 „	„ „ „
8	Ditto, Moong,	„ 18 0	„ „ „	„ 0 „	„ „ „
9	Ditto, Mussoor,	„ 22 „	„ „ „	„ 16 „	„ „ „
10	Moth,	„ 22 „	„ „ „	„ 0 „	„ „ „
11	Mukkie	„ 0 „	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ „ „
12	Rice, 1st sort,	„ 8 „	„ „ „	„ 8 „	„ „ „
13	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ 9 „	„ „ „	„ 0 „	„ „ „
14	Ghee,	„ 1 7	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ „ „
15	Goor,	„ 10 8	„ „ „	„ 10 „	„ „ „
16	Sugar, 1st sort,	„ 2 12	„ „ „	„ 3 „	„ „ „
17	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ 3 4	„ „ „	„ 3 8	„ „ „
18	Salt, Lahore,	„ 10 12	„ „ „	„ 8 0	„ „ „
19	Ditto, Sambhur,	„ 0 0	„ „ „	„ 0 „	„ „ „
20	Cotton,	„ 2 10	„ „ „	„ 2 10	„ „ „
21	Wood,	2 0 0	„ „ „	4 0 0	„ „ „
22	Grass,	2 „ „	„ „ „	0 „ „	„ „ „
23	Bhoosa, white,	0 „ „	„ „ „	1 20 „	„ „ „
24	Kurbee,	1 20 „	„ „ „	0 „ „	„ „ „

Derajat Division.

Number.	Names of Articles.	Bunnoo. M. S. C.	Dera Ismail Khan.* M. S. C.	Dera Ghazi Khan.* M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0 18 7	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ 20 8	„ „ „	„ „ „
3	Barley,	„ 35 7	„ „ „	„ „ „
4	Gram,	„ 25 6	„ „ „	„ „ „
5	Bajra,	„ 22 0	„ „ „	„ „ „
6	Jowar,	„ 0 „	„ „ „	„ „ „
7	Dal, Oord,	„ 16 2	„ „ „	„ „ „
8	Ditto, Moong,	„ 15 0	„ „ „	„ „ „
9	Ditto, Mussoor,	„ 13 „	„ „ „	„ „ „
10	Moth,	„ 22 8	„ „ „	„ „ „
11	Mukkie	„ 30 14	„ „ „	„ „ „
12	Rice, 1st sort,	„ 5 8	„ „ „	„ „ „
13	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ 6 0	„ „ „	„ „ „
14	Ghee,	„ 1 4	„ „ „	„ „ „
15	Goor,	„ 9 0	„ „ „	„ „ „
16	Sugar, 1st sort,	„ 2 1	„ „ „	„ „ „
17	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ 2 3	„ „ „	„ „ „
18	Salt, Lahore,	„ 0 0	„ „ „	„ „ „
19	Ditto, Sambhur,	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ „ „
20	Cotton,	„ 2 6	„ „ „	„ „ „
21	Wood,	3 0 0	„ „ „	„ „ „
22	Grass,	1 20 „	„ „ „	„ „ „
23	Bhoosa, white,	3 0 „	„ „ „	„ „ „
24	Kurbee,	0 „ „	„ „ „	„ „ „

Peshawar Division.

Number.	Names of Articles.	Peshawar. M. S. C.	Hazara. M. S. C.	Kohat. M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort,	0 20 14	0 24 4	0 18 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ 21 3	„ 25 0	„ 18 12
3	Barley,	„ 36 15	„ 37 12	„ 31 2
4	Gram,	„ 14 15	„ 17 0	„ 17 0
5	Bajra,	„ 24 11	„ 25 „	„ 26 12
6	Jowar,	„ 36 13	„ 0 „	„ 26 12
7	Dal, Oord,	„ 14 5	„ 20 „	„ 10 0
8	Ditto, Moong,	„ 18 13	„ 19 12	„ 16 „
9	Ditto, Mussoor,	„ 14 5	„ 24 0	„ 0 „
10	Moth,	„ 28 2	„ 28 „	„ „ „
11	Mukkie	„ 30 5	„ 31 12	„ „ „
12	Rice, 1st sort,	„ 6 8	„ 6 0	„ 5 „
13	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ 7 13	„ 16 8	„ 6 „
14	Ghee,	„ 1 11	„ 2 0	„ 1 4
15	Goor,	„ 6 13	„ 8 „	„ 5 0
16	Sugar, 1st sort,	„ 2 12	„ 2 8	„ 2 „
17	Ditto, 2nd sort,	„ 2 14	„ 2 10	„ 2 6
18	Salt, Lahore,	„ 0 0	„ 9 0	„ 0 0
19	Ditto, Sambhur,	„ „ „	„ 0 „	„ „ „
20	Cotton,	„ 2 8	„ 2 2	„ 1 12
21	Wood,	2 37 0	3 20 0	4 0 0
22	Grass,	3 10 „	2 15 „	0 „ „
23	Bhoosa, white,	2 24 „	2 20 „	3 „ „
24	Kurbee,	2 24 „	„ 0 „	0 „ „

* Return not received.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 30TH MAY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH MAY 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,* ...	...	T. 0·7	T. D.	...	...	...	...	0·7	1·4	Crops cut, produce average.	15
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	0.6	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·8		17½
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	0.5	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·7		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	1·6	Crops cut.	11¼
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		19
Núh,* ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·4		19
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Kurnaul,* ...	0·2	0·2	0.2	...	...	...	...	0·6	1.3	Not stated.	17½
Gharounda,†	...	...	0.3	0·1	...	...	...	0·4	1·4		18
Panipat,† ...	...	...	0.6	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·7		18
Kythal,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·5		16
Hissar,† ...	T. 0·4	T.	...	...	...	T.	D.	0·4	0·5	Ditto.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	0·9	...	0·2	0·8	...	...	1·9	2·0		16
Bhewaní,†...	...	0·2	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·8		16
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		17
Rhotuk,† ...	...	D. T· 0·9	D.	...	...	D. 0·1	...	1·0	2·2	Unfavor-able.	16½
Guhána,† ...	T.	T.	T. 0·4	T.	T. D.	...	...	0·4	0·8		16
Sámpla,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·0		17
Jhajjar,† ...	...	0·2	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·8	2·4		...
Sirsa,† ...	H. D.	H. D.	H. D.	D.	...	...	D.	...	0·4	Ditto.	10
Sáhuwala,†	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	D.	...	0·6		11
Fazilka,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		10
Amballa,*	...	...	D. 0·7	...	...	...	...	0·7	0·7	Crops cut.	
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	0·6	0·1	...	...	...	0·7	1·6		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	0·8	...	...	...	...	0·8	1·1		17
Khurrur† ...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·6		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	1·0	0·3	...	...	...	1·3	1·9		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	0·1	0·4	1·8	...	...	...	...	2·3	3·9	Favorable.	20½
Samrala,† ...	D.	D.	T. H. 1·5	...	...	...	...	1·5	3·2		
Jugraún,† ...	D.	DTH 0·2	DTH 0·2	...	...	...	...	0·4	2·0		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.
		May.								
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·2	0·2	1·8	0·5	...	...	...	2·7	8·6
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	0·4	0·8	...	...	...	...	1·2	9·0
	Burrowli,† ...	0·1	1·2	0·6	...	...	...	...	1·9	7·5
	Kotkhai,† ...	0·1	0·7	0·5	...	...	...	...	1·3	7·7
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	Not	received.	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	0·1	1·1	5·0	...	...	...	...	6·2	6·9
	Phillore,† ...	...	H. 1·2	H. 3·0	...	...	...	...	4·2	6·2
	Nawashahar,†	...	H D T 1·1	1·0	...	...	...	...	2·1	2·8
	Nakodar,† ...	...	T. H. 1·3	0·6	...	...	...	...	1·9	4·0
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	T. H. 2·6	0·2	...	...	...	...	2·8	3·8
	Dussúah,† ...	...	1·8	0·7	...	...	...	...	2·5	5·7
	Gurshankar,†	...	T H D 2·5	0·4	...	...	...	...	2·9	3·6
	Unah,† ...	...	1·6	T. H. 2·0	...	...	...	...	3·6	5·6
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	0·6	3·8	1·6	...	...	...	...	6·0	13·0
	Kangra,† ...	0·3	2·2	2·3	0·2	...	...	...	5·0	11·7
	Núrpur,† ...	0·2	5·7	2·2	...	...	...	...	8·1	11·4
	Hameerpur,†	0·2	0·2	2·8	...	...	...	...	3·2	5·6
	Dehra,† ...	...	3·3	0·6	...	...	...	...	3·9	5·0
	Kulú,† ...	...	0·9	1·9	...	...	...	...	3·1	6·5
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	0·7	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	6·2
	Duskah,† ...	0·4	1·6	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	2·8
	Pusrur,† ...	0·1	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·5
	Zaffarwal,† ...	1·0	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	4·1
	Ryah,† ...	1·4	1·7	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	3·6
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	0·4	T. 3·3	T. 1·1	...	...	...	...	4·8	4·8
	Pathánkote,†	...	3·0	3·7	...	...	...	...	6·7	9·1
	Shakargarh,†	...	3·4	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	3·4
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	2·3	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	4·0
	Chunian,† ...	...	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·3
	Sharrakpore,†	...	2·2	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	2·4
	Kassoor,† ...	...	0·3	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·7	1·3
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	0·2	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·8	1·8
	Mogah,† ...	D.	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·3
	Zeerah,† ...	D·	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·9
	Mukatsar,†	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	0·2
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	0·2	1·4	...	0·2	...	...	...	1·8	4·5
	Wazeerabad,†	0·3	0·3	0·4	0·2	...	...	...	1·2	2·3
	Hafizabad,†	0·2	1·3	0·1	...	...	...	...	1·9	4·3
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	0·7	0·3	0·1	...	...	...	...	1·1	3·1
	Pindi Gheb,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·5
	Murree,* ...	0·9	0·8	H.	0·6	...	...	...	2·3	8·3
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	T D. 0·3	T. D. 0·3	T. 0·4	...	...	...	...	1·0	3·0
	Chakowal,†	T· 0·3	T. 0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	2·2

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
…rat, ...	Sudder,* ...	0·3	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	3·1	Favorable.	...
	Gujerat,† ...	0·3	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	3·1		16
	Khárian,† ...	1·2	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	2·5		14
	Phálian,† ...	·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	2·5		14
…pore,	Sukeisur,*...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	1·0	Kharreef very promising.	...
	Shahpore,*...	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	3·4		18
	Bhera,† ...	1·8	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	2·2	5·5		18½
	Khusháb,†...	D. 0·6	D.	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·4		19
…an, ...	Multan,* ...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	Unfavorable.	15
	Shujabad,†	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		16
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		18
	Lodhran,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		17
	Seraie Sidhú,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·0		17
…g, ...	Jhung,† ...	D.	...	D.	...	...	...	D.	...	1·4	Indifferent.	17
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		
	Shorkote,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
…tgo-…ry,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Crops being cut average.	
	Gugera,† ...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	1·5		17
	Hujra,† ...	...	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·7		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		
…ffer-…rh,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	D.	D.	...	D.	D.	...	...	0·9	Not stated.	17
	Sitpur,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·2		1[illegible]
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		1[illegible]
…Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			No return received.	
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
…Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	Good.	1[illegible]
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	2·2		1[illegible]
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		1[illegible]
…oo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	H. 1·2	...	...	...	H. 0·1	...	...	1·3	4·1	Favorable.	[illegible]
	Lakki,† ...	H. 1·2	...	0·8	...	...	...	...	2·0	6·7		[illegible]
	Esa Khail,†	...	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	4·8		[illegible]
	Cutchee,† ...	0·2	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	2·5		[illegible]
…awar,	Peshawar,*	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	1·5	Unfavorable.	
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	1·9		
	Daudzai,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	1·8		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	1·5		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	1·1		
	Eusufzai,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
…t, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Khareef promising.	
…ra, ...	Abbottabad,†	T. 1·6	0·6	H.	H. 0·4	H. 2·8	...	...	5·4	9.7	Favorable.	
	Harripore,†	1·8	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	7·5		
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6		

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 23rd May 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. May. 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	State of crops.
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,	...	1·1	0·1	0·3	0·4	0·1	0·3	2·3	7·0	Ripe, being cut.
	Kangra, ...	...	1·0	...	1·2	0·2	0·8	1·0	4·2	6·7	
	Nurpore, ...	...	1·2	...	0·2	0.1	...	...	1·5	3·2	
	Hamirpore, ...	...	0·1	0·1	...	...	0·2	0·1	0·5	2·4	
	Dehra, ...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	...	...	0·2	1·1	
	Kulu, ...	...	0·3	...	0·6	0·2	...	...	1·1	3·4	
Amritsar, ...	A mritsar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Indifferent.
	Ditto Tahseel,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	
	Taran-Taran,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Ajnala, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	
	Batala, ...	...	0·2	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·6	1·0	

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SUPPLEMENT.

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 30TH MAY 1867.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The following precis of correspondence on the subject of rotation of crops, prepared in the office of the Financial Commissioner, is published for general information :—

In the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of 8th February 1865, there was published a correspondence that had taken place between the Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta and its Mofussil Members with the object of ascertaining what means of increasing the produce of land were employed by the agriculturists of Bengal; and especial stress was laid on the apparent absence of any regular system of rotation of crops.

2. By desire of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, Circular 7, dated 27th February 1865, was issued from this office to all Commissioners, directing that similar inquiries should be made in the Districts of the Punjab.

3. Very full information on the practice of agriculture in the Punjab, had been placed on record in the years 1852-54, in the following papers :—

(*a*.) Volume I, Part IV, Paper No. XII, Memoranda on the present state of agriculture in the Punjab, by Col. Tremenheere, with appendices, published in 1853 ; and

(*b*.) Volume II, Part VIII, Nos. XX and XXIA, being an account of the agriculture of the Rechna Doab, and of the District of Gujeranwalla in particular, by Major J. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, published in 1854.

4. Further, the Settlement of the Land Revenue in each district necessitated the acquirement by the Settlement Officers, of a knowledge of the conditions and practice of agriculture in the tracts in which they were employed; which they have placed on record with more or less detail in their printed Settlement reports.

5. But the Circular of 27th February 1865, was issued with the hope that the replies, which would be received, would add much to the information already collected; and correct it where erroneous.

6. A Summary of the replies that have been received is annexed. The information furnished is in most cases somewhat Summary, and there is a want of reference to the valuable statements to be found in the printed Settlement reports; in some reports there is a bias against the rough processes of the native agriculturists, that is perhaps only natural to minds trained in the exact and exacting civilisation of the west; while there are again others, which have grapped with what is after all the main question at issue, viz., how far the processes of agriculture are adapted to the conditions under which it is carried on.

7. In respect to the 4 specific questions at issue, as laid down in the Calcutta Society's papers, the reports now received point to the following answers :—

(*a*.) That a practice of rotation of crops does exist, wherever high cultivation is practised; for details see the report of each district; but that though on the one hand the knowledge of the natives, who practise it, is not very exact in regard to their ability to assign reasons for the rotations they choose, and somewhat poor in regard to the varieties of produce with which they rotate,—on the other hand the absence among all the District Officers' reports of a single scientific criticism of the simple rotations that are followed, argues very strongly the necessity of the circulation by Government among our administrative officers of some treatise on the subject which will put into the power of those, who have the inclination or a natural turn for such a subject, to give a more intelligent attention to the question than has yet been done.

(*b*.) That fallows are very generally resorted to ; and their importance fully understood.

(*c*.) That manure is very much valued for agricultural purposes; that in a few districts green crops are ploughed into the ground for the purpose of increasing its fertility; that some classes of agriculturists are most laborious in their attempts to irrigate, manure, pulverise, and weed the soil; but that there is great

ignorance of the value of securing the best possible seed, and that no notice is recorded of any methods of manipulating plants themselves, while growing, such as are resorted to in Europe for the purpose of increasing the out-turn.

(*d*.) That as a rule no crops are grown as a rotation with rice.

8. It may appear desirable that the reports now received should be summarised in the same manner as was done in the Appendix to Colonel Tremenheere's Memoranda of 1852; but that plan has not been adopted for the following reason:—Colonel Tremenheere, at the third page of his report, writes thus:—"Except Rawulpindi, "the countries Trans-Indus and the hill districts "of Kot Kangra and Simla, the face of the "country may be said to be one uniformly level "plain, varied only by depressions several miles "in breadth forming the vallies of the five rivers "which flow through the plain and unite in "Sind." Speaking only from a very general and merely geographical point of view, this description of the country is doubtless to a certain extent correct; and did a closer examination of the agricultural conditions of the country disclose no important features of difference, the reports of the District Officers attached could have been summarised without any risk of confusing their value. But the fact is very different.

9. Not only do adjoining districts differ materially in the natural conditions of their agriculture; but the component portions of each district differ still more widely. Careful reflection on the rude state of agriculture, mechanical skill, and trade, on the scarcity of population in immense tracts, and on the very limited available water supply in many parts of the Punjab, will perhaps lead to the conclusion that, in judging of the agriculture in the Punjab, we may lay too much stress on the absence of rotation of crops, and lack of manuring in large tracts.

10. Thus, when Colonel Tremenheere wrote of "the racking system of wheat, wheat, every "year from the same ground" as prevailing to a large extent in the Punjab; and added "it is "certain that land treated in that manner must "be greatly impoverished, and it is extraordinary "that blight and famine have not been produc-"ed,"—it could not be denied that if his premises were correct, his warning was very much needed. But 15 years having passed away since he wrote,—a period of almost unbroken peace and husbandry in the Punjab,—and no complaints having been yet heard of any general deterioration of the soil, it may very pertinently be asked whether Colonel Tremenheere was not mistaken when he recorded as one of the main features of the agriculture of the Punjab a "racking system "of wheat, wheat, every year from the same "ground."

11. In reply, it may be suggested that if Colonel Tremenheere had described more accurately the aggricultural features of the Punjab than he did in the passage of his Memo. above quoted, (see para. 8 above) and had been led consequently to see the necessity of summarising less generally the reports received from the districts of the Punjab, it may be doubted whether he would have come to the conclusion that the productive powers of the soil were so little understood, and so little economised, as to be in imminent danger of exhaustion.

12. The first principle of agriculture is that it must pay. When land is far in excess of the wants of the populations and the commercial demand for its produce, where rain is scarce and means of artificial irrigation few or of such expensive a nature as to be beyond the means of the rude communities who own it, it is much more natural—and in the bare dry tracts of the Punjab—much less expensive and much more profitable to rotate the lands cultivated than to rotate the crops or to manure them. The agriculturist so situated knows that his land rapidly recovers by rest; he has labor only sufficient for the cultivation of a limited portion of his village lands; puts the little manure he can collect from his village on one or 2 small garden plots close to it; and changing his fields year after year, as often as generations of experience shows him is necessary—manages always to be cultivating the best crop, or as Colonel Tremenheere has it "wheat wheat," without exhausting his ancestral lands.

13. Then again it is a fact well known to revenue officers that the use of manure on high lands dependent on a scanty supply of rain, and seldom cultivated in consequence, but which have a naturally fertile soil, literally burns up or rots (the natives use both phrases) the crop. Yet the bare statement in a report of manures not being used in such tracts, unaccompanied by any explanation of the natural conditions, which render its use baneful, would lead to a most erroneous impression of the state of agriculture there.

14. And this last remark is equally applicable to those tracts bordering on the rivers of the Punjab, which are annually enriched by fertile deposits of alluvion; and there are also alluvial tracts on the borders of these rivers, the annual deposit on which is of so uncertain a nature—sometimes hopelessly barren and sometimes marvellously fertile—that the Zimindars find it good policy to take wheat off them, year after year, without care for the exhaustive consequences, because it is 3 chances to one that the river will spoil the land before the succession of wheat crops has exhausted it for the time.

15. There are some excellent papers on the agriculture of the Punjab, about to be published in the Report on the Lahore Exhibition; which render it undesirable to discuss particulars here further.

16. But it may be suggested in conclusion whether our attempts to improve the agriculture of the Punjab, may not usefully follow some such course as the following:—

(*a*) First, to ascertain the localities in which the ratio of population to area is so great, the supply of water so good, and the quantity of land is so limited, that it is necessary and will pay cultivators to carefully rotate their crops.

It may be doubted whether any such localities exist in the Punjab except in the neighbourhood of large towns.

(*b.*) To ascertain through competent critics how far the system employed in such localities to economise and increase the productive powers of the soil is good, how far it needs correction, and how far it may be supplemented.

These two heads are fairly the province of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab. To do them justice they require an attention to minutiæ, and a special knowledge of agriculture, which cannot be expected of most District Officers.

(*c.*) For the rest it will not be denied that what is wanted in ⅘ or more of the Punjab is an adequate and reliable supply of water; it is a trite maxim in the science of Canals, that where Canals go cultivators always turn up. If we may judge from the labor and rude skill, shown in the cultivation of the lands which lie round the large towns of the Punjab, we may confidently assert that,—when long years of peace and of an enlightened policy of utilising the immense resources for artificial irrigation which the province possesses (9-10 of which now roll away to waste) shall have produced its natural result in a population approaching in denseness to that of the crowded populations of some of the countries of Europe,—the agricultural community will not take the sense and forethought to adopt the economical and fertilising processes which have been so useful in improving the agriculture of our own country

17. Undoubtedly it would supply a great desideratum in the literature of the province if any one could be found with the leisure, the will and the necessary skill and local knowledge to compile an agricultural record showing for each district or distinct tract

(*a.*) the character and relative adequacy of the supply of

I. Men.

II. Cattle.

III. Water and

IV. Land.

(*b.*) the relative pressure, as between district and district, of the demands of trade and the resident population on these resources.

(*c.*) the foresight, skill, and industry displayed by the agricultural classes. If we may trust to the opinions of our best administrative officers, the verdict that would be given at the conclusion of such a record would be by no means an unfavorable one. But meantime it may be doubted whether those who have not given much time and thought to the consideration of the difficulties, under which the agriculturists labor, till lately, often aggravated by an oppressive Land Revenue demand, judge justly, when they argue improvidence and carelessness of the conditions of successful agriculture, on the part of the agriculturists, from the mere appearance of the fields, and from the simplicity of the agricultural processes employed.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 6TH JUNE 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH MAY 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total.	Total fall from 1st April. 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	Produce average.	15
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		17½
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		18
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	Crops cut.	17¼
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		24
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		18
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17½
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	Unfavorable.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		18
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		18
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	Not stated.	16
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		15½
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		17
Burwala,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		15
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		17
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	Unfavorable.	16
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		17½
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		17
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4		18
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	Ditto.	10
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Crops cut.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Favorable.	19½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·6	Averag
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·0	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3	Favour
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	Fair
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Favour
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	Crops
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·4	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	Indiffer
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2	Averag produ
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Crops
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0	Crops
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	Ditto
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Ditto
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	Ditto Average
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·3	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	Good
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received yet.	
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	Good.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4		18
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5		19
Khushâb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		20
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	Rūbbee unfavorable.	15
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		18
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		17½
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		17
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	Ditto.	15
Chiniote,† ...	1·0	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	2·6		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Average.	17
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Rubbee crops cut.	17
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		18
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		18
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			No return received.	
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	Average.	16
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Rubbee crops cut.	19
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·7		18
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		18
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5		19¼
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Unfavorable.	16
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Khareef promising.	17
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.7	Favorable.	23
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5		23¾
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6		28

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
... Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 30th May 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. May. 13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	State of crops.
Amritsar,...	Suddaar, ...	0·3	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	2·1	Indifferent.
	Amritsar, ...	0·3	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	2·1	
	Taran-Taran,	0·3	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	4·4	
	Ajnala, ...	1·0	2·0	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	3·7	
	Batala, ...	0·2	2·0	2·5	...	...	...	...	4·7	5·7	
D. I. Khan,	Dera I. Khan,	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	0·9	Good.
	Kulachi, ...	D. H. T.	D. H. T.	D. H.	...	D. H. T.	D. H.	...	...	0·1	
	Bukkur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
	Leia, ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	0·3	...	0·3	0·7	

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT.

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 6TH JUNE 1867.

DELHI RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	13 Days in the Month of April 1867. *Miles open* 27.			Corresponding Month of 1866. *Miles open.*		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	2,442	2	9			
Goods and Minerals, ...	...	...	...			
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	...	...	...			
Total, ...	2,442	2	9			
Total Traffic from 18th April 1867, to above date, ...				2,442	2	9
Ditto corresponding last year, ...						

N. W. Elphinstone, *Lieut. Col.*

Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore 16*th May* 1867.

REMARKS.

In the Mortuary Return for April, attention will at once be drawn to the large increase in the number of deaths from Cholera. In March, there were only 81 deaths reported from this disease. In April, there were 2,842. This increase has been caused by the introduction of the disease into the Province by the returning Hurdwar pilgrims. Amballa has the greatest number of deaths, 801. This was to be expected : it was in this District the stream of pilgrims first touched the Punjab : the disease brought with them had not been in any way combated. As the pilgrims proceeded upwards the number of deaths appears less—Ludianah, 481 ; Hoshiarpore, 259 ; Jullundhur, 168 ; and Amritsar, 169. In the Lahore District, the deaths only number 8. It may fairly be said that the arrangements made for meeting the disease had exercised influence over it. Towards Dehli, Karnaul and Rohtuk, the deaths are also numerous. Whilst certain Districts removed from the great lines of traffic, such as Shahpore, Montgomery, Mozufferghur and the Districts of the Derajat show no mortality at all from Cholera. The mortality from fevers is less than it was in March, and very nearly the same as in the corresponding month of 1866. But in 1866, the deaths from this disease were more numerous in April than in March. It is perhaps questionable whether cases of fever have not been entered as Cholera. There is a slight increase in the mortality from small pox as compared with March's return ; but compared with April 1866, the decrease is considerable. The Return from Hissar had not at the time of compiling this statement reached my office.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of April 1866 and April 1867.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			April 1866.	*April* 1867.	*April* 1866.	*April* 1867.	*April* 1866.	*April* 1867.	*April* 1866.	*April* 1867.	*April* 1866.	*April* 1867.	*April* 1866.	*April* 1867.
1	Lahore, ...	6,45,330	16	51	5	8	385	388	77	146	483	593	0·07	0·09
2	Gújeranwalla, ...	4,20,758	1	27	3	5	194	216	47	102	245	350	0·06	0·08
3	Ferozepore, ...	4,33,609	211	6	...	19	152	120	73	76	436	221	0·10	0·05
4	Amritsar, ...	9,84,484	8	31	9	169	696	742	230	294	943	1,236	0·10	0·13
5	Gúrdaspore, ...	7,40,187	139	91	9	23	468	279	153	125	769	518	0·10	0·07
6	Syalkot, ...	7,11,472	90	461	8	10	251	407	205	407	554	1,285	0·08	0·18
7	Rawulpindi, ...	5,53,760	100	191	...	...	405	481	149	136	654	808	0·12	0·15
8	Jhelum, ...	3,94,325	92	170	2	2	392	300	159	161	645	633	0·16	0·16
9	Gújerat, ...	5,49,225	10	66	1	...	390	229	134	100	535	395	0·10	0·07
10	Shahpore, ...	3,02,700	81	220	...	...	194	284	86	129	361	633	0·12	0·21
11	Multan, ...	4,11,386	156	2	1	...	179	178	27	35	363	215	0·09	0·05
12	Jhung, ...	2,99,034	25	74	1	...	107	86	63	103	196	263	0·06	0·09
13	Montgomery, ...	3,08,020	119	17	...	2	121	213	20	53	260	285	0·08	0·09
14	Mozuffergurh, ...	2,51,104	145	6	...	...	129	226	14	11	288	243	0·11	0·10
15	Dera Ismael Khan, ...	3,46,022	104	192	...	...	267	250	29	30	400	472	0·12	0·14
16	Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	2,50,000	247	15	...	...	159	92	15	22	421	129	0·17	0·05
17	Bunnoo, ...	2,46,824	63	31	...	...	171	187	67	73	301	291	0·12	0·13
18	Peshawar, ...	4,50,099	...	23	1	7	160	160	6	12	167	202	0·04	0·04
19	Huzara, ...	3,08,226	19	19	11	...	152	275	27	71	209	365	0·07	0·13
20	Kohat, ...	1,01,232	18	5	2	...	47	28	8	65	75	98	0·07	0·10
21	Amballa, ...	10,40,307	754	90	12	801	512	406	75	176	1,353	1,473	0·13	0·14
22	Ludianah, ...	5,25,498	241	29	8	481	393	425	121	194	763	1,129	0·14	0·21
23	Simla, ...	36,858	3	...	...	33	10	22	15	12	28	67	0·08	0·18
24	Jullundhur, ...	7,01,386	10	8	4	168	949	794	16	57	979	1,027	0·14	0·15
25	Hoshiarpore, ...	8,33,817	41	23	22	259	939	615	834	549	1,836	1,446	0·22	0·17
26	Kangra, ...	6,92,977	19	1	7	144	391	296	343	396	760	837	0·11	0·13
27	Dehli, ...	5,06,689	96	9	2	160	257	291	120	278	475	738	0·09	0·14
28	Gurgaon, ...	6,82,486	3	14	...	47	114	176	24	82	141	319	0·02	0·05
29	Karnaul, ...	4,72,485	624	16	6	266	252	330	122	155	1,004	767	0·21	0·16
30	Hissar, ...	3,40,886	706	...	...	..	214	...	75	...	995	...	0·29	...
31	Rhotuk, ...	4,73,416	97	11	...	206	146	320	65	130	308	667	0·06	0·14
32	Sirsa, ...	1,51,555	445	8	...	32	191	213	53	65	689	318	0·45	0·21
	TOTAL, ...	1,51,66,157	4,683	1907	114	2842	9,387	9,029	3,452	4,245	17,636	18,023	0·11	0·12

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector General of Prisons Punjab.

LAHORE,
The 25th May 1867.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 13TH JUNE 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND JUNE 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May and June. 27	28	29	30	31	1	2	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	T. D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	1·4	Khurreef ploughing commenced.	15
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	D. H.	0·5	...	...	...	0·5	2·3		17
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	D.	...	0·7		18
Gurgaon,* ...	D.	D. T.	D. T.	T. 0·7	...	...	...	0·7	2·3	Rubbee crops cut.	17½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		18
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		18
Ferozepore,*	D.	D.	D. T.	T.	...	T.	...	...	...		16
Kurnaul,* ...	0·1	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·2	1·5	Unfavorable.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	1·7		18
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		17¾
Kythal,† ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·8		16
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	D.	...	0·5	Crops cut.	15½
Hansí,† ...	...	D.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	2·0		15½
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	0·9		16
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		17
Rhotuk,† ...	D.	D.	D. 0·4	0·2	...	...	D.	0·6	2·8	Unfavorable.	16
Guhána,† ...	...	D. T.	D. T. H.	D.T. 0·3	...	...	...	0·3	1·1		16
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	2·4		17
Jhajjar,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4		17
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·5	Ditto.	10
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·2		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		10
Amballa,*	D.	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·9	Good.	
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		17
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		
Naraingarh,†	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	2·3		
Pípli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	TDH 0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	4·3	Favorable.	18½
Samrala,† ...	...	T. D. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		
Jugraún,† ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	2·3		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May and June. 27	28	29	30	31	1	2	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	1·3	...	...	...	...	1·3	9·9	Fair.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	9·4	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	0·8	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·9	8·4	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	1·5	0·8	...	...	...	2·3	10·0	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	0·8	...	...	...	...	0·8	6·1	Favourable
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	0·1	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	0·3	7·2	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	D. T. 0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	6·3	
	Nawashahar,†	...	T.	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	3·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	D.	0·1	...	T.	...	...	0·1	4·1	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	..	0·8	...	...	...	...	0·8	4·6	Favourable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	6·0	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	5·8	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	Seed being sown.
	Kangra,† ...	...	0·3	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·6	12·3	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	0·4	0·6	...	...	...	1·0	12·4	
	Hameerpur,†	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	5·9	
	Dehra,† ...	...	0·4	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·9	5·9	
	Kulú,† ...	...	0·6	2·1	...	...	...	...	2·7	9·2	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·3	Indifferent
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·3	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	4·7	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2	Average.
	Duskah,† ...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	
	Ryah,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Crops
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	4·2	Favourable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	H. 0·7	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	2·5	Crops housed.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	D. 0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	D.	0·5	D.	...	...	...	0·5	1·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	0·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Khureef crops under cultivation
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	T. 0·02	D. H.	...	D. H.	...	...	0·02	3·1	Khureef crops sow ing.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·6	
	Murree,* ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	8·6	Average
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	Fair.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	

rict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. May and June. 27	28	29	30	31	1	2	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
rat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	Khurreef promising.	...
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1		16
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5		16
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5		14
pore,	Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·1	Good.	...
	Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4		18
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5		19½
	Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		19
an, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	1·8	Khurreef crops have been sown.	14½
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	1·4		16
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		18
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		17½
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	2·0		17
g, ...	Jhung,† ...	D.	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	1·8	Crops cut unfavorable.	15
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	...	...	0·3	2·9		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
tgo- mery,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	0·7	Khareef prospect good.	Not stated.
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	D. T.	D.	...	D.	...	...	1·5		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	0·7		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		
ffer- h,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Promising.	16
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		18
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		18
Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	H. D.	H. D.	H. D.	H. D.	...	...	...	0·9	Good.	20½
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1		23
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		22
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		19
Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	2·4	Rubbee crops cut.	17
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		18
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
oo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Ditto.	19½
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·7		18
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		18
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5		18
war,	Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Unfavorable.	16
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
...	Kohat,† ...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Promising.	17½
...	Abbottabad,†	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	9.8	Favorable.	23
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5		25
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6		28

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

...al Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 11th June 1867.

J. Lincoln,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 6th June 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. May. 20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	State of crops.
D. I. Khan,	Dera I. Khan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Good.
	Kulachi, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	
	Bukkur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	
	Leia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	
Goojrat, ...	Suddaar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	Favorable.
	Goojrat, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	
	Kharian, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	
	Phalian, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 11*th June* 1867.

J. Lawrence,
Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

PUNJAB

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

LAHORE, 13TH MAY 1867.

No. 1463.

The 7th June 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of Section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, *(an Act for the regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books)*, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to publish the following Rules for carrying out the objects of the said Act :—

I.—The three copies of the books referred to in Section 9 will be delivered by the printer to the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the press issuing the work is situated, along with the bill of their cost, which will be paid by the Deputy Commissioner.

II.—The Deputy Commissioner will send the three copies to the Curator of Government Book Depôt, Lahore, who will despatch two copies to the Government of India, in the Home Department, one for transmission to the Secretary of State for India, the other for deposit in the place fixed by the Governor-General in Council. The third copy will be deposited in the Curator's Depôt, and will be accessible to the public for reference.

III.—The Catalogue of publications prescribed by Section 18 will be prepared under the direction of the Curator, who will transmit to this office quarterly, from the 1st of October 1867, a copy of the Memoranda registered during the preceding quarter for publication in the *Gazette.*

IV.—All persons keeping a press for the printing of books or papers are required to deliver annually to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, on or before the 10th January, a list, in the form prescribed by Section 18 of the Act, of all publications which have issued from their press during the previous year.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to Government Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

PUNJAB

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

[illegible] 1867.

No. 119.

[illegible] 29th June 1867.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of Section 20 of Act XXV of 1867, (*An Act for the regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such Books*), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to publish the following Rules for carrying out the objects of the said Act:—

I.—The three copies of the books referred to in Section 9 will be delivered by the printer to the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the press is situated, along with the bill of their cost, which will be paid [illegible] Deputy Commissioner.

II.—The Deputy Commissioner will send the three copies to the Curator of the Government Book Depôt, Lahore, who will despatch two copies to the Government of India, in the Home Department, one for transmission to the Secretary of State for India, the other for deposit in the place fixed by the Governor General in Council. The third copy will be deposited in the Curator's Depôt, and will be accessible to the public for reference.

III.—The Catalogue of publications prescribed by Section 18 will be prepared under the direction of the Curator, who will transmit to this office quarterly, from the 1st of October 1867, a copy of the Memoranda registered during the quarter for publication in the Gazette.

IV.—All persons keeping a press for the printing of books or papers are required to furnish annually to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, on or before the 15th January, a list in the form prescribed by Section 18 of the Act, of all publications which have issued from their press during the previous year.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—(*Continued.*)

	Barometric Pressure. Maximum.	Barometric Pressure. Mean.	Barometric Pressure. Minimum.	Hygrometer. Dry Bulb.	Hygrometer. Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	In Sun's Rays. Maximum.	In Sun's Rays. Lowest Maximum.	In Sun's Rays. Mean.	In Shade. Maximum.	In Shade. Lowest Maximum.	In Shade. Mean.	In Shade. Minimum.	In Shade. Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
era I. Khan,	27th, 29·50	29·38	29·27	86·2	68·7	59·	40	15th, 151	14th, 121	142·9	29th, 109	14th, 76	94·3	8th, 16th, 17th, 57	10th, 68	61·9	32·4	78·1	0·80		The weather was generally stormy and unsettled. Rain in slight showers and generally accompanied with thunder occurred on the 5th, 10th, 14th and 15th, 22nd, 26th, 29th generally also with southerly winds. The afternoons were nearly always cloudy and threatening. Otherwise the days were cool and pleasant, especially during the latter half of the month. Wind very variable.
hahpore, ...	7th, 29·44	29·27	3rd, 4th, 29·12	85	63·9	50·2	30	4th, 8th, 28th, 158	20th, 134	151·4	3rd, 105	20th, 83	97	16th, 55	4th, 71	61·3	35·7	79·1	1·5	Small pox, Int. fever.	The weather has been unseasonably damp and cold and far from healthy. The harvest commenced at the beginning of the month. Crops scanty and thin. Wind variable, but most frequently northerly. Generally cloudy in the mornings. Rain fell on the 15th, 20th, and 30th. At Sukeisar little more than half an inch of rain fell, and that on 27th. Thunder storms on the 10th, 15th, 28th and 29th.
helum, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15th, 23rd, 102	29th, 85	95·5	23rd, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 78	1st, 6th, 66	73·6	3rd, 6th, 45	15th, 68	56·6	17·0	65·1	2·1	None in particular,	Rain fell on the 5th, 6th, 9th, 11th, 15th, and 16th, 19th, 24th. Wind very variable. The temperatures were registered from thermometers suspended in the hospital verandah.
Simla, ...	...	...	...	60·4	49·6	39·4	46	...	...	...	8th, 68	17th, 51	60·5	16th, 42	5th, 57	49·7	10·8	55·1	3·7	None.	Wind extremely variable. Rain on several days of the month, especially on 6th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 27th, generally with westerly winds. The temperatures were registered from thermometers suspended in the dispensary verandah.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Comparison of mean temperatures of April 1866 and 1867.

		1866.		1867.
Lahore,	...	77·4	...	78·8
Jullundhur,	...	75·6	...	...
Multan,	...	79·0	...	79·0
Syalkot,	...	...	...	76
Peshawar,	...	No record.	...	No record.
Rawulpindi,	...	No record.	...	Ditto.
Dera Ismael Khan,	...	No record.	...	78·1
Shahpore,	...	No record.	...	79·1
Jhelum,	...	No record.	...	65·1
Simla,	...	Ditto.	...	55·1

The principal rainy days throughout the Province were the 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 19th. The days were mostly cloudy and gloomy throughout the country, and the wind was very variable, but most generally northerly and westerly. A glance at the barometric chart will show how unsettled the weather generally was during the whole month. Periods of greatest and least barometric pressure are seen to be remarkably cotemporaneous, even in stations very widely apart.

ALEX. NEIL,
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of April 1867. From observations taken at Lahore, Jullundhur, Multan, Syalkot, Peshawar, Rawulpindi, Dera Ismael Khan, Shahpore, Jhelum, Simla.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall	Prevalent diseases.	Remarks.
																			Inches.		
Lahore, ...	27th, 29·21	29·07	4th, 28·92	87·3	67·5	54·5	33	Instrume	nt br	oken.	5th, 103	16th, 85	95·0	16th, 57	26th, 71	62·9	32·1	78·8	0·8	Fevers.	The days were mostly cloudy during the month. Up to the 15th, the weather was very unsteady, and the wind very variable. On the 10th the wind veered to south east, and continued so with little variation till the 21st, when a little rain fell. Rain fell on the 6th, 15th, 22nd, 27th, also a few drops on the 11th, 12th and 19th.
ullundhur, ...							No	return re	ceiv	ed.											Not received.
ultan, ...	27th, 29·680	29·454	10th, 29·260	87·	66·2	52·7	31	29th, 162	14th, 146	154·3	10th, 103	16th, 85	94·2	6th, 7th, 59	9th, 71	64·2	30·	79·2	0·78	Fevers, Pneumonia.	Generally clear mornings, but afternoons cloudy during the greater part of the month. Rain fell on the 5th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 22nd. Dust storms occurred on the 10th, 17th, and 30th. Wind most frequently from a northerly and easterly direction.
alkot, ...	7th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 24th, 27th, 29·40	29·20	4th, 29·04	83	65·5	53·3	37	30th, 136	20th, 92	123	28th, 102	15th, 70	92	13th, 58	29th, 73	60	32	76	4·5	No prevailing disease.	Rain fell on the 6th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 19th, and a few drops on the 4th, 5th, 16th, 26th, 29th. Days generally cloudy, and wind very variable up to the 23rd when it became westerly. Weather very unsettled.
hawar, ...	7th, 18th, 21st, 29·19	29·03	2nd, 3rd, 28·90	Inac	cura	te.		26th, 150	15th, 83	133·9	26th, 125	6th, 15th, 81	95·7	In	correct.				0·7	Fevers.	Wind very variable. The barometer generally rose a little when the wind veered to the west, except during the first three days of the month. Rain fell on the 5th, 11th, 14th, 15th, and 19th.
wulpindi, ...	27th, 28·42	28·27	15th, 28·15	78·4	63·4	52·7	41	30th, 144·2	17th, 104	130·2	4th, 98·1	16th, 70	3·88	2nd, 42·3	23rd, 65·3	55·8	32·5	72·0	1·93	Fevers prevalent.	Days generally very cloudy throughout the whole month. Wind variable, up to the 11th it was mostly westerly, then changed to north and east with considerable depression of the barometer. This depression continued until the 15th, when a considerable quantity of rain fell. Rain fell on the 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 20th, 29th.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 20TH JUNE 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH JUNE 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	Khurreef ploughing going on.	15
Larsoulí,† ...	D.	...	D.	...	...	D.	...	...	2·3		17½
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	...	0·7		18
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	T.	0·1	...	...	0.1	2·4	Rubbee crops cut.	17
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16¼
Palwal,* ...	...	...	T.	T.	T.	...	...	...	1·8		18[illegible]
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	T. 0·4	...	T. H. D.	...	0·4	1·8		18
Ferozepore,*	...	...	D. T.	...	D. T.	...	...	...	...		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Unfavorable.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		18
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		18
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		16
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D. H. 0·6	...	0·6	1·1	Crops cut.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		15
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	0·9		16
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	0·3		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	D. 0·2	...	...	0·2	0·8		16
Rhotuk,† ...	D.	...	D.	...	...	D.	D.	...	2·8	Unfavorable.	16
Gubána,† ...	...	...	D. T.	...	...	D.	D.	...	1·1		17
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·6		16
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4		16
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D. 0·2	D.	0·2	0·7	Ditto.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D. H. 1·2	1·2	2·4		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Good.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3	Favorable.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	1·3	11·2	Fair.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	1·0	10·4	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	8·6	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·6	0·9	10·9	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	Seed being sown.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	6·1	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	6·2	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	1·5	...	...	...	...	1·5	10·7	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	Indifferent.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	*2·9	Average.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D. 0·2	0·2	3·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	0·5	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	4·1	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	3·6	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Crops cut.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	1·3	2·8	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	2·9	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	1·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	Housed.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	0·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	0·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Rubbee crops cut.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	2·4	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	4·4	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	Average.
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·6	9·2	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	HD.T.0·1	...	0·1	3·1	Fair.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	2·3	

* Owing to errors having been discovered in the Weekly Returns for April 1867, the total fall of the Sudder Station has [...] from 6·2 to 2·9

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	3·1	Good.	16
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	3·1		
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	2·5		14
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	2·5		14
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Rubbee crops cut.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4		17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5		19½
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		17½
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	1·8	Kharreef prospects good.	14½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		18
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		17½
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		16½
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	1·8	Very indifferent.	15
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	0·7	Khareef prospects good.	17
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	1·5		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	0·9	Prospect favorable.	16
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		18
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		18
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Good.	20½
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1		23
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4		21
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		19
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	2·4	Average.	17
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Rubbee crops cut.	20
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·7		19
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8		18
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5		17½
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Unfavorable.	16
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Favorable.	17½
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	9·9	Crops being cut.	23
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5		26
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6		28

...yas' Self-Registering Gauge.
...d Gauge.
...rost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
18th June 1867.

J. Lincoln,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

Printed at the Punjab Government Secretariat Press, Lahore.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 27TH JUNE 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH JUNE 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,* ...	D.	...	D. 0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	1·6	Khurreef ploughing going on.	15½
Larsoulí,† ...	D.	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	0·5	2·8		17½
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	D.	...	...	D.	...	...	0·7		18
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received as yet.	
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kurnaul,* ...	0·1	...	...	0·5	0·1	...	...	0·7	2·2	Not stated.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	...	0·3	2·0		18
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	1·1	2·8		18¼
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	1·1		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	D. T.	D. T.	D. T.	...	...	...	...	1·1	Ditto.	15
Hansí,† ...	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	2·0		15
Bhewaní,†...	...	T.	...	T.	...	...	...	...	1·0		17
Burwala,†...	...	...	...	0·7	0·3	...	...	1·0	1·3		15½
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	0·6	0·7	...	...	1·3	2·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	D.	D.	0·4	...	0·2	...	...	0·6	3·4	Unfavorable.	16½
Guhána,† ...	...	D.	T.	T. 0·5	...	...	...	0·5	1·6		17
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6		16½
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4		16
Sirsa,† ...	...	D.	D. 0·3	D.	D.	...	...	0·3	1·0	Ploughing commenced.	9
Síhuwala,†	...	D.	D.	D.	D. 0·4	D.	...	0·4	2·8		11
Fazilka,† ...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·0		8
Amballa,*	D.	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Average.	17
Jugadri,† ...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	2·1		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Khurrur† ...	0·5	...	...	0·5	0·1	...	...	1·1	1·7		
Naraingarh,†	0·6	...	0·3	...	0·3	...	...	1·2	3·5		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	T. D. 0·4	...	...	...	0·4	4·7	Favorable.	20½
Samrala,† ...	D. T.	...	...	T. D. 1·5	...	...	...	1·5	4·7		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	D. T.	...	T. D.	...	...	...	2·3		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
		June.									
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	1·2	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·2	1·7	12·9	Fair.
	Kotgarh,† ...	0·9	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·2	1·4	11·8	
	Burrowlí,†...	0·7	0·1	0·1	0·5	0·3	...	0·2	1·9	10·5	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	0·3	...	...	0·5	0·3	...	0·6	1·7	12·6	
	Kussowlie,†	0·8	...	0·8	0·3	...	1·1	0·6	3·6	9·7	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	D.	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	6·6	
	Nawashahar,†	...	D.	...	...	T. 0·1	...	...	0·1	3·3	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	4·1	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	0·3	...	0·2	...	...	0·5	5·1	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	6·3	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	
	Unah,† ...	0·5	...	T. 0·1	...	...	...	...	0·6	6·4	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·1	14·1	Not stated.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·3	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	13·0	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	0·6	0·3	...	...	...	0·9	7·1	
	Kulú,† ...	1·1	...	...	...	1·5	...	...	1·6	12·3	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	Indifferent.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	Average.
	Duskah,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	3·1	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	
	Ryah,† ...	H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	Crops cut.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	5·7	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	3·0	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	Housed.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	0·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	1·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	0·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	4·7	Rubbee crops cut.
	Wazeerabad,†	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·6	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	D. 0·1	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	0·1	3·2	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	0·4	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·6	2·2	
	Murree,* ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·3	9·5	Average.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	T. D. 0·1	...	...	T. D.	0·1	3·2	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	2·6	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	D.	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	3·1	Rain required for khurreef crops.	16
Gujerat,† ...	D.	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	3·1		
Khárian,† ...	D.	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	2·5		14
Phálian,† ...	D. 0·3	...	...	D.	D. 0·2	...	...	0·5	3·0		14
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	1·2	Good.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·2	...	0·5	3·9		17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5		19½
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		17½
Multan,* ...	...	D.	D.	D. T.	...	...	D.	...	1·8	Favorable.	14
Shujabad,†	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	1·4		16
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	D. T.	D.	...	...	...	...	0·3		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		17½
Seraie Sidhú,†	D.	D.	D. T.	D.	D.	T. 0·02	T.	0·02	2·0		16½
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	...	0·9	2·7	Very indifferent.	15
Chiniote,† ...	0·7	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·8	3·7		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	D.	...	D.	D.	...	0·7	Rain much wanted for kharreef crops.	17
Gugera,† ...	D. T. 0·4	...	D. T.	D. T.	...	...	...	0·4	1·9		
Hujra,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	D. T.	D. 0·2	0·2	0·9		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	D.	...	D.	D. T.	...	...	0·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Prospects fair.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		18½
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		18
D. I. Khan,*	...	H. T.	H. T.	D. H. T.	...	D. T. 0·3	...	0·3	1·2	Good.	21¼
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D H T 0·1	...	0·1	0·2		24
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	0·6		21
Leia,† ...	D. H.	D. H.	H. T.	H. D.	...	...	...	...	1·7		20
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	Average.	17
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Khurreef sowing going on.	21
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	6·8		19
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	4·9		19
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5		17½
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Unfavorable.	16
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	D.	...	D.	...	...	3·9	Favorable.	17½
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	H. 0·8	1·1	11.0	Average.	21
Harripore,†	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	7·8		26
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6		28

...s' Self-Registering Gauge.
...Gauge.
...s.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

...missioner's Office,
Lahore,
...th June 1867.

J. Lincoln,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of May 1867. *Miles open* 246.			Corresponding Month of 1866. *Miles open* 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	35,554	15	1	30,218	10	3
Goods and Minerals, ...	54,813	14	7	54,569	13	1
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,296	13	8	890	...	8
Total, ...	91,655	11	4	85,678	8	...
Total Traffic from 1st January 1867, to above date, ...				4,38,113	5	9
Ditto 1st January 1866, corresponding last year, ...				4,98,706	4	4

N. W. Elphinstone, *Lieut. Col.*,
Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore 14th June 1867.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 4TH JULY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD JUNE 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.	Total fall from 1st April. 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehli,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	1·6	Khurreef ploughing going on.	15½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	0·7	3·5		17½
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	0·7		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	Not stated.	17
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0		16
Palwal,* ...	...	...	T.	T.	T.	...	...	...	1·8		18
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		19
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	2·3	Not stated.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		18½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	2·9		17½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	1·1	Ditto.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	2·0		15
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	1·0		17
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	Unfavorable.	16½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		17
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6		16½
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4		16
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	1·0	Ploughing commenced.	9
Sihuwala,†	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	2·8		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0		8
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	0·9	Fair.	17
Jugadri,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	2·7		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	1·2	2·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·1	2·8		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	3·9		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7	Favorable.	20½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. D. 1·5	1·5	6·2		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	2·3		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received as yet.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	10·3	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	2·1	9·3	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D. 0·4	...	0·4	7·0	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. T. 1·3	1·3	4·6	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	D.	...	4·1	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1·8	...	1·8	6·9	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	0·5	6·8	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	0·5	4·1	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	1·0	7·4	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received as yet.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	Favorable.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·9	...	0·9	3·8	Average.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	T.	H.	0·4	0·4	3·5	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	H.	...	...	0·5	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	H.	0·4	0·4	4·5	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	H.	0·3	0·3	3·9	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	4·9	Crops cut.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	1·8	5·2	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	Housed.
	Mogah,† ...	D.	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	0·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	D.	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	1·4	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	0·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·7	Under cultivation.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	2·6	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	2·5	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	Average.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	T.D. 0·4	...	0·4	3·6	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	June.										
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
Sudder,* ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	Rain required for khurreef crops.	16
Gujerat,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1		
Khárian,† ...	D.	...	...	0·9	...	...	...	0·9	3·4		14
Phálian,† ...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		14
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	Good.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9		17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5		16½
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		17
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	Indifferent.	14
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		14
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		16½
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	...	2·7	Ditto.	15
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Rain needed.	17
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Prospects of an average harvest.	15
Sipur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		15
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	Good.	19½
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		24
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		21
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	Average.	16
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		17
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Khurreef sowing nearly completed	20
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8		19
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		19
Cutchee,† ...	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	3·3		19
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Unfavorable.	16
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Promising.	17½
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.0	Average.	20½
Harripore,†	H. 0·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	8·5		23¾
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6		28

...' Self-Registering Gauge.
... Gauge.
...st.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

...MMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
...AHORE,
... July 1867.

J. LINCOLN,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

The following Return was received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 27th June 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	State of crops.
		June.									
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Goorgaon,	Goorgaon, ...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·5	Not stated.
	Riwari, ...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	...	1·0	1·0	
	Palwul, ...	...	...	T.	...	...	T.	D.	...	1·8	
	Nuh, ...	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
	Ferozepore,	...	T. D.	...	...	T. D.	...	...	...	...	

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 2nd July 1867.

J. L[illegible]
Assistant Secretary to the Financial Co[illegible]

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 11TH JULY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JUNE 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	D. 0·7	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	2·3	Khurreef sowing commenced.	15½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	D. 0·7	...	...	...	...	0·7	4·2		17½
Ballabgarh,†	0·3	...	0·1	D.	...	...	...	0·4	1·1		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·6	Not stated.	17
Riwari,* ...	D.	...	7·5	...	...	...	...	7·5	8·5		16
Palwal,* ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·9		18
Núh,* ...	...	0·7	0·9	...	...	...	...	1·6	3·4		19
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	1·6	...	...	...	...	1·6	3·9	Ploughing commenced.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	1·2	...	...	...	...	1·2	3·2		19
Panipat,† ...	...	...	1·2	...	...	...	...	1·2	4·1		17¾
Kythal,† ...	...	...	0·9	...	...	...	...	0·9	2·0		16½
Hissar,† ...	D.T. 0·3	T.	D.	D.	...	...	...	0·3	1·4	Not stated.	15
Hansí,† ...	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	2·0		15
Bhewaní,† ...	D.	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	1·2		16
Burwala,† ...	0·3	D.	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	1·6		16
Fattiabad,†	D. 0·2	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	2·4		16
Rhotuk,† ...	D.	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	3·4	Unfavor-able.	16½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		17
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6		16½
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4		17
Sirsa,† ...	D. 0·3	...	D.	D.	...	D.	D.	0·3	1·3	Ploughing stopped for want of rain.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	D. 0·1	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	0·1	2·9		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	1·0		8
Amballa,*	...	0·1	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·5	Fair.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	...	Report	not	received.	...	...	...	...	2·7		
Rúpar,† ...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	2·7		
Khurrur† ...	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	3·9		
Naraingarh,†	...	1·6	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·5	0·2	3·2	7·1		
Pipli,† ...	...	...	1·5	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	1·0	5·7	Favorable.	20½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	0·2	0·2	...	...	...	0·4	2·7		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	0·9	...	0·4	0·8	...	2·1	16·5	Grain sown [illegible]
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·6	
	Burrowlí,†...	0·1	0·4	0·2	0·2	1·7	...	...	2·6	13·8	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	0·5	0·7	1·6	14·7	
	Kussowlie,†	...	0·2	...	0·1	T.H. 0·5	...	T.	0·8	11·1	Favorable
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	0·3	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	9·7	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	7·3	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	T. 0·1	0·1	...	...	...	0·2	4·8	
	Nakodar,† ...	D. T.	D.T. 0·9	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	5·0	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	...	3·0	3·6	19.7	Prospects favorable
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	0·3	...	0·5	0·7	...	1·5	15·6	
	Núrpur,† ...	1·6	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	16·3	
	Hameerpur,†	...	1·1	...	0·8	0·3	0·1	0·1	2·4	9·4	
	Dehra,† ...	3·4	...	...	...	0·1	0·6	0·1	4·2	11·8	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	12·7	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	0·7	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·9	3·2	Favorable
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	0·7	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·9	3·2	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	0·7	5·4	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	3·9	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	6·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	3·9	Average
	Duskah,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	3·7	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9	Crops cut.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	3·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	D.	...	D.	...	...	2·5	[illegible]
	Mogah,† ...	D.	...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	...	0·4	
	Zeerah,† ...	D.	0·1	...	0·2	...	...	D.	0·3	1·7	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	...	0·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	5·9	Rain much needed.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	D. 0·02	...	...	0·02	3·2	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	Average.
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	9·7	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	Favorable rain wanted
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	June.										
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30				
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	Rain much wanted.	16
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1		
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4		14
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0		14
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	Not favorable.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9		17
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5		16
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		17
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	Not very favorable.	12¾
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		14
Mylsi,† ...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		16
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		14
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·7	Very indifferent.	15
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Rain wanted.	17
Gugera,† ...	D. T.	D.	D.	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	...	0·9		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Prospects of an average harvest.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		18
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	Good.	21¼
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		24
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6		22
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	Average.	16
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	Cotton crops suffering for want of rain.	20
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8		19
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		19
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		17½
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Unfavorable.	16
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Rain required.	17
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.0	Average.	20
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5		23
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·6		28

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

Commissioner's Office, Lahore, 9th July 1867.

J. Lincoln,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 4th July 1867

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla, ...	0·9	...	...	...	0·3	0·2	0·1	1·5	14·4	Grain being sown.
	Kotgarh, ...	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	12·6	
	Barrowli, ...	0·2	...	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·7	11·2	
	Kotkhai, ...	0·2	...	...	0·2	...	0·1	...	0·5	13·1	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	2·0	16·1	Prospects favorable.
	Kangra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	0·8	1·8	14·1	
	Nurpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	13·3	
	Hamirpore,	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·6	0·1	0·9	7·0	
	Dehra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	0·5	7·6	
	Kulu, ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	12·4	

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 9*th July* 1867.

J. Lewis,
Assistant Secretary to the Financial Comr.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT.

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 11TH JULY 1867.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of May 1866 and May 1867.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			May 1866.	*May* 1867.	*May* 1866.	*May* 1867.	*May* 1866.	*May* 1867.	*May* 1866.	*May* 1867.	*May* 1866.	*May* 1867.	*May* 1866.	*May* 1867.
1	Lahore, ...	6,45,330	14	87	2	120	419	481	91	179	526	867	0·08	0·13
2	Gújeranwalla, ...	4,20,758	7	53	7	60	297	264	42	138	353	515	0·08	0·12
3	Ferozepore, ...	4,33,609	137	17	...	538	278	157	65	137	480	849	0·11	0·19
4	Amritsar, ...	9,84,484	21	90	13	257	924	1220	281	466	1239	2,033	0·13	0·21
5	Gúrdaspore, ...	7,40,187	172	147	12	60	571	455	212	183	967	845	0·13	0·11
6	Syalkot, ...	7,11,472	184	1048	13	27	483	686	392	608	1072	2,369	0·15	0·33
7	Rawulpindi, ...	5,53,760	231	243	2	57	512	462	104	194	849	956	0·15	0·17
8	Jhelum, ...	3,94,325	54	213	9	4	376	309	204	215	643	741	0·16	0·19
9	Gújerat, ...	5,49,225	11	164	2	9	401	297	100	127	514	597	0·09	0·11
10	Shahpore, ...	3,02,700	109	212	...	...	234	330	99	168	442	710	0·14	0·23
11	Multan, ...	4,11,386	93	...	1	25	151	207	13	64	258	296	0·06	0·07
12	Jhung, ...	2,99,034	23	64	...	...	141	113	81	78	245	255	0·08	0·08
13	Montgomery, ...	3,08,020	73	16	...	33	129	195	24	64	226	308	0·07	0·10
14	Mozuffergurh, ...	2,51,104	210	10	...	2	186	308	18	22	414	342	0·16	0·13
15	Dera Ismael Khan, ...	3,46,022	142	121	1	...	312	257	22	23	477	401	0·14	0·11
16	Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	2,50,000	191	14	...	...	136	139	19	34	346	187	0·14	0·07
17	Bunnoo, ...	2,46,824	87	36	...	1	189	148	59	79	335	264	0·13	0·10
18	Peshávar, ...	4,50,099	...	30	...	281	199	143	7	8	206	462	0·04	0·10
19	Huzara, ...	3,08,226	12	23	...	3	171	198	38	84	221	308	0·07	0·10
20	Kohat, ...	1,01,232	24	4	2	...	34	117	10	10	70	131	0·07	0·13
21	Amballa, ...	10,40,307	·758	252	10	1044	595	799	89	348	1,452	2,443	0·14	0·23
22	Ludianah, ...	5,25,498	155	63	4	352	454	561	123	258	736	1,234	0·14	0·23
23	Simla, ...	36,858	1	...	...	38	16	12	18	16	35	66	0·09	0·18
24	Jullundhur, ...	7,01,386	11	17	1	75	1065	1014	29	65	1,106	1,171	0·16	0·16
25	Hoshiarpore, ...	8,33,817	20	40	4	484	830	864	273	616	1,127	2,001	0·13	0·24
26	Kangra, ...	6,92,977	16	10	13	675	353	480	428	703	810	1,868	0·12	0·27
27	Dehli, ...	5,06,689	96	33	3	931	363	594	200	437	662	1,995	0·13	0·39
28	Gurgaon, ...	6,82,486	7	17	...	1068	125	217	33	108	165	1,410	0·02	0·21
29	Karnaul, ...	4,72,485	602	10	5	743	573	545	166	121	1,346	1,419	0·28	0·30
30	Hissar, ...	3,40,886	316	2	...	1870	379	374	29	96	724	2,342	0·21	0·69
31	Rhotuk, ...	4,73,416	80	45	...	524	234	453	24	241	338	1,263	0·07	0·26
32	Sirsa, ...	1,51,555	179	1	2	423	160	203	39	104	380	731	0·25	0·48
	TOTAL, ...	1,51,66,157	4,036	3082	106	9704	11,290	12,602	3,332	5,994	18,764	31,382	0·12	0·20

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.

LAHORE,
The 25th June 1867.

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SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 11TH JULY 1867.

HINDUSTAN AND TIBET ROAD.

Extracts of Reports and letters on the progress of the works on the Hindustan and Tibet Road.

(The previous history of the work, up to 1855, in a report by Major J. D. Briggs, Superintendent of Hill Roads, was published in 1856, in the Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. XVI.)

Report on Hindustan and Tibet Road, August 1864, *by Captain A. M. Lang, R. E., Executive Engineer.*

In the spring of 1862, when the Punjab Government, anxious by every means in its power to increase the facilities for the trade of the Punjab, resolved upon recommencing the work on the Hindustan and Tibet Road, which since 1859 had been discontinued owing to financial causes, the terminus of that road was five miles beyond Serahan, the summer residence of the Rajah of Bussahir. The road having been projected for wheeled traffic, had been carried at gentle gradients on the higher slopes of the Cis-Sutlej Himalaya, considerably above the Sutlej valley, and was consequently distant from Rampúr, the capital of the country through which the ancient high-road passed.

The first operation undertaken was therefore to open out the old high-road through Kótgurh and Rampúr to Serahan, so as to render it fitted for mule traffic. This loop line, called the *Sutlej Valley Road*, leaving the Hindustan and Tibet Road at Nagkunda, and rejoining it at its then terminus, Serahan, is considerably shorter than the upper line, but it is not so level or easy a road. As, however, it leads through the capital of the country, passes through a more populous district, and has been for centuries the high-road of the country, frequented by traders from all surrounding districts, it is along this road that all the traffic now passes.

The country of Bussahir is sparsely inhabited; and notwithstanding the natural advantages of their native land, the villagers are poor and idle, and raise from their fields no more grain than is sufficient for their own consumption, and for the wants of the Chinese shepherds with whom they annually barter cereals for wools. Owing to these causes there has been hitherto very considerable difficulty in procuring labor or supplies in the country, and the prosecution of large public works can only be carried out at a considerable (comparative) expense, and after complete and careful organization. In former years these difficulties were met by exacting from Bussahir and all the surrounding States, large contingents of workmen, who were relieved monthly; each man bringing with him from his home to the works, a month's supply of food, and remaining on the road until relieved by a brother or a neighbor from the same village. As, however, the present policy of Government is opposed to any form of forced labor, this system could be no longer continued; and in 1862, when road works in Bussahir were suddenly recommenced, a supply of laborers could not be at once obtained; but the Executive Engineer appointed to the road was enabled to carry on work with the aid of a Pioneer Regiment (the 23rd Punjab Pioneers, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government), and of 400 or 500 Bussahirees furnished by the Rajah. With this force, and at a cost of Rs. 22,500, the Sutlej Valley Road was opened out and so improved as to be made passable for laden mules, and in 1863-64 it has been extensively used for this kind of traffic. This loop line is almost throughout identical with the old road, which has been widened out and otherwise improved. It is 43 miles in length, and brings Serahan within a distance of 94 miles of Simla, the distance by the upper road being 118 miles.

During the winter in Bussahir the cold is intense, and snow lies on the ground for two or three months, and even hill coolies cannot be prevailed upon to work; road-making is consequently discontinued for the four winter months. As, however, it was determined to try the experiment of employing coolies from the plains as workmen on the hill roads, a body of 600 coolies were, during the winter months, recruited from the Punjab at the high wage of Rs. 8-4 per man per mensem, and contractors were engaged to feed these men with atta, dâl, ghee, goor, &c., at contracted rates (atta at 8 seers per rupee, &c.)

In addition to this body of plains men, the 23rd Punjab Pioneer Regiment was again sent up to the road, and 700 or 800 Bussahirees were employed at the rate of 4 annas per man per diem (the former rate having been two annas only). The rates of labor were thus doubled, but even these rates failed to attract workmen; the price of all provisions has much increased of late years, and the hill men would not willingly come to the hard and dangerous works on the road even at the enhanced rates; and the plains men found the climate trying and disagreeable, and the savings from their pay not sufficiently remunerative to make their engagement a desirable one. The number of hill recruits, therefore, was unsatisfactory, and constant desertions, especially during the rainy season, eventually reduced the number of the plains men to 250. When, therefore, at the end of August, the Pioneer Regiment received orders to march to the plains (being required for the then impending frontier war), the supply of labor was most inadequate for the extensive works in progress. The Punjab Government then authorized a yet higher rate of pay, and Rs. 10 per man per mensem was fixed as a coolie's pay. With this increased scale of pay, desertions among the plains men entirely ceased, and an influential Bussahir Chief, the Ex-Wazír Thakoordass, promptly met the requests of the Executive Engineer for assistance, and brought five hundred Bussahirees for the road; and operations were continued until December, when snow covered the road; and in the short, cold, winter days, no work could be obtained from the unwilling coolies.

During this season the difficulties had been great; the supply of labor had been very precarious and unsatisfactory until the close of the season, and the difficulties of arranging for the supply of grain and other stores and supplies from Simla, Kúlú, &c., had caused great anxiety from the impossibility of collecting a sufficient number of coolies at the various stages, or hiring or buying mules and goats in the country. Experience, however, of the peculiar wants of the situation was obtained, and the promise of obtaining labor for another season seemed good; and, notwithstanding all difficulties, good progress had been made. Twenty-six miles of new road had been opened for traffic between Serahan and Chíní; three road bungalows had been built; three large streams (Wungur 140 feet, Syldung 58 feet, Chounda 32 feet), besides many smaller ones, had been bridged; across the formerly impassable precipices near Taranda and Wangtoo, easy and safe roads had been made by means of blasting, high walls, and long viaducts; and the vast Rogi cliffs had been nearly traversed; and great was the difference between the easy wide road which the Tartar and Kunawur traders, flocking to the great Rampúr fair, traversed westward from Wangtoo in November 1863, and the long and dangerous paths, the almost precipitous ascents and descents, the frail staircases and narrow ledges on precipices, to which in former years they had been accustomed, and on which they lost many a sheep and goat and its load. The precipices near Taranda, Wangtoo, and Rogi were more grand and dangerous than any of the cliffs which had been before attacked in the construction of the Hindustan and Tibet Road; and the first passage of the smooth water-worn granite face of the Wangtoo cliff, rising like a wall from the foaming waves of the Sutlej as it rushes through the narrow Wangtoo gorge, was a feat possible to but few men in the world, though unhesitatingly executed by the celebrated (in Bussahir) *Balkoo*, who fixed in the crevices of the cliff all the first irons for the attachment of the ropes and planking, on which, suspended above the Sutlej, worked the coolies who constructed the viaducts. Near Rogi also are precipices of stupendous height, scarcely to be surpassed in grandeur by any in the Himalaya; and to carry a road across their apparently inaccessible face required bold and active hill-men, careless of being perched on dizzy pinnacles, boring for blasts; of being suspended on narrow planks over "infinite space;" or of crawling or creeping where seemed no place for hand or foot, to advance the work.

During the winter of 1863-64, arrangements were made for carrying on operations on a larger scale. Sixteen hundred Punjabee coolies were recruited about Jullundur, Loodiana,

and Umballa; advances of money were given to the Ex-Wazír Thakoordass to raise a contingent of hill coolies; one thousand mules were engaged to carry up grain and other food supplies from the plains to godowns established on the Hindustan and Tibet Road; and one thousand coolie loads of powder, iron, and steel, were carried from Simla into the interior, as soon as the snow could be sufficiently cleared from the road to admit of any traffic.

These arrangements having been successfully completed, work was recommenced on the 1st April, and in the first two months, 11 more miles of new road were opened, and the Wangtoo bridge of 120 feet span over the river Sutlej was completed and opened for traffic. This progress was very good, but was obtained under great difficulties and discouragements. During April and May, snow and rain fell incessantly, and there were not ten fine days in the two months, so that even the hill men could not work well; while the plains men became thoroughly disgusted and dispirited, and could be prevailed upon to work only with the greatest difficulty. Sickness broke out among them, and although they were well fed from the abundantly stocked godowns, though they were provided with shelter (tents, huts, or caves, according to the locality), although there were three native doctors furnished with good supplies of medicine to attend them, and although their camps were constantly shifted, they continued to suffer much from sickness, and many deaths and desertions occurred. In the end of June, a very large number deserted *en masse* to join the Punjab Railway works, on receiving letters from their friends telling them that they could earn six or seven rupees monthly wages, and buy atta at 40 seers per rupee.

While, however, the plains men found the work and climate unsuited to them, the hill men became daily more attached to the road works; and recruits from Bussahir, Kúlú and Chumba flocked to the road, and filled the gaps caused by the desertion of the Punjabees. These men, used to the climate, have not suffered at all from sickness, and have worked satisfactorily and cheerfully.

The progress, cost, and present condition of the Hindustan and Tibet Road may be thus summarized :—

During 1863 and 1864, operations have been confined to a section of road 57 miles in length, viz., from Serahan eastward to Pangi.

Of this section 37 miles are open, from Serahan continuously to the Yoola stream, passing through the villages of Taranda (a road bungalow here); Poinda (a road bungalow); Nachâr (here a temple for the use of travellers); Wangtoo (a road bungalow); and Oorni (a road hut.) From the Yoola stream, six and a half miles are in progress, under Meeroo, across the Runang cliffs and stream, to the Maizong cliffs; on these works about 1700 men are employed. From the Maizong cliffs, seven and a half miles are finished and open for traffic, through Rogi (a road bungalow); across the Rogi cliffs; above Chíní (a bungalow here belonging to the Rajah of Bussahir); on to the village of Kashbeer.

On the remaining six miles into Pangi (where a road bungalow has been just built), four hundred men are at work. Thus between Serahan and Pangi 44½ miles are complete, and 12½ miles are in progress, or a total of 57 miles, and about 2100 men are at present employed. The cost of the 44½ completed miles has been Rs. 2,20,388.

I confidently expect that when the work is closed at the end of the season, the Hindustan and Tibet Road will be open to Pangi, a distance of 231 miles from the plains of India (207 miles if the Sutlej Valley line be followed).

There will then remain about 70 miles of new road to be constructed to the Chinese frontier at Shipki. The new line will be carried on the present winter route, which is an almost level gradient, above the banks of the Sutlej, through the populous villages of Runang, Akpa, Jangi, Lobrung, Khanum, Sheasoo, Spoee, Khabbo, and Numgea, and at a level at which snow falls but lightly; so that the road will be open for traffic throughout the whole year except, perhaps, for a few days at a time, when severe snow-storms occur. This lower new road will be much shorter than any road which could be constructed on the present main line of traffic across the passes. The present road is excessively bad and steep, and trying for laden animals; it is moreover open for only five or six months in each year. No road with gradients under 10 feet in a 100 could be opened across the passes without lengthening, by almost eight times, the present distances; and such a road, when constructed at an enormous expense, would never be used by the traders on account of its excessive length, while it also would be available only for five or six months in the year, and would have severe gradients.

As the Hindustan and Tibet Road as now under construction is intended for mule traffic, it may be satisfactory to note that the experiment of the adaptability of the road and country for such traffic has this season shown a most successful result. About one thousand mules, chiefly from the Hoshiarpoor and Umritsur districts, have been for six months plying on this road; each mule carrying 2½ maunds of goods, and performing full marches daily; and that too through a country hitherto traversed by no beast of burden excepting sheep and goats.

As mules have succeeded so far, no apprehensions need be felt as to their success further eastward; for as the road is carried further, it will beyond Khanum enter a country eminently adapted for mules—a country where even now large animals are used for loads; where the yâk, donkey, and poney to a great extent replace the goat and sheep for these purposes; and where are the brown and stony, and *apparently* bare hillsides, which lack the green aspect imparted by timber trees and *graminaceæ.* The Tartar flocks and herds thrive on the dwarf and inconspicuous, though nutritious, shrubs of *Ephedra* and *Artemisia* (the latter the plant on which the Calmuk and Kirghiz hordes rely for the sole subsistence of their vast herds of horses).

Beyond Shipki and Changoo (to which a branch line will be opened), there would appear to be no need to spend money on constructing roads; for the present routes, although there is certainly room for improvement, are quite passable for large beasts of burden, and are now traversed by yâks, ponies, and donkeys; and furthermore, the Punjab merchants, with their droves of mules laden with cloths, iron, copper and brass wares, opium and spices, will probably not care (for some years to come at least) to proceed further than Shipki or Changoo, where the Changthân shepherds will meet them bringing their enormous flocks of goats and sheep laden with salt, and dense fleeces ready to be shorn.

Should the construction of the Hindustan and Tibet Road be continued with the interest and full support of the Indian Government and its subordinate officers, and without stint of funds, the first great fairs at Changoo and Shipki, at which the Punjab merchants will come into direct communication with the Chinese shepherds and traders, should take place in the spring or summer of 1867.

From Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R. E., Superintending Engineer 2nd Circle Punjab, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department, No. 625, *dated the 26th September* 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the Sutlej Valley Road, with sketch maps showing extent, completed works in progress, and proposed lines to the frontier boundary.

The objects of my visit to this division this year were:—1st, to examine and discuss with the Executive Engineer, and determine, the best line to follow beyond Chíní; 2nd, to see works actually in progress, and arrangements made for carrying on the works vigorously and satisfactorily; and 3rd, to see the large bridge newly constructed over the Sutlej at Wangtoo, and the galleries across the Wangtoo and Rogi cliffs.

I hurried, therefore, as fast as possible up to Wangtoo; the only work going on before reaching that point was the renewal of some of the old bridges. I saw that this renewal was going on, and that a number of small bridges had been substantially renewed in some of the worst parts near Bowlee; and that two bridges of some magnitude, over the Nogree and Mungload rivers, had been re-constructed.

At Wangtoo I examined the new bridge as carefully as its position would admit. It is a very difficult work, which has been most successfully accomplished by Captain Lang. Its difficulties may be understood from the fact that it is 120 feet span, over a most rapid river, in which it was impossible to set up any species of centering; the banks of the river composed of smooth, water-worn, slippery granite rock (rendering a fall into the river of very easy occurrence, and any such fall being certain destruction); and no skilled workmen procurable so far from any large or civilized town. You are acquainted with all the details of the design for this bridge; I need not, therefore, say more than that the workmanship seemed, so far as I could judge, sound and substantial.

Immediately after crossing the Sutlej at Wangtoo, the road has been carried across the Wungur river (which here joins the Sutlej), and then along the face of a high precipitous and smooth-worn cliff overhanging the Sutlej. This gallery has been most rapidly and skilfully constructed. It would have been more satisfactory to have blasted out a road from the face of the cliff, but this would have been both expensive and tedious, and the present gallery will last for many years if properly kept in repair.

These works, the Wangtoo bridge and the Wangtoo cliff passage, are both works of great magnitude and importance, and of immense benefit to the country; they are fully appreciated by all the native traders of the country, as well as by all European travellers who have had to go over the old bridge, or by the old road over the summit of the hill.

Captain Lang brought to my notice the very great assistance that had been given him in the execution of these works by *Jawala Dass* in the former work, and by *Balkoo* in the latter; and explained that without this assistance he would not have been able to complete these works in double the time actually occupied; and I, therefore, in accordance with the permission given me by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, gave these men, and the head carpenters immediately under them, a reward for their services.

The passage across the Rogi and Maizong cliffs is also a work of very great magnitude and importance; this had been under the immediate superintendence of Major Houchen; the former was completed at the date of my visit, and the latter will be also completed before close of this season.

The work is now progressing between the Yoola river and Pangi—(*vide* map). From Simla to the Yoola river the road is open the whole way (140 miles) for laden mules or ponies. At the time of my visit a large number of plains coolies were employed, and upwards of one thousand mules had been engaged for the purpose of taking up supplies for these coolies.

The line, so far as Pangi, I had before definitely settled with Captain Lang; he was now anxious that I should decide on the line to be followed beyond Pangi. In order to do this, we decided, after careful enquiry among the villagers and regular traders, to go by what they call their winter route, *viâ* Rarung, Yungee, Khanum, Shassoo, Spoee, Numgea, to Shipki, which is just beyond the boundary on one side; and then returning to Numgea, to cross the Sutlej and go *viâ* Tashigong, Nako, and Changoo to Churit, a short way beyond the boundary on the other side, returning by the summer route *viâ* Leo, Hango, Soongnum and Lipi to Pangi.

We accordingly made this journey, carefully examining the route and considering all the difficulties and advantages as we went, not forgetting to consult the more intelligent of the country people that we met.

The conclusion arrived at was, that a road made *viâ* Lipi, Soongnum, Hango, and Leo, and necessarily, therefore, passing over three high mountain passes, would, if made of such a gradient as desired by Government (not more than 1 foot in 8) be a longer line than the so-called winter route; that it would also occupy longer time in construction, as work could only be carried on when snow was off the ground, sometimes not more than three or four months in the year; that it would not be so useful a line, from the fact that it would only be open for at most half the year; and because it touched fewer villages in its route.

The most satisfactory line to adopt for completion of the road is undoubtedly that by the winter route, viz., Rarung, Yungee, Khanum, Shassoo, Spoee and Numgea, terminating either at Shipki on the one side, or at Changoo on the other.

The distance from Pangi to Shipki, by this route, would probably not be less than 70 miles, and from Numgea to Changoo would be 20 miles more, making a total of 90 miles; this could not be made under Rs. 3,000 per mile. It would cost probably from three to four lakhs of rupees, and it would occupy a period of three years.

A road made over the passes *viâ* Lipi, Soongnum, Hango, and Leo, made with due regard to gradients, would cost fully as much, and it would take longer time to complete.

But if Government do not desire to spend so much as three or four lakhs in completion of this work, and yet hesitate to throw away entirely all the outlay already incurred in this road, in making it all the way from Simla to Pangi (for to stop the work at Pangi the work done and money spent would indeed be thrown away), the summer road *viâ*

Lipi, Soongnum, Hango and Leo, over the passes, might be in its worst places improved, so as to render laden mule traffic possible.

Between Pangi (up to which point the road will be finished this year) and the Spiti river, the road is impassable for laden mules; when once a point beyond the Spiti is reached, say at Nako or Changoo, the difficult country is passed; mules and ponies can travel then with comparative ease.

The total length of line completed, from Simla to Pangi, by the end of this season, will be 232 miles, of which 72 miles form the loop line, shown on map between Kôtgurh and Serahan; and only 90 miles will remain, supposing the road to be carried both to Shipki and Changoo, two terminal points to meet the two directions by which traffic from Tibet and China would find its way into Hindustan. The greater traffic at present appears to be *viâ* Changoo.

The route for adoption, which I recommend, is the winter route; and I should be sorry to learn that Government decide to finish this work, on which so much time and money has already been spent, otherwise than in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Extracts from demi-official letter dated 20th December 1864, from Captain A. M. Lang, R. E., Executive Engineer, to Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department.

The following appears to be the life of a Kunawur trader from any village between Chini and Changoo or Numgea :—

In the winter season, he is with the great bulk of his goats and sheep at Bhujjee, or one of the lower Hill States where grazing is abundant; and, probably, one or two of his brothers have gone to the plains with any balance of pushm or wool unsold at Rampúr.

In April, having laden some of his goats and sheep with grain and pots and pans or cloth, he marches back to his own village in Kunawur, where the women and children, and his yâks, and a few of his goats and sheep, have been shut up all the winter, subsisting on stores collected and laid by for winter use in the preceding autumn.

After a short stay at home, he goes up to Changoo, where (in May or June according to the season) he meets the Changthân shepherds, who then and there shear off the long winter coats from their sheep, and sell or barter the fleeces, and the loads of salt which were also laden on their sheep, to the Kunawuries. Enormous flocks of splendid sheep appear at Changoo for this shearing and the petty fair, which would probably soon increase in magnitude and importance if it were regularly attended by merchants of a more wealthy class.

In July the Kunawur trader goes up to Gardokh with his sheep, goats, ponies, and yâks ; taking either brass or iron vessels, calicoes, and cloths from the plains ; and bringing back in the autumn, wool, pushm, salt, borax, and churrus. These goods, after a short stay at his village *en route* (where he picks up the *goodmas* and blankets made by his womankind during the summer and autumn, from the wool got at Changoo in May or June) he carries down to Rampúr in November. At this time there appears to be one continuous flock of millions of sheep and goats extending from Rampúr to Pangi; and the traveller who in summer had thought the traffic to be *nil*, would now believe the trade to be of vast magnitude.

Until the year 1864, no *laden* animals larger than a sheep or goat could pass through Lower Kunawur, and *unladen* Spiti ponies found it a perilous trip. Now I see nothing to prevent laden ponies or yâks coming down from Upper Kunawur to the plains. Ponies now will, I presume, be more extensively used ; but for yâks the climate below will be too trying.

Were the road open to Changoo, I fancy that an Umritsur merchant, who would start from Umritsur in March or April with a fine kafila of mules laden with atta or wheatgrain, with iron and brass vessels, chintzes, calicoes, &c., and would march to Changoo, so as to be there in the end of May or beginning of June, would buy at a great advantage wholesale an enormous amount of wool ; after a short halt (either storing his wool at Changoo or sending it at once back to the plains) he would march on to Gardokh to expend the balance of his stores and money in pushm and more wool, and get back with this wool and pushm (and perhaps borax, turquoises, &c.,) to Umritsur within the eight months. Wealthy Umritsur merchants, working thus on a grand scale, ought to be able to secure the whole out-turn of pushm and wool, from Narikharsum and Gughe for our British markets, cutting off the supply from the Cashmere people. Perhaps, in a short time, the pushm and wool which now comes

to mart at Gardokh might be brought down by the Chinese shepherds annually to Changoo, which then as a site for a fair might cut out Gardokh.

Report by the Executive Engineer, A. C. Cregeen, Esq., November 1866.

In the year 1850, when the new Kalka and Simla road was commenced, Mr. H. Edwards, the then Superintendent of Hill States, submitted to Government a project for developing our commercial relations with Central Asia by way of the Sutlej Valley. Major (now Colonel) Kennedy, then Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, proffered his services as temporary Superintendent of the Hill Roads. An examination of the country north of Simla was immediately commenced; Colonel Kennedy reserving to himself the examination of the hills between Simla and Nagkunda, while Lieutenant (now Major) Briggs was deputed to report upon the country between Nagkunda and Tibet. The result of their joint examinations was, that a mathematical line of road, with especial reference to levels, was practicable; but that the construction of it would necessitate an enormous outlay.

As far as Soongri, seven marches beyond Simla, the line of country selected for the road appears to have offered little difficulty in determining. Advantage was taken of the continuation of the Cis-Sutlej main axis of snow; which, dividing the two great mountain torrents, the Sutlej and the Pabur, terminates in the plains at Kalka. It will be easily imagined that a continuation of this range must consist of very irregular peaks and depressions, diminishing irregularly as the plains are approached. One of the chief objects in the prosecution of the work was to keep as near as possible on the line of water-shed; but this could not be done without forsaking the principle laid down by Colonel Kennedy, viz., that the road should never rise or fall unnecessarily.

The original idea was, to construct a road with a maximum gradient of 3 in 100, so as to be available at any future time for wheeled traffic. From Simla to Soongri no bold features occurred (with the exception of the Sidhpúr cliff) to interfere with the tracing of a line with a gradient of from 1 in 33 to 1 in 40. Beyond Soongri the main range had to be abandoned, for to follow it further only led to regions of snow; and it was now clear that the continuation of the road must conform, to a greater extent, to the contour of the spurs running out from the snowy range; while at the same time the intention of adhering to the water-shed line would have to be abandoned.

The result of the first season's operations was, that 50 miles of an average width of five feet were opened out between Simla and Kalka, passable for ponies or horses; and 25 miles between Simla and Tibet, but no portion of the latter was available for traffic.

Colonel Kennedy's short but useful superintendence terminated between September and December 1850, and in the latter month Major Briggs assumed the direction. In the winter of 1851-52, the tunnel 2½ miles north of Simla, 560 feet in length, along with several miles of road, were completed. This tunnel was driven through the solid rock, and was constructed almost entirely by prisoners, the night coolies only being free laborers, and a few of these assisted the prisoners in wheeling barrows during the day. In the excavation of this tunnel, 10,000 prisoners and 8,450 free laborers were employed; "and taking" as Major Briggs writes, "the cubical contents of this excavation at 50,000 cubic feet (for it has not yet attained its ultimate dimensions of twelve feet in breadth and twenty feet in height), we have 2·71 cubic feet as the average work for each man. It must be remembered that every foot of excavation was through solid rock of an unfavorable description for blasting, the geological formation of the hill being an indurated clay slate; and at the market rate the labor would have cost Rs. 1,057, but as a large amount of it was furnished as tribute, it only cost Rs. 391; a further sum of Rs. 220 was expended on artificers, so that the total cost of the tunnel to Government was Rs. 611." This work at the present day would cost little less than Rs. 15,000.

In October 1852, Major Briggs left for England, and Captain Montgomery officiated as Superintendent. His report on the progress of the work, dated September 1864, states that on the 118 miles, from Simla to Serahan, divided into eleven sections, the state of the work was as follows:—

To Mahassoo—10 miles, completed by Major Briggs.

Theog—11 miles, 2 miles completed by Major Briggs, and the rest by Captain Montgomery.

Muttiana—11 miles, finished partly by each officer.

Nagkunda—12 miles, finished partly by each, Captain Montgomery doing the work on the Muttiana cliff.

Bagi—9 miles, completed by Major Briggs.

Kundrala—9 miles, ditto.

Soongri—9 miles, 7 miles completed by Major Briggs, and 2 miles by Captain Montgomery.

Bati—12 miles, postponed.

Nogri—12 miles, completed by Captain Montgomery, continual bridging across chasms, cliffs, &c.

Darun—10 miles, cutting commenced. Nogri bridged by Captain Montgomery by red pine logs; 60 feet span on cliffs near Nogri; blasting on this section discontinued, as heating the rocks with wood furnaces and pouring on cold water was found a more successful operation.

Serahan—in progress.

Or in other words, 80 miles completed, and 35 miles in progress.

Major Briggs' intention to carry the road round the Rampúr spur was now abandoned; and Captain Montgomery decided upon a series of zig-zags up the face of the entire hill to cross the Darun Pass. In his letter above quoted, he urged a branch line to Rampúr.

Major Briggs, on his return from England, finished the road to four miles beyond Serahan, with dâk bungalows at a distance of 12 miles apart, when the mutiny in 1857 put an end to the operations.

Major Briggs' road, for reasons above explained, did not touch at Rampúr, the capital of Bussahir, where is annually held one of the largest fairs in the North-West Himalayas; and as all commodities from Spiti, Yarkund, Tibet, &c., brought through Bussahir, are transported to Rampúr, and there exchanged or sold to merchants from the plains, it is clear that any line of communication to develope the resources of these frontier districts should pass through this city.

The Government on resuming the work determined to construct a mule-road by the old line *viâ* Rampúr, to join Major Briggs' road at Serahan.

This road is called the Sutlej Valley line, and in 1861 Major Nightingale was appointed to carry out this work. It descended with a very good alignment, with easy gradient of 1 in 10 to the left bank of the Sutlej, where on crossing the Beera stream it enters the territory of Bussahir; and following the course of the Sutlej through Nirt, Duttnuggur and Rampúr, abruptly ascends to Gaorah; and crossing the spur on which the cluster of villages is built, descends into the Mungload, and rises by a steep gradient of 1 in 3 to 1 in 4 to its junction with Major Briggs' road at Deo, two miles this side of Serahan.

With the exception of the new alignment of road from Kotgurh to the bank of the Sutlej, this branch line, now the direct road, is merely a widening out of the old track that existed; and on the Gaorah incline a modification of the gradient for the distance is very desirable.

In 1862, Major Nightingale being compelled to proceed to England on medical certificate, Captain Lang, R. E., was appointed to the charge; and arrangements on a very large scale were made for completing the road to the frontier with the least possible delay.

Large gangs of coolies and supplies were transported from the plains to Bussahir; and the works were, probably for the first time in their history, in full swing.

During two seasons (1863-64), 57 miles of road were opened out, nearly one-half being an entirely new alignment and remote from the old native track which traversed the numerous cliffs met with beyond Serahan. This old road was a real curiosity in its way, for the natives not having the appliances, or the inclination, for cutting out a roadway along the face of the cliff, the very primitive arrangements of crossing by little natural projections and ledges, and in some cases by extraordinary staircases, were not unfrequently resorted to; and the result was that, where the inclination or danger was very great, the loads had to be taken off the goats to allow of their crossing.

The larger and crowning difficulties in the way of cliffs were encountered on the section between Serahan and Pangi. Of these the following may be instanced :—The Taranda, Wangtoo, Neoza, Kashti, Maizong, and Rogi; the latter, for grandeur and wildness, are beyond description. From the 138th mile from Simla, when this line of cliff is first entered, and for five miles (up to the 143rd) there is a continuous wall of cliff, more or less perpendicular, overlooking the Sutlej, four thousand feet below. Each turning of a salient angle discloses something grander than previously witnessed, until the Rogi cliff is approached. Here the snow clad peaks of the Raldung and Kylas which rise on the opposite side of the river ; the bare perpendicular mass of cliff presented to view ; the hushed sound of the Sutlej, as it rushes along at its base with a velocity of from 15 to 20 miles an hour, and the vastness of the surrounding scenery, cannot fail to impress one with a mixed feeling of pleasure and astonishment.

Before entering into any details of the work done by Captain Lang, it will be necessary for me to state here the conditions to be fulfilled in the construction of a mule-road across the Himalayas :—*1st.*—Shortest distance with a maximum gradient of 1 in 5 to 1 in 3, the latter for short lengths only. *2nd.*—The avoidance of zig-zags where possible. *3rd.*—That where it is necessary to cross a spur or ridge on account of cliff, and steep gradients are resorted to, it is desirable to break the gradient by horizontal runs, so as to ease the beasts of burden ; for it should be remembered that the natives of these parts do not regulate the loads on their animals upon any calculation of the steepest hill. Rather they consider the difficulty of the march before them, put on a maximum load and make due allowance in the time to be occupied on the journey. As they only travel a march a day, it matters little whether the time occupied is four or twelve hours.

I must not omit to state that goats are infinitely more destructive to roads than mules ; and if a Kunawuree can find out a path likely to shorten distance ever so little (no matter how steep the gradient, so long as the loads have not to be taken off the animals) portions of a level road will be abandoned. But though they are always ready to forsake any easy portion of road to shorten distance, their own roads are not always the shortest ; for unable as they are to open communication across a cliff, they will dodge in and out in a very circuitous way, so as to take advantage of the least difficult portions ; and the construction of a road along the face of one formidable cliff will often save endless smaller difficulties and be more economical. It would be impossible to lay down any rules for guidance in a country of this sort, where every spur presents an entirely new scene ; and the several difficulties should in every case be disposed of by an officer on the spot, whose constant observation and knowledge of the principles on which the construction of the road is based, will nearly always ensure the best direction and the most economical route.

With several bold interruptions to the rapid prosecution of a work which had now been taken in hand with much energy and zeal, the scattered number of workmen upon the line, the want of communication between the several gangs of workmen for want of the cliffs being passable, and the urgent necessity there was for transporting regular supplies to the chief party in advance, it became imperatively necessary that another system of crossing these cliffs, instead of by solid roadways, should be resorted to as temporary expedients for a few years ; when, having opened the road to the frontier and tapped the resources of the country, they could be gradually absorbed by solid roadways, without interruption to the traffic.

This system consisted of constructing galleries along the face of all perpendicular cliffs. There is no cliff truly perpendicular, nor is there any cliff of any great length without some natural ledges or projections. This fact makes every cliff passable in time according to the difficulties to be met with and the length of cliff. Now these galleries were never resorted to except where the blasting out of a roadway would have occupied a season or two, while a gallery could be put up of several hundreds of feet in length in a few months.

The crossing decided upon on any cliff should be the one that contains the greatest number of broad natural ledges of a few feet in width, as the work can then be completed to each one of these ledges, thus forming a roadway for the transport of materials to the portion of cliff beyond.

Let it be required to cross a rugged perpendicular cliff say 100 or 150 feet to the first ledge. The first thing to be done is to get a good cliff climber to get out to A where a hole

will be bored in the cliff and a jumper let in. The cliff climber will then endeavor to get to B, and repeat the operation and so on with C. Between these jumpers, and resting on them, a *kurree* will be placed. But supposing there are fifty or sixty feet of smooth perpendicular cliff in advance of C, then the cliff climber will scale the cliff to get to a place where there is standing room at D. At this point another bar will be let in, and a rope bridge suspended between these two points will enable men being set to work to bore and let in bars at E, F, G, while the bar H will be secured at the same time, and thus a temporary line of communication will be opened across this portion of the cliff, and in advance of H the same operation will be continued. Though this is an exceedingly dangerous operation, few cliff climbers will ever hesitate to go wherever they can hang on by their fingers and toes; and when once the temporary footpath from four to ten inches wide is opened across the cliff, an officer can then go and select the sites for the *cradles*. In some places perhaps a *kurree* cannot be laid, and it will be necessary to lower or raise oneself by a rope secured to an iron bar let into the rock, some height above the proposed level of crossings. Great care must always be exercised in crossing this temporary footpath, for it not unfrequently happens that there is a sheer perpendicular drop of five hundred or one thousand feet below.

For expedition and simplicity of construction, the system of galleries is admirably adapted for opening a line of communication across difficult and dangerous cliffs. With slight modifications they can be made to suit all irregularities in the face of the rock. In the absence of mechanical appliances, it is not an easy operation to get long lengths of heavy scantlings across the cliff for girders; but this is overcome by reducing the distance apart of the cradles. Eighteen feet apart is therefore the maximum length of any girder that should ever be used, while fifteen feet will generally be found to be more convenient.

But the great objection to the construction of the galleries, if they are to remain semi-permanent structures to last a certain number of years, is that from the perishable nature of the materials and their exposure to smashes, shakes and fractures from overhanging portions of cliff falling on them during the winter months, they require constant examination every year; and it is not always possible to detect any slight injury done to them. They are therefore ill adapted for quick traffic. For slow traffic, however, I consider them excellent substitutes for permanent roadways, and would recommend their adoption in a hilly country, where it is desirable to tap the resources of frontier districts; when, having secured the primary objects of the road, they could at any time be gradually dismantled to make way for solid roadways.

In 1865 it was determined to limit expenditure on this road to the consolidation of the wooden galleries by blasted roadways; and Captain Lang having been transferred to Oude, I was appointed to the charge.

The Rogi cliff* being the most difficult on the line, it was determined to commence, with it first. Previous to Captain Lang's departure, he had arranged for the blasting out of a pathway across the most difficult portion of the cliff, so as to keep open communication. In a distance of little over 400 feet, eight hundred mines, two feet apart, in vertical distance, were bored in eight rows parallel to each other and sunk at such an angle as to give a line of least resistance of about two feet. Along the level of the proposed roadway, a continuous row of mines, two feet deep, and one foot six inches apart, were bored, so as to determine if possible a continuous line of fracture. By the simultaneous firing of these mines, it was hoped that a break would be produced, and that we should be spared the necessity of resorting to very dangerous methods of working the cliff. How far we succeeded in our expectations may be realized from the fact that, instead of producing an impression upon the cliff, the cradles were smashed and the stanchion bars twisted,‡ and bent so as to be of no possible convenience to us. Immense quantities of overhanging rock were brought down from above, and the cliff itself was virtually in as bad a state as at the commencement. Fortunately, from the method adopted in first constructing galleries along the cliff, there were several holes bored for holding jumpers, from which ropes were suspended, and men were set to work without loss of time to bore as many more as were necessary to suspend sufficient men for the proper working of the cliff. When we succeeded in getting in a row of crowbars from which to suspend the men, we crowded as many as possible on the work. The total

* The altitude of the roadway on this cliff is 10,000 feet, and of the Sutlej about 6,000 feet above sea level.

‡ The girders and planks were taken up before firing the mines.

length of cliff in hand at the same time was between three hundred and four hundred feet, on the face of which from four to six hundred were suspended for a period of nearly four months, the number decreasing in proportion as the road was gradually worked out.

The Rogi cliff is of very compact gneiss. Its lamination is found in every direction being either horizontal, circular, vertical or oblique. The most provoking part of the work was that for a long time, work it as we might, nothing but continual scaling occurred, which was trying to both temper and patience. It was certainly a magnificent sight to sit opposite to the cliff, and watch these men work with apparently as much ease as if they were on a six feet roadway. But how much indeed depended on the ropes on which they were suspended, for as many as fourteen men were sometimes on one plank. Along the proposed level of roadway, crowbars were sunk on which a kurree or plank rested so as to allow of our crossing to inspect the work. Every day the direction of the mines had to be more or less altered according to the result of the previous day's work, and as a rule nearly every yard in length required a different treatment.

Working as the men were on the face of the cliff, and distorted as the lamination was, it was impossible to sink mines to suit each peculiar feature in the stratification. Nor could the men themselves work in this position with much effect. The consequence was that for a long time we had to submit patiently to a waste of powder, and a fruitless attempt to make an impression on the cliff.

As before stated, similar treatment could not be adopted throughout; where scaling went on, it was necessary to abandon any attempt at tunnelling or scooping out, and to cut down from a height of twenty or twenty-five feet. The first mine, by this arrangement, generally produced a little scaling; another sunk immediately behind increased the line of least resistance; and after two or three mines were fired, scaling may be said to have stopped, and small mines and weak charges were then resorted to.

In places where the lamination was horizontal, the scooping out or half-tunnelling commenced from near the level of roadway upwards. But it was not always that the effect of the mines on the cliff could be noticed, and as might be expected from the nature of the cliff, many mines were sunk and fired without the slightest result.

Our charges for blasting in ordinary places were $\frac{llr^3}{15}$ charge in lbs, but as it was desirable that every piece of stone disturbed in the cliff should be got rid of, so as to reduce the necessity for the use of crowbars, which in many places could not be used and in others not without the risk of its falling on one of the workmen, the charges were increased to $\frac{llr^3}{10}$ which worked with excellent effect, splitting the gneiss generally into small blocks and throwing them clear of the work.

The result of my experience in the Rogi cliff is, that it is always preferable to work from a certain height above the level of the proposed roadway; not only for the purpose of tunnelling out, but because the men are so much sooner able to obtain a footing on the cliff. The plan of cutting from a height of about twenty feet above the level of the proposed roadway has been tried with excellent effect on the other cliffs, and is now generally adopted by us in all rock-cuttings.

Appended is a list of the galleries and viaducts that have been absorbed by solid roadways during the season of 1865-66, and the following are the quantities of work executed:—

Walling, ...	370,123 cubic feet.
Blasting, ...	348,510 do.

the whole of which has been executed at a cost of Rs. 72,000. The blasting of the Rogi cliffs cost on an average Rs. 20 per running foot, whilst the average of the Maizong cliff of the same material, but differently stratified, was Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per running foot.

Last year the Chownda bridge of thirty-five feet span was carried away during the night. It was built on two immense blocks of stones for abutments, and, though the weather was all that could be desired, yet no one ever found out the cause of the sudden disappearance of this structure. In the morning a well defined water line about eight feet high was visible on the banks; and the abutment boulders, about 25 or 30 feet in diameter, and the bridge were gone. The only cause that can be suggested for this is the probability of a large avalanche having become wedged in between two cliffs in the snowy ridge which supplies this torrent; and the pressure of a large body of water dammed up must have

caused it to burst and come down with overwhelming violence, and wash everything into the Sutlej. On the Runang cliffs, two small bridges were similarly carried away; and as these accidents are unfrequent, and the cost of replacing them trifling, it is better to run this risk than to attempt to provide waterway for these large masses of snow and ice.

In concluding this paper on the Hindustan and Tibet Road, I would observe that until the extension of this road to its future termini on the frontier is completed, no benefits can be conferred upon the people for whose use it is chiefly constructed. Nor can we ourselves ever hope to obtain any share in the profitable trade of pushm now carried through Cashmere. The road to all intents and purposes terminates at a little village. There is no inducement to the Tartars to bring their goods this side of the Punjab, and it must be expected that no return for the outlay can be realized whilst other State demands prevent the allotment of a small annual grant for its completion.

The work is now consolidated to Pangi,* and though liable to accident and injury during the winter months, yet the cost of repairs and maintenance will now never be a large item of expense.

* With the exception of 3 small viaducts.

Mr. C. B. Leupolt is the Assistant Engineer in charge, to whose forethought and judgment, combined with the essential requisite of a first-rate cliff climber, much of the success of the present work is due.

Appendix A.

List of galleries and viaducts dismantled on the Hindustan and Tibet Road, during 1865-66.

Mile.	Name.	Gallery. Length.	Viaduct. Length.
		Running feet.	Running feet.
97	Hoomti cliff,	..	43
98	Drâli ,,	405	..
99 to 102	Badar glens,	180	123
		..	120
103 104	Choora cliff,	90	..
109	Taranda ,,	247	168
110	,, ,,	..	81
114	Soongra ,,	150	..
120	Wangtoo ,,	..	45
121	Wungur ,,	40	..
122	Sutlej bank,	150	..
129	,, ,,	..	22
131	Oorni, ,,	..	100
133	Meru,	..	84
134	Kashtí	..	190
135	Kashtí cliffs,	60	..
138	Maizong ,,	469	319
139 140	,,	336	639
142	Rogi,	420	312
		2547	2246

2547 running feet of galleries dismantled.
2246 ,, ,, viaducts ,,

Total, .. 4793 running feet of wooden structures replaced by solid roadways.

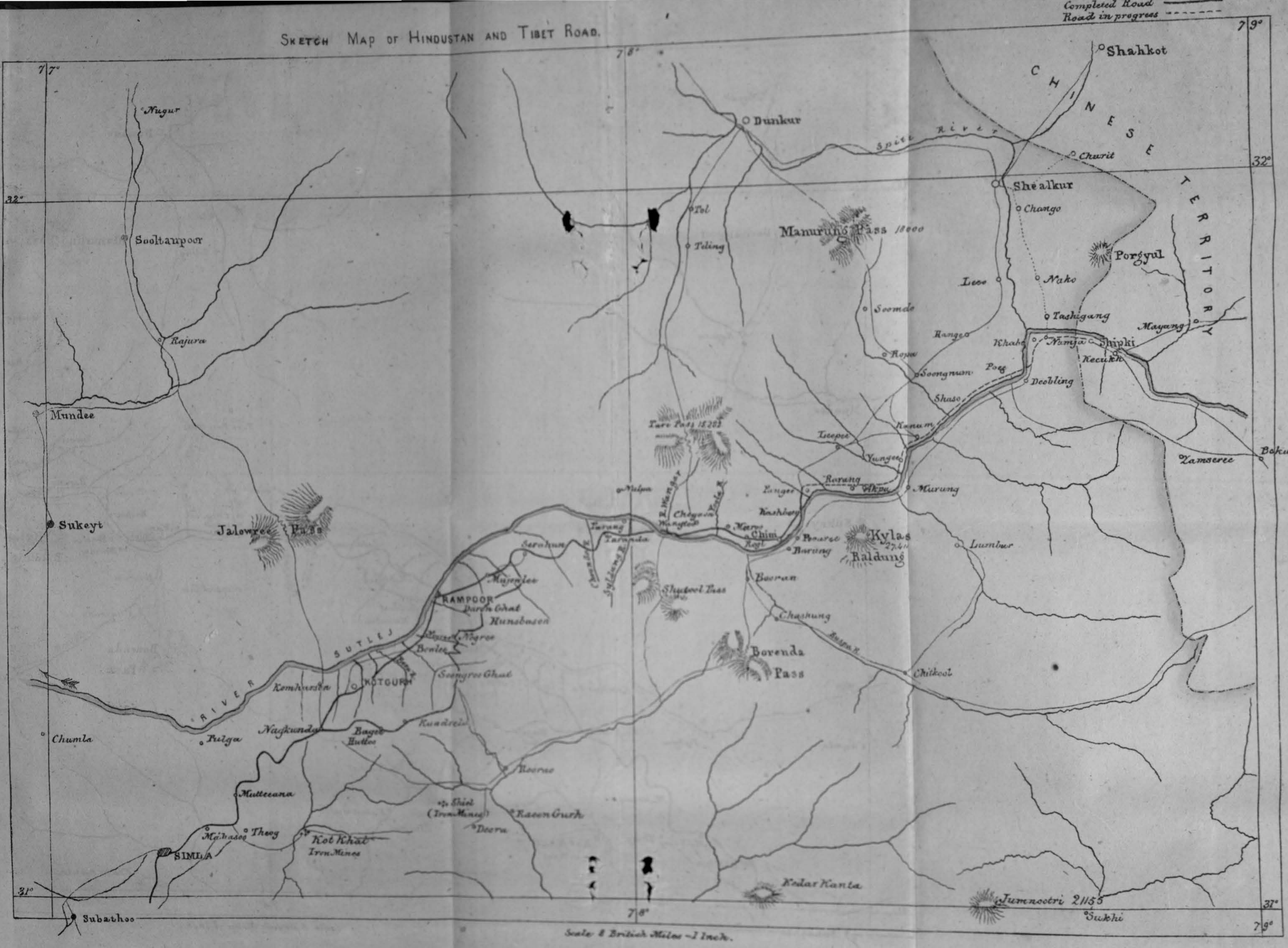
APPENDIX B.

List of bridges on the Hindustan and Tibet Road.

No.	Name of bridge.	Span.	REMARKS.
		Feet.	
1	Bera, ...	30	Cantilevers projecting from abutments.
2	Muchara,..	35	Ditto ditto ditto.
3	Nogri, ...	68	Ditto ditto from Rampúr abutment.
4	Pushada,..	50	Ditto ditto ditto.
5	Mungload, ...	56	Ditto ditto from Serahan abutment.
6	Chownda,..	36	Ditto ditto from Taranda abutment.
7	Syldung, ...	58	
8	Sutlej, ...	120	
9	Wungur, ...	140	In three spans.
10	Yoola, ...	40	
11	Ranung, ...	47	In two spans, 12 feet and 35 feet.
12	Mulgaon,.. .. .	90	In three spans, 20, 40, and 30 feet.

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SKETCH MAP OF HINDUSTAN AND TIBET ROAD.



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 18TH JULY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH JULY 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Total fall from 1st April. 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	0·6	...	...	0·1	0·9	1·6	3·9	Khurreef sowing going on.	15½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	1·1	5·3		17½
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·1	...	0·4	1·5		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	2·8	...	...	...	...	2·8	6·7	Prospects favorable.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	1·5	1·0	0·1	...	...	2·6	5·8		18¼
Panipat,† ...	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·6	4·7		17¾
Kythal,† ...	...	...	0·3	1·9	...	...	...	2·2	4·2		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	D.	T. 0·7	T. 0·2	...	...	T. 2·5	3·4	4·8	Sowing going on.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	2·5	...	...	...	2·5	4·5		15
Bhewaní,†...	...	No	report	yet re-	ceived.	...	...	...	1·2		...
Burwala,† ...	...	...	1·3	...	...	...	0·2	1·5	3·1		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	0·6	1·5	3·9		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	1·9	0·8	...	...	0·2	2·9	6·3	Favorable.	16
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	2·3	...	...	...	2·3	3·9		17
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	2·2	...	...	...	2·2	4·8		16
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	2·5	...	...	...	2·5	4·9		16
Sirsa,† ...	...	0·6	D. 0·7	0·3	...	...	...	1·6	2·9	Ploughing going on.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	D.	D.	0·7	...	...	...	0·7	3·6		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	1·0	2·0		8
Amballa,*	...	...	2·1	...	...	...	...	2·1	3·6	Fair.	1[illegible]
Jugadrí,† ...	0·4	...	3·3	...	...	...	...	3·7	6·4		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	1·4	4·1		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	1·1	0·1	...	...	...	1·2	5·1		
Naraingarh,†	...	2·2	2·8	...	...	...	2·5	7·5	14·6		
Píplí,† ...	...	2·9	...	...	0·4	...	...	3·3	4·8		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	0·9	1·8	7·5	Favorable.	2[illegible]
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·1	0·5	6·7		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	1·4	4·1		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·6	0·3	1·4	0·5	0·6	...	...	3·4	19·9	Grain sown
	Kotgarh,† ...	1·1	...	...	0·2	0·2	...	0·2	1·7	14·3	
	Burrowlí,†...	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·4	...	...	0·4	1·2	15·0	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	0·4	1·6	1·2	0·8	0·1	1·0	0·6	5·7	20·4	
	Kussowlie,†	0·3	0·7	T. 1·5	1·0	...	0·1	0·4	4·0	15·1	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	2·3	3·2	12·9	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	0·7	1·2	8·5	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	T.	T. 0·2	...	...	T. 0·3	0·5	5·3	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	T. 0·8	...	...	T. 1·1	1·9	6·9	
Ioshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	1·0	0·2	...	0·2	...	0·6	2·0	8·9	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	Not	given.	...	...	...	...	6·8	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	0·4	4·5	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	3·4	...	...	...	0·4	3·8	11·2	
angra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	2·5	5·1	0·4	2·8	0·6	0·8	1·8	14·0	33·7	Prospects favorable.
	Kangra,† ...	0·5	1·7	0·2	0·4	1·0	1·7	0·4	5·9	21·5	
	Núrpur,† ...	0·3	0·1	0·6	1·3	...	3·2	2·1	7·6	23·9	
	Hameerpur,†	0·3	0·4	0·5	0·3	...	...	0·7	2·2	11·6	
	Dehra,† ...	0·2	...	0·9	0·1	...	...	0·2	1·4	13·2	
	Kulú,† ...	...	0·5	2·5	...	...	...	...	3·0	15·7	
mritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	1·9	...	...	0·2	2·1	5·3	Favorable.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	2·0	...	...	0·3	2·3	5·5	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	0·9	...	1·6	0·4	2·9	8·3	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	1·5	...	1·3	2·9	5·7	9·6	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	1·4	1·7	7·7	
alkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	0·7	1·4	0·1	...	1·8	0·9	4·9	8·8	Average.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	1·2	...	...	0·2	0·6	2·0	5·7	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	1·3	1·2	...	...	...	2·5	3·0	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	2·1	0·2	...	0·6	2·1	5·0	9·5	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·6	0·5	1·2	5·1	
rdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	0·3	0·3	...	...	0·9	1·5	6·4	Ploughing going on.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·4	0·8	1·5	10·6	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	1·8	2·1	7·3	
hore, ...	Lahore,* ...	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	...	0·4	0·4	6·1	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	1·7	
rozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	3·0	Housed.
	Mogah,† ...	D.	D.	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	D.	D.	D.	1·1	...	...	0·9	2·0	3·7	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	D.	0·3	D.	...	0·3	0·5	
jeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	0·4	...	...	1·0	...	1·4	7·3	Under cultivation.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	1·2	...	0·3	0·3	0·1	1·9	4·5	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	
wulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	3·3	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	
	Murree,* ...	0·1	0·5	...	...	...	0·9	0·1	1·6	11·3	Average.
lum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	4·9	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	3·1	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	3·3	...	...	0·5	0·4	4·2	7·3	Rain very favorable for harvest.	15
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	3·3	...	...	0·5	0·4	4·2	7·3		
Khárian,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	0·1	...	0·1	0·4	3·8		14
Phálian,† ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·6	0·7	3·7		14
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	1·2	Not good.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9		16
Bhera,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	5·7		16¾
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		17
Multan,* ...	...	...	T.	...	...	D.	...	...	1·8	Favorable.	12
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4		14
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	0·3		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		16
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	T.	1·5	...	...	...	1·5	3·5		16
Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	2·7	Indifferent.	15
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	Rain wanted.	15
Gugera,† ...	...	D.	D.	D.	...	T.	...	...	1·9		
Hujra,† ...	...	D.	...	T. 0·6	...	...	...	0·6	1·5		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	T.	...	T.	...	...	0·5		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Favorable.	16
Sitpur,† ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		17
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5		18
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	Good.	21¼
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		24
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	0·8		22
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D. T.	...	1·7		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	2·5	Do.	17
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	D. 0·4	...	0·4	4·5	Khureef crops suffering for want of rain.	19
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8		19
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9		19
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		17½
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Unfavorable.	15
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Good.	17½
Abbottabad,†	...	T. 0·6	1·1	...	...	0·3	0·8	2·8	13·8	Favorable.	20
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5		22¾
Mansehrah,†	1·5	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·6	2·3	5·9		28

...as' Self-Registering Gauge.
...l Gauge.
...ost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

...missioner's Office,
Lahore,
...th July 1867.

J. Lincoln,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

DEHLI RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of June 1867. Miles open 27.			Corresponding Month of 1866. Miles open Nil.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	4,653	9	6	Nil.		
Goods and Minerals, ...	...	...	...			
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	...	...	...			
Total, ...	4,653	9	6			
Total Traffic from 18th April 1867, to above date, ...				11,094	2	7
Ditto Nil, corresponding last year, ...						

W. Elphinstone, *Lieut. Col.*,
Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore 9*th July* 1867.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 18TH JULY 1867.

DELHI RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT OF PLATELAYING FOR THE MONTH ENDING APRIL 1867.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required.		Previously.		This Month.		Total.		REMARKS.
				M.	C.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From To	0 63	0 ...	Main Line, ...	63	...	10 0 0	3 40 0	4 70 0	...	14 70 0	3 40 0	
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From To	63 127	... ...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From To	127 190	... 24-45	Main Line, ...	63	24-45							
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From To	190 244	24-45 24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From To	244 301	24-45 24	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	7 30 0	30 43 31	4 16 90	0 25 0	11 46 90	30 68 31	
			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	17 30 0	34 3 31	9 6 90	0 25 0	26 36 90	34 28 31	
Plus Curves at Junction			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71							
			TOTAL, ...	346	50-41	17 30 0	34 3 31	9 6 90	0 25 0	26 36 90	34 28 31	

LAHORE,
14th *June* 1867.

J. HARRISON,
Chief Engineer.

DELHI RAILWAY.

Progress Report of platelaying for the month ending May 1867.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required. M.	Platelaying required. C.	Previously. Linked in.	Previously. Completed.	This Month. Linked in.	This Month. Completed.	Total. Linked in.	Total. Completed.	REMARKS.
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From	0	0	Main Line, ...	63	...	18 30 0	3 40 0	5 50 0	...	24 0 0	3 40 0	In former months, the linked in and completed gave the total. Now the total miles laid is shown under head of linked in, and the portion of it lifted and boxed up, under head completed, which is the correct way.
To	63	...										
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From	63	...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
To	127	...										
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From	127	...	Main Line, ...	63	24-45							
To	190	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From	190	24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
To	244	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From	244	24-45	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	42 20 21	30 68 31	0 56 50	...	42 76 71	30 68 31	
To	301	24										
Plus Curves at Junction												
			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	60 50 21	34 28 31	6 26 50	...	66 76 71	34 28 31	
			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71							
			Total, ...	346	50-41	60 50 21	34 28 31	6 26 50	...	66 76 71	34 28 31	

LAHORE,
14th June 1867.

J. Harrison,
Chief Engineer.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 25TH JULY 1867.

LIST OF ENGLISH BOOKS, &c.

Available for sale or distribution among Schools connected with Government, in the Central Book Depôt of the Director of Public Instruction for the Punjab.

INDEX No.	NAMES OF BOOKS.	Price per copy.		
	I.—LITERATURE.			
1	English Primer, (Bombay Educational Series,) ..	0	1	0
2	Second English Book, Part I., (Ditto), ..	0	2	0
3	Ditto, ditto, Part II., (Ditto), ..	0	4	0
4	Third English Book, Part I., (Ditto), ..	0	6	0
5	Ditto, ditto, Part II., (Ditto), ..	0	8	0
6	First Book of English Poetry, (Ditto), ..	0	3	0
7	Second Book of Ditto, (by Major Fuller), ..	0	3	0
8	Notes on the Third English Book, Part I, (Bombay Educational Series),	0	0	6
9	Third Book of Lessons, (Irish National Educational Series), ..	0	6	0
10	Fourth Book of Lessons, (Ditto), ..	0	8	0
11	Supplement to fourth Book of Lessons, (ditto), ..	0	8	0
12	Fifth Book of Lessons, (ditto), ..	0	8	0
13	Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, Part I., ..	0	2	0
14	Ditto ditto ditto, Part II., ..	0	2	0
15	Ditto ditto ditto, Part III., ..	0	2	0
16	Ditto ditto ditto, Part IV., ..	0	2	0
17	English Prose Reader, No. V., (Calcutta School Society's Series), ..	0	12	0
18	Ditto ditto, No. VI., (ditto), ..	1	0	0
19	First Book of Lessons in English and Hindi (by Pundit Ramdutt,) ..	0	4	0
20	Calcutta University English Course, for Entrance Examination of Dec. 1863	2	0	0
21	Calcutta University English Course, for Entrance Examination of Dec. 1865	2	0	0
22	Ditto ditto ditto, 1866, ...	2	0	0
23	Ditto ditto ditto, 1867, ...	2	0	0
24	Ditto ditto ditto, 1868, ...	2	0	0
25	Urdu Entrance Course for 1865, ...	4	0	0
26	Ditto ditto, for 1864, ...	4	0	0
27	Ditto ditto, for 1868, ...	1	2	0
28	Key to the English Entrance Course for 1866, ...	1	8	0
29	Ditto to the ditto ditto, for 1867, ...	0	8	0
30	Calcutta University English Course for the first Examination in Arts for 1863	4	0	0
31	Ditto ditto ditto, for 1866, ...	4	0	0
32	Ditto ditto ditto, for 1867, ...	4	0	0
33	English B. A. Course for 1867, ...	1	12	0
34	Ditto, B. A. ditto, for 1868, ...	2	8	0
35	Ditto ditto ditto, for 1869, ...	2	8	0
36	Arabic Entrance Course, for 1868, (Major Fuller's Selections), ...	2	8	0
37	Ditto, First Arts Course, for 1867, ...	2	8	0
38	Paraphrase of the Poetry of Entrance Examination Course of Dec. 1860,	0	12	0
39	Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 1861, ...	0	12	0
40	Notes on the prose of ditto ditto, 1861, ...	0	12	0
41	Key to the Entrance Course for 1865, (Manual), ...	1	8	0
42	Ditto ditto ditto, (Peary Churn Sircar), ...	1	0	0
43	Vicar of Wakefield, Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes and Parnell's Hermit (in one volume), ...	1	0	0
44	Vicar of Wakefield with memoir, ...	0	8	0
45	Alford's Queen's English, ...	2	8	0
46	Studies in English Poetry (Payne), ...	2	0	0
47	McLeod's second Poetical Book, ...	0	13	6
48	Shakespeare's King Lear with notes, &c., by Hunter, ...	1	4	0
49	Ditto Tempest, with ditto, by ditto, ...	1	4	0
50	Ditto, Julius Cæsar, with ditto, by ditto, ...	1	4	0

LIST.—*Continued.*

Index No.	Names of Books.		Price per copy.	
51	The English of Shakespeare, (Craik), ...	2	8	0
52	Wordsworth's Excursion, Book I, with notes by Brombayn, ...	0	12	0
53	Goldsmith's Deserted Village with notes, &c., by W. McLeod, ...	0	12	0
54	Ditto Traveller ditto ditto, ...	0	12	0
55	Dramatic Works of Massenger and Ford, ...	4	0	0
56	Cowper's Works, in 2 volumes, ...	1	0	0
57	Autobiographic sketches (DeQuincy), ...	2	8	0
58	The Art of conversation and other papers, (ditto), ...	2	8	0
59	Style and Rhetoric, (ditto), ...	2	8	0
60	Dryden's Works, ...	5	4	0
61	Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, ...	2	12	0
62	Bacon's Essays, annotated by Whateley, ...	6	8	0
63	Hallam's Literary History, in 4 volumes, ...	12	0	0
64	Pope's Essay on Criticism, ...	0	5	0
65	Baker's Circle of Knowledge, Gradation I, ...	0	4	0
66	Ditto ditto ditto II, ...	0	4	0
67	Ditto ditto ditto III, Revised by Major A. R. Fuller,	0	6	9
68	The Juvenile Reader, (Leitch), ...	0	12	0
69	Trench on the study of Words, ...	2	0	0
70	Ditto English, Past and Present, ...	2	0	0
71	Hints on Education, (Murdoch), ...	0	7	0
72	Shakespeare's Henry VIII, (Hunter), ...	1	4	0
73	Book of Table Talk, ...	1	4	0
74	Balfour's Sketches of English Literature, ...	3	8	0
75	Spalding's History of ditto, ...	1	12	0
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77	Starling's noble deeds of Women, (ditto), ...	2	8	0
78	Robinson Crusæ, Do., ...	2	8	0
79	Sooruj Bhan's English and Urdu Tasheel-ul Taleem, Part I, ...	1	0	0
80	Bacon's Essays by Richardson, ...	1	8	0
81	Principles of Elocution (Chambers), ...	1	8	0
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83	Keene's Hand-book of the English Tongue, ...	1	0	0
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85	Irving's Sketch book, ...	0	12	0
86	Johnson's Lives of Poets, in 3 volumes, ...	5	4	0
87	Moore's Lalla Rookh, ...	1	4	0
88	Children's Picture Gallery, ...	2	8	0
89	Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I, by Hunter, ...	0	12	0
90	Ditto ditto II, ditto, ...	0	12	0
91	Milton's Comus, ditto, ...	0	12	0
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92	Rudimentary Grammar, (Bombay Educational Series), ...	0	4	0
93	Senior English ditto, Part I, (ditto), ...	1	0	0
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105	Hiley's English Grammar and Style, ...	1	12	0
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Index No.	Names of Books.	*Price per copy.*		
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139	Ditto ditto ditto, Part II, ...	0	6	0
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141	Ditto ditto of British India, ...	0	6	0
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Index No.	Names of Books.	Price per copy.		
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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 25TH JULY 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH JULY 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	0·7	4·9	0·5	0·1	...	...	...	6·2	10·1	Khurreef sowing going on.	16
Larsoulí,† ...	0·2	1·9	0·3	...	...	...	...	2·4	7·7		17
Ballabgarh,†	1·2	4·7	0·2	...	...	...	...	6·1	7·6		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received as yet.	...
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kurnaul,* ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	7·0	Ploughing in progress.	17
Gharounda,†	...	No	return re	ceived as	yet.			...	5·8		...
Panipat,† ...	1·3	0·5	...	0·4	...	...	...	2·2	6·9		17½
Kythal,† ...	0·3	0·2	...	0·7	...	...	...	1·2	5.4		16
Hissar,† ...	T. 3.3	T. 1·9	T. 0·2	...	...	...	...	5·4	10·2	Not stated.	15
Hansí,† ...	2·3	...	1·2	...	...	...	...	3·5	8·0		15
Bhewaní,† ...	0·5	...	1·0	1·3	...	...	...	2·8	5·2		17
Burwala,† ...	1·4	...	1·3	...	...	...	...	2·7	5·8		16
Fattiabad,†	0·8	...	3·0	...	...	...	...	3·8	7·7		16
Rhotuk,† ...	0·4	1·1	0·2	...	...	...	...	1·7	8·0	Favorable.	16½
Guhána,† ...	1·0	0·2	0·1	...	...	...	...	1·3	5·2		17½
Sámpla,† ...	...	1·0	0·1	0·5	...	...	...	1·6	6·4		16½
Jhajjar,† ...	...	0·4	0·6	0·9	...	...	...	1·9	6·8		18
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	D. 1·4	...	...	...	...	1·4	4·3	Ploughing* general.	10
Sáhuwala,†	...	T. 0·2	T. 2·5	...	...	...	...	2·7	6·3		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	2·3	...	...	...	...	2·3	4·3		10
Amballa,*	...	1·7	1·4	...	...	...	...	3·1	6·7	Fair.	16
Jugadrí,† ...	...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	8·9		
Rúpar,† ...	0·1	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	4·4		
Khurrur† ...	0·2	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	6·3		
Naraingarh,†	...	0·7	0·9	...	...	...	...	1·6	16·2		
Píplí,† ...	0·8	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	1·5	6·3		
Ludianah,*	T. 1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	8·5	Favorable.	20½
Samrala,† ...	...	T.	T. 0·1	0·1	...	...	...	0·2	6·9		
Jugraún,† ...	2·4	1·2	0·1	...	...	...	...	3·7	7·8		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	20·1	Weeds being removed
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Burrowli,† ...	0·5	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	15·9	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	0·1	1·8	...	...	...	1·9	22·3	
	Kussowlie,†	...	0·5	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·7	15·8	Favourable
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·9	Fair
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	
	Nawashahar,†	0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	5·9	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9	Fair
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	
	Gurshankar,†	0·2	0·2	0·9	...	...	...	...	1·3	5·8	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	11·6	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	1·0	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	35·7	Prosper... favourable
	Kangra,† ...	...	0·7	0·8	...	...	...	...	1·5	23·0	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	0·2	0·9	...	...	...	...	1·1	25·0	
	Hameerpur,†	0.5	...	2·4	...	...	...	...	2·9	14·5	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	0·6	...	...	1·3	...	1·9	15·1	
	Kulú,† ...	...	0·6	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·9	16·6	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	5·6	Favourable
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	5·8	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	0·7	0·5	...	...	...	...	1·2	9·5	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6	
	Batala,* ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	7·8	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	0·8	0·2	0·3	...	...	...	...	1·3	10·1	Fair
	Duskah,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	5·8	
	Pusrur,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	3·2	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	10·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4	Rain [illegible] wanted
	Patháukote,†	...	0·7	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·9	11·5	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	7·4	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	0·1	0·1	0·5	0·1	...	...	...	0·8	6·9	Favourable
	Chunian,† ...	...	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	4·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	
	Kassoor,† ...	0·2	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	2·5	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	1·8	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	5·1	Hous...
	Mogah,† ...	0·1	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·7	
	Zeerah,† ...	0·2	...	1·1	0·2	...	...	...	1·5	5·2	
	Mukatsar,†	...	0·3	0 3	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·1	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	0 5	...	...	...	...	0·5	7·8	Under cultivation
	Wazeerabad,†	0·1	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	4·8	
	Hafizabad,†	0·4	0·6	...	0 3	...	...	...	1·3	5·7	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	T. 0·1	...	T.	...	...	...	...	0·1	3·4	Favourable
	Pindi Gheb,†	0·1	1·3	0·7	...	...	...	...	2·1	4·6	Average
	Murree,* ...	0·8	0·5	0·1	...	...	...	...	1·4	12·7	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	0·4	0·6	0·8	...	...	...	...	1·8	6·7	Fair
	Chakowal,†	...	0·5	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·8	3·9	

Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. July. 8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	0·9	0·5	...	...	...	...	1·4	8·7	Good.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	0·9	0·5	...	...	...	...	1·4	8·7		15
Khárian,† ...	...	1·1	0·4	...	...	...	...	1·5	5·3		15
Phálian,† ...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	4·0		15
Sukeisur,*...	0·5	...	2·1	...	...	...	...	2·6	3·8	Good.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	1·3	...	...	...	...	1·3	5.2		16
Bhera,† ...	...	...	1·8	...	...	...	...	1.8	7·5		16¾
Khushab,† ...	0·3	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·9	2·3		17
Multan,* ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	Favorable.	14½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	1·6		14
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		16
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		16
Seraie Sidhú,†	D· T·	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	1·0	4·5		14
Jhung,† ...	...	...	1·5	0·3	0·2	...	...	2·0	4·7	Indifferent.	15
Chiniote,† ...	0·5	...	0·6	1·6	0·1	...	...	2·8	6·5		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	0·2	0·6	0·3	...	...	1·1	3·3		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·4	1·1	Prospect favorable.	16½
Gugera,† ...	...	D.T. 0·2	D.T. 0·1	...	D.	...	...	0·3	2·2		
Hujra,† ...	D.	D.	T.	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	0·8		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Favorable.	16
Sitpur,† ...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		18
Kote Udu,†	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·6	4·1		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	0·7	0·4	...	...	...	1·1	2·3	Depends on rising of river.	19
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·3		26
Bakkar,† ...	0·2	...	0·4	0·6	...	...	...	1·2	2·0		22
Leia,† ...	0·4	...	0·7	0·3	...	...	...	1·4	3·1		20
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	0·001	...	...	...	...	0·001	2·5	Good.	15
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	6·3	1·3	...	...	...	7·6	9·8		...
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·5	5·0	Favorable.	22
Lakki,† ...	0·3	0·1	0·7	...	...	...	...	1·1	7·9		19
Esa Khail,†	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	5·2		19
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		18
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Unfavorable.	15
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Good.	17
Abbottabad,†	...	T. 0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	13·9	Favorable.	20½
Harripore,†	1·7	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	1·8	10·3		23¾
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02	5·9		28

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

J. LINCOLN,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
LAHORE,
23rd July 1867.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 1st AUGUST 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st JULY 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	July.										
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·9	1·3	11·4	Favorable.	16
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	8·0		17
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·2	0·6	8·2		19
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received as yet.	...
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	Favorable.	17
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	0·1	1·0	6·8		18½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	1·7	3·5	10·4		17½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·0	...	1·1	6·5		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	0·2	0·2	10·4	Good.	16
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0		16
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7		15½
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	8·2	Favorable.	16½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		17½
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·4		16½
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8		18
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	4·3	Seed sown rain wanted.	9
Sáhuwala,†	D.	D.	...	...	...	D.	D.	...	6·3		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·7	0·8	5·1		10
Amballa,*	...	...	...	0·1	...	1·3	1·5	2·9	9·6	Good.	16½
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	2·0	10·9		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·7	1·2	...	2·9	7·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·6	0·8	1·6	7·9		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·6	3·0	3·8	20·0		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	0·5	...	0·8	...	1·3	7·6		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	T. 0·2	...	T. 0·4	0·6	9·1	Favorable.	20½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	T.	0·6	7·5		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	0·4	0·9	0·4	0·4	2·1	22·1	Weeds being removed.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	0·6	0·8	0·4	0·9	1·0	0·4	4·1	18·4	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	1·4	0·9	0·2	2·5	18·4	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	0·2	0·2	1·3	0·8	1·1	3·6	25·9	
	Kussowlie,†	...	T.	...	...	T. 1·4	T. 0·7	0·3	2·4	18·2	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·5	13·4	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·1	0·3	8·8	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	1·0	2·3	8·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·2	0·5	7·4	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	9·1	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	0·4	7·2	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	0·2	1·9	...	0·2	2·3	8·1	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	0·3	T. 2·2	T. 2·9	0·6	6·0	17·6	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	1·9	0·2	4·4	0·8	0·4	7·7	43·4	Favorable.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	4·4	0·9	0·3	5·6	28·6	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	4·3	2·2	...	6·5	31·5	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	2·6	0·2	2·0	2·0	0·3	7·1	21·6	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	0·4	...	7·3	3·5	...	11·2	26·3	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·8	0·1	1·2	2·1	18·7	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	3·6	...	...	3·6	9·2	Favorable.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	3·7	...	...	3·7	9·5	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	4·6	...	1·0	5·6	15·1	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	4·6	...	1·2	5·8	15·4	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	2·4	...	0·4	2·8	10·6	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	2·9	...	0·5	3·4	13·5	Favorable.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	3·1	...	0·6	3·7	9·5	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	0·5	1·8	5·0	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	3·0	...	0·5	3·5	13·8	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·7	...	3·1	4·8	9·9	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	...	2·0	8·4	Ploughing and sowing going on.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	0·2	...	1·9	...	...	2·1	13·6	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	0·8	...	0·4	1·2	8·6	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	2·9	...	1·4	4·3	11·2	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	3·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	0·6	1·3	3·8	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	Cultivation going on favorably.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	1·8	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	0·7	5·9	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	1·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	4·1	...	1·9	6·0	13·8	Under cultivation.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	0·4	1·4	...	0·2	2·0	6·8	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	6·0	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	4·8	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·9	1·4	0·2	2·5	15·2	Average.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	1·4	...	...	1·4	8·1	Favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	

rict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
		July.										
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	2·2	...	...	2·2	10·9	Good.	...
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	2·2	...	...	2·2	10·9		16
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	0·3	5·6		14
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	4·4		14
	Sukéisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	0·8	4·6	Good.	...
	Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	5·4		16
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	7·7		16¾
	Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	2·8		17
	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	D.	D. T. 2·1	2·1	3·9	Favorable.	12
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		13
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		15½
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		16
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		14
	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	...	2·1	6·8	Not very good.	15
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	7·0		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		
	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Sowing of crops retarded from want of rain.	16
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	T.	...	2·2		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·3	...	T. 0·2	0·5	2·0		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		
	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	0·9	Favorable.	15
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		18
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		17
	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	Good.	20½
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	0·3		24
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	2·2		22
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1		19
	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	2·8	Average.	16
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	...	2·2	12·0		17
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	D. 0·2	...	0·2	5·2	Favorable.	19
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·9		20
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		19
	Cutchee,† ...	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	4·2		17½
	Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received as yet.	...
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Promising.	17½
	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·4	T. 2·5	3·2	17·1	Favorable.	20
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·3		26
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·7	0·7	6·6		28

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

…l Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 30th July 1867.

J. Lincoln,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

Again, it is questionable if the introduction of very superior Stallions at once to the mares of a country where the breed, from being poorly kept and hardly treated, has become very degenerate, be judicious. The contrast is too great, and will, I believe, result in the production of cross-made animals; even with these however, reared with judgment and liberality, the breed will be ultimately improved—neither so speedily, nor so well, as if more judgment had been shown at first in the selection of stallions. It will be gathered from these remarks that I do not approve of the introduction of very high bred cattle at once, as the sires of the next generations of horses. I would rather trust the present mares of the country to half bred horses of the best shape and make, sound and stout, to produce the stock wanted by Government and the country generally—than I would to the high breeding of a "Gladiateur" or a "Lord Lyons."

Having said that I would prefer half bred horses as Stallions to thorough bred ones—I must not be supposed to mean to confine myself to such. I would take Stallions whenever good ones were to be procured, no matter what their country or breeding.

A good horse cannot be of bad blood—and, after all, what is blood? Blood I take to be the produce of selection, therefore select—and in the produce you have blood. Rear with care—carry on the selection, and you soon have thorough bred.

A step towards the improvement of the breed of horses in India, would be, the emasculation of all males not intended for breeding purposes. I know well how difficult this, at first, would be; but I am sure the result would be good; the reason is obvious enough—a mare is in heat, and a Stallion—perhaps some wretched Tatoo, is at hand; their junction does not improve the breed, but it stops the mare's heat. The owner may be indifferent or ignorant, and the result is, an animal, worse than either sire or dam. The enforcement of castration would be a positive gain to all owners. Geldings are less costly in every way—less liable to disease and accident, more fitted for general useful purposes, and require less care than Stallions. Perhaps a tax on all Stallions not intended for breeding purposes might emasculate the remainder.

I look upon the improvement of *food* to be one of the most necessary steps towards the improvement of the animal; without this, we may use the very best sires and dams to be procured—but the result will be always most unsatisfactory. It may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that the "goodness of an animal goes in at his mouth." Had the cultivation of the meadow lands and corn fields of England not been carried to its present high state, the breed of English horses would never have reached that point at which it is the wonder and the admiration of the world. To the introduction of the present system of raising good food, England is more indebted for the superiority of her cattle, than, to all her importations of Foreign blood—this latter has been so much improved in its descendants, that these are able to compete successfully with the original stock on its own ground, and in any manner that may be desired. To improve the food, therefore, is, to improve the animal. It is not immediately however that very great and very marked changes for the better can be hoped for—improvements are of slow growth, and 'tis impossible to force them; but we may be sure that if we steadily and with perseverance follow a judicious system, the result must be for good.

I look upon the poverty of the majority of those who rear horses in India, as a great bar to success. The poverty will prevent their giving to the mares and their offspring, that liberal treatment which is so absolutly necessary to ensure great success in breeding good cattle. It forces the breeder to use the young stock at a much earlier age than is fit. Fillies are put to Stallions long before they themselves are developed, and the young male stock are worked beyond their strength. The increased demand for horses in the Country and the enhanced prices these bring, will, no double, *in time* have a great effect in checking this early and destructive use of the colts and fillies. A breeder will soon open his eyes to the fact that, well tended and judiciously reared, his young horses at four years old will realise from 350 to 500 rupees; and that the sacrifices necessary to obtain this are light in comparison to the gain.

During my tour through the Punjab last winter, I saw, in nearly every District, mares from which a good breed might be expected—some of those were large enough in every way to produce very powerful horses. Many more than I expected to find were in fair condition, and in the foals of those, running at their side, could be observed the improved form given to them by their sires, and the greater development ensured by the liberal treatment received from their owners, induced thereto, by the hope of reward in the shape of prizes at the various fairs, or the large price to be obtained when the animal had reached a saleable age. I am very sure that the efforts now making in the Punjab to improve the horses will be successful. Time must pass before any marked bettering of the stock will be visible, and the extent to which the improvement will reach, will depend not solely on the thrusting of foreign Stallions into the country, but also on the mode in which the dams and young stock are fed and reared. I would therefore advise :—

1st.—That in the selection of Stallions, attention should be particularly paid to the following points—large, well developed frames—strong, stout limbs and joints—free action—sound healthy constitutions.

2nd—Whenever possible, the mares to be put to Government Stallions should be selected—the best only to be allowed the services of the horse—and the limit of fifty to be never exceeded—I would not allow a Stallion to cover a mare more than once unless there were very evident signs that the mare had not conceived—a repetition of the leap on the succeeding day, besides being a tax upon the horse, is very apt to break the conception, and to produce the evil it is intended to avert.

3rd.—Great liberality in the treatment of the mares and young stock. This must of course rest with the breeders—but much towards it may be effected by instruction and persuasion on the part of those Civil Officers of Government, under whose care I believe the Government Stallions thrive best, and can be made of most use. When the attention of the breeders shall have been successfully directed to the improvement of grass lands, and to the cultivation of Oats, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, Carrots and a better kind of Barley than is usually found in India, with a view to the support of their cattle—then may we hope to see horses produced in India, able successfully to compete in all ways, with those sent from other countries.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of June 1866 *and June* 1867.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			June 1866.	*June* 1867.	*June* 1866.	*June* 1867.	*June* 1866.	*June* 1867.	*June* 1866.	*June* 1867.	*June* 1866.	*June* 1867.	*June* 1866.	*June* 1867.
1	Lahore, ...	6,45,330	10	89	10	421	563	564	119	249	702	1,323	0·11	0·21
2	Gújeranwalla, ...	4,20,758	1	83	8	50	245	264	31	110	285	507	0·06	0·12
3	Ferozepore, ...	4,33,609	83	19	...	1064	288	202	69	89	440	1,374	0·10	0·32
4	Amritsar, ...	9,84,484	13	121	10	601	940	999	285	540	1,248	2,261	0·12	0·23
5	Gúrdaspore, ...	7,40,187	129	183	5	9	437	439	201	150	772	781	0·10	0·11
6	Syalkot, ...	7,11,472	98	876	7	52	511	603	291	735	907	2,266	0·12	0·32
7	Rawulpindi, ...	5,53,760	191	225	24	360	436	551	132	288	783	1,424	0·14	0·25
8	Jhelum, ...	3,94,325	60	253	2	80	247	409	126	251	435	993	0·11	0·25
9	Gújerat, ...	5,49,225	3	235	1	14	402	390	74	129	480	768	0·09	0·14
10	Shahpore, ...	3,02,700	47	229	5	2	281	317	89	223	422	771	0·13	0·25
11	Multan, ...	4,11,386	39	1	...	95	122	301	20	98	181	495	0·04	0·12
12	Jhung, ...	2,99,034	17	73	...	47	122	87	65	124	204	331	0·07	0·11
13	Montgomery, ...	3,08,020	56	19	...	6	167	227	28	74	251	326	0·08	0·10
14	Mozuffergurh, ...	2,51,104	97	4	...	...	150	211	19	12	266	227	0·11	0·09
15	Dera Ismael Khan, ...	3,46,022	161	60	...	...	283	339	22	38	466	437	0·13	0·13
16	Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	2,50,000	113	3	...	150	102	201	24	51	239	405	0·09	0·12
17	Bunnoo, ...	2,46,824	63	23	...	2	125	218	61	82	249	325	0·10	0·13
18	Peshâwar, ...	4,50,099	2	33	2	990	193	115	5	14	202	1,152	0·04	0·25
19	Huzara, ...	3,08,226	31	53	...	96	154	177	63	74	248	400	0·08	0·13
20	Kohat, ...	1,01,232	24	4	...	...	47	96	18	1	89	101	0·08	0·09
21	Amballa, ...	10,40,307	646	333	9	358	745	739	116	275	1,516	1,705	0·12	0·16
22	Ludianah, ...	5,25,498	85	41	8	236	564	919	119	224	776	1,420	0·15	0·27
23	Simla, ...	36,858	...	...	...	29	9	31	7	16	16	76	0·04	0·21
24	Jullundhur, ...	7,01,386	7	37	...	84	921	1017	20	63	948	1,201	0·13	0·17
25	Hoshiarpore, ...	8,33,817	21	33	5	57	917	819	361	493	1,304	1,402	0·16	0·17
26	Kangra, ...	6,92,977	37	11	8	459	348	411	567	616	960	1,497	0·14	0·21
27	Dehli, ...	5,06,689	45	18	1	338	476	436	205	416	727	1,208	0·14	0·25
28	Gurgaon, ...	6,82,486	1	20	...	1435	208	278	40	183	249	1,916	0·04	0·28
29	Karnaul, ...	4,72,485	897	16	7	341	402	261	159	107	1,465	725	0·31	0·15
30	Hissar, ...	3,40,886	74	3	1	683	308	474	49	87	432	1,247	0·13	0·36
31	Rhotuk, ...	4,73,416	48	39	...	252	189	462	37	274	274	1,027	0·06	0·21
32	Sirsa, ...	1,51,555	82	1	3	435	227	198	52	126	364	760	0·24	0·50
	TOTAL, ...	1,51,66,157	3,181	3138	116	8746	11,129	12,755	3,474	6,212	17,900	30,851	0·11	0·20

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspr. Genl. of Dispensaries, Punjab.

LAHORE,
The 20th July 1867.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 8TH AUGUST 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH JULY 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	4·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	16·0	Favorable.	16½
Larsoulí,† ...	4·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0	12·0		17½
Ballabgarh,†	5·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4	13·6		20
Gurgaon,* ...	1·3	2·7	...	...	...	...	T.	4·0	...	Ploughing and sowing going on.	17¼
Riwarí,* ...	3·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	...		17
Palwal,* ...	3·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	...		20
Núh,* ...	1·6	1·7	0·2	...	1·6	...	...	5·1	...		19
Ferozepore,*	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...		...
Kurnaul,* ...	4·5	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	11·6	Favorable.	17½
Gharounda,†	4 1	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	11·3		18½
Panipat,† ...	4·7	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	5·5	15·9		17
Kythal,† ...											
Hissar,† ...	...	T. 0·7	T. 0·6	...	...	...	...	1·3	11·7	Good.	16
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·0		15½
Bhewaní,†...	T. 1·4	T. 0·2	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	6·8		16
Burwala,† ...	...	T. 0·7	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	6·5		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7		15½
Rhotuk,† ...	0·2	0·1	0·2	...	0·4	...	...	0·9	9·1	Favorable.	16½
Guhána,† ...	0·6	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	6·1		17½
Sámpla,† ...	0·9	0·2	...	...	0·1	...	...	1·2	7·6		16½
Jhajjar,† ...	0·5	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	7·8		18
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3	Great want of rain.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	D.	...	D.	...	...	6·3		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1		8½
Amballa,*	2·1	...	...	0·9	...	...	...	2·1	11·7	Favorable.	16
Jugadrí,† ...	4·5	...	0·3	...	...	0·9	...	6·6	17·5		
Rúpar,† ...	3·5	0·2	...	0·2	...	0·6	...	4·3	11·6		
Khurrur† ...	0·5	1·8	0·1	1·1	...	...	...	2·6	10·5		
Naraingarh,†	3·0	0·3	...	...	0·6	...	0·1	5·1	25·1		
Píplí,† ...	3·5	0·6	0·8		...	...	...	4·9	12·5		
Ludianah,*	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	9·5	Ditto.	19
Samrala,† ...	0.2	1·7	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	9·4		
Jugraún,† ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	8·1		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 22	23	24	52	26	27	28	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·7	1·2	0·7	...	0·4	...	0·6	3·6	25·7	Weeds being re-moved Favorable
	Kotgarh,† ...	0·3	0·6	0·3	...	...	...	...	1·2	19·6	
	Burrowli,†...	1·6	0·4	0·3	...	...	0·4	...	2·7	21·1	
	Kotkhai,† ...	1·6	...	0·1	...	...	0·4	0·6	2·7	28·6	
	Kussowlie,†	2·1	0·8	0·2	T.	0·5	0·2	0·2	4·0	22·2	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	9·4	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	7·9	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	T. 3·2	...	...	T. 3·4	0·2	...	6·8	15·9	Favorable
	Dussúah,† ...	...	0·9	...	1·3	...	...	...	2·2	9·4	
	Gurshankar,†	1·2	3·6	...	...	1·4	0·1	...	6·3	14·4	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rain Returns not receiv-ed as yet
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Debra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·2	Favorable rain much wanted.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·6	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·5	Favorable
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	
	Pusrur,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	5·3	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	13·9	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·9	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	0·6	9·0	Sowing going on
	Patháṅkote,†	...	1·1	0·1	...	4·4	...	...	5·6	19·2	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	3·4	...	...	...	...	3·4	12·0	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	Ditto.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8	Average
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	Unfavorable owing to want of rain Average
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·8	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·1	Not favor-able.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	Rain wanted.	16
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6		13
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		13
	Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Precarious.	...
	Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		16
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7		16¾
	Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8		17½
	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Favorable.	12
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		13
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		16
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		15
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		14
	Jhung,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	Indifferent.	15
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·0		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		
	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Very little sown from want of rain.	16
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0		
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		
	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	Favorable.	15
	Sitpur,† ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2		17
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·1		17
	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	Good.	20
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3		24
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2		22
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1		19
	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	Good.	16
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		18
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2	Favorable, rain much wanted.	19
	Lakki,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	8·2		20
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		19
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2		18
	Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	No return received as yet.	14
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...			...	...	3·9	Rain much wanted.	17½
	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·5	0·5	17·6	Favorable.	19½
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·3		23¾
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6		28

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
6th *August* 1867.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 1st August 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. June. 15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total.	Total fall from 1st April, 1867.	State of crops.
Peshawar,	Peshawar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5	Very unfavorable.
	Khalsa-Khattak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	1·9	
	Doudzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	1·8	
	Duaba, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	1·5	
	Hashtnagur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	1·1	
	Eusufzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	1·3	
Goorgaon,	Goorgaon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	D. T. 0·6	...	0·6	...	Sowing and ploughing going on.
	Rewari, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·2	...	
	Palwul, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	0·9	...	
	Núh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	3·3	...	
	Ferozepore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	1·7	...	

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 6th August 1867.

J. L[illegible]

Assistant Secretary to Financial Comm[illegible]

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

LAHORE, 8TH AUGUST 1867.

DELHI RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT OF PLATELAYING FOR THE MONTH ENDING 30TH JUNE 1867.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required.		Previously.		This Month.		Total.		REMARKS.
				M.	C.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
From	0	0	DISTRICT No. 1.									
To	63	...	Main Line, ...	63	...	24 0 0	3 40 0	1 40 0	...	25 40 0	3 40 0	
From	63	...	DISTRICT No. 2.									
To	127	...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
From	127	...	DISTRICT No. 3.									
To	190	24-45	Main Line, ...	63	24-45							
From	190	24-45	DISTRICT No. 4.									
To	244	24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
From	244	24-45	DISTRICT No. 5.									
To Plus Curves at Junction	301	24	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	42 76 71	30 68 31	...	...	42 76 71	30 68 31	
			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	66 76 71	34 28 31	1 40 0	...	68 36 71	34 28 31	
			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71							
			TOTAL, ...	346	50-41	66 76 71	34 28 31	1 40 0	...	68 36 71	34 28 31	

LAHORE,
29th July 1867.

J. HARRISON,
Chief Engineer.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE,

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 15TH AUGUST 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH AUGUST 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July and August. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total.	Total fall from 1st April. 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	0·1	2·9	16·0	Springing up.	17
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	0·8	3·8	12·9		17
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	2·2	0·2	1·3	3·7	17·7		20
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	...	1·7	21·5		19
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	3·0	7·2	17·0		...
Kurnaul,* ...	...	0·2	...	...	1·1	0·5	2·4	4·2	15·8	Favorable.	17½
Gharounda,†	...	...	0·4	0·1	0·6	0·6	2·5	4·2	15·5		18½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·5	3·1	4·0	19·9		17½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·1	2·2	8·9		16
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	T. 0·2	...	T. 0·3	T. 5·1	5·6	17·3	Good.	16
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·3	...	...	0·3	8·3		16
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	T. 0·1	...	T. 0·6	...	0·7	7·5		16
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	T. 3·9	4·2	10·7		16
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	T. 0·5	0·8	8·5		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·2	4·7	13·8	Favorable.	16½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		17½
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	2·1	3·2	10·8		17
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	1·4	2·7	10·1		18
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	...	0·9	5·2	Favorable.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·3	0·5	6·8		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	Indifferent.	8
Amballa,*	...	...	4·2	...	2·4	2·4	2·8	11·8	23·5	Favorable.	16
Jugadri,† ...	...	3·7	0·2	0·2	4·5	0·1	3·0	11·7	29·2		
Rúpar,† ...	...	1·2	...	1·0	...	...	1·6	3·8	15·4		
Khurrur† ...	...	0·5	2·4	...	2·5	...	2·5	7·9	18·4		
Naraingarh,†	0·1	3·6	2·7	0·3	3·4	0·2	2·7	13·0	38·1		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	2·4	2·8	15·3		
Ludianah,*	...	...	0·3	...	0·5	0·3	0·2	1·3	10·8	Ditto.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	0·6	...	...	0·7	0·2	1·2	2·7	12·1		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	2·2	...	2·5	10·6		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July and August. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
imla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·1	0 9	0·5	0 9	1·9	0·1	0·3	4·7	30·4	Fair.
	Kotgarh,† ...	0·3	0·7	0·6	1·4	2·1	0·3	0·1	5·5	25·1	
	Burrowli,†...	3·0	1·9	0·2	1·4	1·5	0·1	0·7	8·8	29·9	
	Kotkhai,† ...	0·8	1·5	2·0	1·6	1·1	0·7	1·5	9·2	37·8	
	Kussowlie,†	...	T. 1·1	T. 1·4	T. 1·0	1·4	0·2	1·0	6·1	28·3	Favorable.
ullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	0·9	...	...	0·8	...	1·7	15·1	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	0·9	...	0·5	0·7	0·3	2·4	11·8	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	0·2	...	2·3	...	T. 0·4	2·9	...	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·6	0·6	2·3	10·2	
oshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	T. 0·6	T. 0·6	T. 0·2	...	...	1·4	17·3	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	1·6	0·6	0·2	0·6	...	3 0	12·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	1·7	...	0·6	2·3	16·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	1·0	...	0·2	...	0·1	1·3	26·6	
angra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	4·6	2·6	1·6	2·3	4·3	2·3	1·1	18·8	68·4	Favorable.
	Kangra,† ...	0·4	1·2	0·8	3·0	0·3	0·4	...	6·1	43·5	
	Núrpur,† ...	0·4	1·1	0·3	1·0	0·5	0·9	...	4·2	38·7	
	Hameerpur,†	1·5	...	1·4	1·2	0·5	0·3	0·1	5·0	34·1	
	Dehra,† ...	2·2	1·1	2·0	4·4	0·7	...	...	10·4	46·6	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·4	0·3	1·0	21·7	
mritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·1	...	2·2	11·4	Favorable.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·1	...	2·2	11·7	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	1·5	16·6	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	0·1	2·6	18·0	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	0·3	...	0·2	0·6	...	1·1	11·7	
yalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	0 1	...	0·5	2·5	...	3·1	16·6	Favorable.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	...	1·4	10·9	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	1·1	...	0·7	1·6	3·4	8·7	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	0·2	...	0·1	0·9	0·6	1·8	15·7	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	1·0	...	0·4	2·5	3·0	10·9	
urdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	1·3	...	0·8	0·3	...	2·4	11·4	Favorable.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	2·5	...	2·5	...	1·6	6·6	...	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	2·6	0·4	...	3·0	15 0	
ahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	0·7	11·9	Favorable rain wanted.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	...	1·7	5·8	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	1·0	4·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	0·7	4·5	
erozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	Sowing going on favorably.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	2·0	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·2	7·1	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	
ujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	1·4	...	...	1·4	15·2	Sowing going on.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	0·04	...	...	0·7	...	...	0·74	7·5	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	...	...	7·4	
awulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	0·3	...	0·3	0·8	...	0·7	2·1	5·5	Favorable
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	...	1·5	6·3	
	Murree,* ...	0·2	0·1	...	...	0·3	0·4	0·7	1·7	16·9	Average.
helum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	T. D. 2·0	...	2·2	10·3	Improved by rain.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	D. 0·1	...	...	T. D. 0·6	...	0·7	4·6	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July and August. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	0·6	...	...	...	...	3·3	...	3·9	14·8	Good.	16
Gujerat,† ...	0·6	...	...	...	...	3·3	...	3·9	14·8		
Khárian,† ...	...	...	0·8	...	...	3·6	...	4·4	10·0		13
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·9	...	1·0	5·4		13
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	4·7	Very precarious.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		16
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	1·4	...	...	1·4	9·1		16
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8		17½
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	3·9	Favorable.	12
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	1·6		13
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	0·3		14
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		15
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	4·5		14
Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	6·8	Indifferent, rain much wanted.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·2	8·2		15
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	...	1·1	Not promising save on the banks of canals.	14
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	T.	...	...	2·2		16
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	2·0		16
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		16
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	D.	D. 0·4	0·4	1·3	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	...	0·2		17
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	D.	0·2	0·2	4·3		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	Good.	20
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. H. D.	...	0·3		24
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	2·5		22
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. H. D.	...	3·1		18
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	Good.	16
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	5·4	Favorable.	19
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2		22
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		20
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2		18½
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	Very unfavorable.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		14
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Rain required.	17½
Abbottabad,†	T. 0·6	T.	...	T. 0·2	H. T. 4·0	...	0·6	5·4	23·0	Favorable.	20
Harripore,†	...	...	0·04	1·0	0·8	...	...	1·84	12·2		23¾
Manserah,†	0·5	...	...	0·7	...	...	1·0	2·2	8·8		28

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
13th August 1867.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 8th August 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July. 22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,	1·0	2·8	...	0·1	0·2	1·9	0·2	6·2	49·6	Favorable
	Kangra, ...	...	4·5	...	0·1	1·1	0·3	2·8	8·8	37·4	
	Noorpoor, ...	...	1·3	...	...	0·7	0·7	0·3	3·0	34·5	
	Humirpur,...	0·3	4·1	...	...	2·4	0·2	0·5	7·5	29·1	
	Dehra, ...	2·0	4·4	...	2·5	...	1·0	...	9·9	36·2	
	Kulú, ...	0·6	1·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·0	20·7	

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 13*th August* 1867.

J. Lincol[illegible],
Assistant Secretary to Financial Com[illegible]

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 22ND AUGUST 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH AUGUST 1867.

rict.	Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	Total fall from 1st April. 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...	Dehlí,* ...	T. 1·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	...	Favorable.	16
	Larsoulí,† ...	2·2	0·4	T. 1·6	...	...	...	...	4·2	...		19
	Ballabgarh,†	T. 1·2	0·3	0·1	...	0·9	...	...	2·5	...		20
	Gurgaon,* ...	1·2	...	...	0·3	0·1	...	...	1·6	17·6	Ploughing and sowing going on.	17¼
	Riwarí,* ...	0·9	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	1·3	14·2		17½
	Palwal,* ...	0·2	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	18·0		20
	Núh,* ...	0·8	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	22·9		19
	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	2·5	...	...	2·5	19·5		19
...	Kurnaul,* ...	1·1	1·6	1·3	...	...	...	...	4·0	19·8	Favorable.	17½
	Gharounda,†	2·1	0·4	0·4	...	...	...	...	2·9	18·4		19
	Panipat,† ...	1·2	0·7	0·2	...	...	...	...	2·1	22·0		18
	Kythal,† ...	2·4	0·6	1·2	...	0·6	...	...	4·8	13·7		16
...	Hissar,† ...	T. 0·2	T.	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	17·5	Good.	16
	Hansí,† ...	T. 5·2	T. 0·2	...	...	...	...	...	5·4	13·7		16½
	Bhewaní,† ...	T. 3·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	10·8		17
	Burwala,† ...	T. 0·8	T. 1·3	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	12·8		17
	Fattiabad,†	T. 5·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9	14·4		16
...	Rhotuk,† ...	0·3	...	2·4	...	...	...	...	2·7	16·5	Favorable.	17
	Guhána,† ...	0·4	0·1	0·1	...	0·9	...	...	1·5	15·3		18
	Sámpla,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	11·0		17½
	Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	1·4	11·5		18
...	Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received as yet.	...
	Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Amballa,*	3·1	0·8	0·6	0·2	...	...	...	4·7	28·2	Favorable.	17
	Jugadrí,† ...	1·4	0·6	...	0·4	0·1	...	...	2·5	31·7		
	Rúpar,† ...	1·5	0·8	0·2	...	...	...	...	2·5	17·9		
	Khurrur† ...	1·2	0·4	2·8	...	1·1	...	...	5·5	23·9		
	Naraingarh,†	0·7	0·3	0·3	...	1·5	...	...	2·8	40·9		
	Píplí,† ...	1·2	1·1	0·5	...	...	...	...	2·8	18·1		
	Ludianah,*	0·4	1·0	...	0·4	...	...	...	1·8	12·6	Favorable.	19½
	Samrala,† ...	1·9	0·6	0·4	...	...	...	...	2·9	15·0		
	Jugraún,† ...	1·6	...	...	1·6	...	...	...	3·2	13·8		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·4	0·6	0·3	0·4	0·3	1·7	0·1	3·8	34·2	Fair.
	Kotgarh,† ...	0·6	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	1·0	26·1	
	Burrowlí,†...	0·8	0·3	0·9	...	...	...	0·1	2·1	32·0	
	Kotkhai,† ...	0·6	...	...	1·3	...	0·1	...	2·0	39·8	
	Kussowlie,†	0·7	0·6	1·0	0·9	0·2	0·2	0·5	4·1	32·4	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	0·2	...	...	1·7	...	...	...	1·9	17·0	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	1·0	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	1·35	13·15	
	Nawashahar,†	0·9	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	20·0	
	Nakodar,† ...	0·1	0·1	...	0·5	...	...	...	0·7	10·9	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	17·8	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	...	0·8	13·2	
	Gurshankar,†	0·7	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	18·0	
	Unah,† ...	0·5	...	0·4	0·2	1·0	T. 0·3	...	2·4	29·0	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	0·1	...	0·2	1·9	0·9	1·2	1·3	5·6	74·0	Prospects favorable.
	Kangra,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	1·8	0·4	2·4	45·9	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	0·75	3·25	41·9	
	Hameerpur,†	0·4	0·1	...	...	2·5	0·1	...	3·1	37·2	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	0·5	1·5	48·1	
	Kulú,† ...	0·6	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	22·5	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·4	Favorable.
	Do Tuhseel,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7	
	Taran Taran,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·6	17·2	
	Ajnála,* ...	...	...	...	1·5	...	...	...	1·5	19·5	
	Batala,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	12·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	0·1	0·4	1·3	1·2	3·0	19·6	Favorable.
	Duskah,† ...	...	0·4	0·3	...	...	0·4	0·2	1·3	12·2	
	Pusrur,† ...	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	1·6	10·3	
	Zaffarwal,†...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	1·2	16·9	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	...	0·4	11·8	Favorable.
	Patháukote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shakargarh,†	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	15·4	
	Bukloh,* ...	0·3	...	1·3	...	...	0·9	0·3	2·8	30·7	
	Bulloon,* ...	1·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·2	2·0	21·9	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	Satisfactory.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	6·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	Cultivation going on favorably.
	Mogah,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·1	
	Zeerah,† ...	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	7·8	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	1·3	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·3	...	0·9	16·1	Crops being sown.
	Wazeerabad,†	1·3	...	0·5	...	...	1·1	...	2·9	10·4	
	Hafizabad,†	0·3	...	...	2·0	...	...	...	2·3	9·7	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	...	0·9	C·4	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	4·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0	10·3	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	1·0	...	...	1·0	...	2·0	18·9	Average.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	0·1	D. 0·1	...	...	T. 0·1	0·2	0·5	10·8	Very favorable.
	Chakowal,†	0·2	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	0·7	5·3	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	2·3	...	2·4	17·2		15
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	2·3	...	2·4	17·2		
Khárian,† ...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·2	...	0·6	10·6	Good.	13
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	1·1	...	0·2	...	1·3	6·7		13
Sukeisur,*...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	4·9		...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	5·5	Bad.	16
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	...	0·9	10.0		17
Khusháb,†...	...	...	D. 0·7	...	...	...	...	0·7	3·5		17
Multan,* ...	...	...	T. D.	...	...	T. D.	...	...	3·9		12
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6		13
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	Favorable.	14
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·9		15
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	4·5		14
Jhung,* ...	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	Rain much wanted.	15
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	...	0·7	8·9		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	Bad.	
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	2·3	Little sown Rain much. wanted.	18
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	2·3		
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8		
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		15
Sitpur,† ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	Favorable.	17
Kote Udu,†	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	4·7		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·4		19½
Kulachi,† ...	THD 0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·3	Good.	24
Bakkar,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	2·7		22
Leia,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	3·2		19
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8		18
Sanghar,† ...	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	7·8	Good.	17
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		16
Bunnoo,* ...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	5·9		19
Lakki,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	8·3	Favorable.	22
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		20
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	4·3		18
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	Favorable.	15
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	Rain much wanted.	17
Abbottabad,†	T. 0·3	T. 0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·9	23·9		19
Harripore,†	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	12·5	Favorable.	23¾
Manserah,†	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	9·1		28

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
20th August 1867.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 15th August 1

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. July and August. 29	30	31	1	2	3	4	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Gurdaspore,	Balloon,* ...	1·1	...	0·3	...	0·2	1·3	1·0	3·9	19·9	..

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 20th August 1867.

J. L[illegible]
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE 1867.

Number.	Name of Articles.	*Dehli Division.*			*Hissar Division.*			*Amballa Division.*			*Jullundhur Division.*			*Lahore Division.*		
		Delhi.	Gurgaon.*	Karnaul.	Hissar.	Rhotuk.	Sirsa.	Amballa.	Ludianah.	Simla.	Jullundhur.	Hoshiarpore.*	Kangra.*	Lahore.*	Ferozepore.	Gujeranwalla.
		M. S. C.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.				M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 19 0		0 22 0	0 17 4	0 19 0	0 16 4	0 19 13	0 26 0	0 22 0	0 24 5				0 18 4	0 21 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 20 ,,		,, 0 ,,	,, 17 8	,, 19 10	,, 17 4	,, 20 5	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 0				,, 21 ,,	,, 22 1
3	Barley, ...	,, 27 ,,		,, 29 ,,	,, 23 0	,, 26 10	0 0 0	,, 24 0	,, 32 ,,	,, 30 ,,	,, 30 5				,, 31 ,,	,, 37 2
4	Gram, ...	,, 21 ,,		,, 24 ,,	,, 26 ,,	,, 22 8	,, 32 ,,	,, 28 ,,	,, 29 ,,	,, 22 ,,	,, 26 10				,, 29 ,,	,, ,, ,,
5	Bajra, ...	,, 24 ,,		,, 18 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 21 10	,, 25 4	,, 20 ,,	,, 23 ,,	,, 21 ,,	,, 22 10				,, 20 ,,	,, 16 1
6	Jowar, ...	,, 24 ,,		,, 19 1	,, 22 ,,	,, 22 8	,, 29 ,,	,, 19 13	,, 24 ,,	,, 20 ,,	,, 0 0				,, 20 ,,	,, 18 14
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,, 18 0		,, 16 ,,	,, 15 ,,	,, 15 12	,, 11 ,,	,, 13 10	,, 13 8	,, 12 ,,	,, 16 ,,				,, 16 ,,	,, 14 10
8	Do., Moong, ...	,, 19 0		,, 18 ,,	,, 17 ,,	,, 17 2	,, 13 8	,, 14 0	,, 15 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 12 5				,, 13 ,,	,, 18 4
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	,, 17 0		,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 16 10	,, 0 ,,	,, 14 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 17 0				,, 19 ,,	,, 18 0
10	Moth, ...	,, 24 ,,		,, 20 10	,, 23 ,,	,, 23 10	,, 23 ,,	,, 17 10	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 21 ,,				,, ,, ,,	,, 21 ,,
11	Mukkaie, ...	,, 21 ,,		,, 18 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 26 0	,, 34 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 31 5				,, 20 ,,	,, 23 15
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,, 6 ,,		,, 10 ,,	,, 6 ,,	,, 6 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 0	,, 8 1	,, ,, ,,	,, 8 5				,, 7 ,,	,, 8 0
13	Do. 2nd sort, ...	,, 7 ,,		,, 11 0	,, 8 ,,	,, 7 10	,, 12 ,,	,, 10 8	,, 12 8	,, ,, ,,	,, 10 5				,, 8 ,,	,, 10 ,,
14	Ghee, ...	,, 1 10		,, 1 10	,, 1 14	,, 1 12	,, 1 12	,, 1 9	,, 1 8	,, 1 8	,, 1 7				,, 1 9	,, 1 9
15	Goor, ...	,, 8 12		,, 0 0	,, 9 0	,, 10 5	,, 8 0	,, 9 ,,	,, 12 ,,	,, 13 0	,, ,, 0				,, 9 8	,, 11 13
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,, 2 8		,, 3 ,,	,, 2 12	,, 2 14	,, 2 12	,, 2 12	,, 3 8	,, 0 ,,	,, 2 14				,, 2 12	,, 3 0
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	,, 3 4		,, 0 ,,	,, 3 0	,, 3 2	,, 0 0	,, 3 8	,, 0 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 3 4				,, 3 0	,, 3 7
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	,, 8 8		,, 0 ,,	,, 7 8	,, 7 0	,, 7 ,,	,, 8 8	,, 8 12	,, 10 ,,	,, 9 2				,, 9 12	,, 10 0
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	,, 7 8		,, 8 ,,	,, 8 0	,, 6 8	,, 15 ,,	,, 8 0	,, 5 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 5 0				,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,
20	Cotton, ...	,, 3 4		,, 3 8	,, 3 8	,, 0 0	,, 3 4	,, 3 8	,, ,, ,,	,, 1 ,,	,, 2 12				,, ,, ,,	,, 3 ,,
21	Wood, ...	2 0 0		4 10 0	4 0 0	4 ,, ,,	2 0 0	3 10 0	,, ,, ,,	2 30 ,,	2 0 0				2 0 0	2 10 ,,
22	Grass, ...	2 0 0		3 20 ,,	1 10 ,,	5 0 ,,	1 30 ,,	1 20 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 30 ,,	1 25 0				3 3 4	2 0 ,,
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	2 10 ,,		1 20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	1 10 ,,	1 20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	1 30 ,,	11 0 ,,				1 15 0	1 25 ,,
24	Kurbee, ...	3 20 ,,		1 5 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 35 ,,	1 10 ,,	1 20 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 22 10				0 0 0	0 0 ,,

* No returns received.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Name of Articles.	*Amritsar Division.* Amritsar.*	Gurdaspore.	Syalkot.*	*Rawulpindi Division.* Jhelum.	Rawulpindi.*	Gujerat.	Shahpore.
			M. S. C.		M. S. C.		M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...		0 27 8		0 24 0		0 26 0	0 19 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...		,, 28 0		,, 25 ,,		,, ,, 0	,, 20 ,,
3	Barley, ...		,, 27 8		,, 28 ,,		,, 35 2	,, 26 ,,
4	Gram, ...		,, 26 0		,, 22 ,,		,, 25 12	,, 0 ,,
5	Bajra, ...		,, ,, ,,		,, 28 ,,		,, 26 12	,, ,, ,,
6	Jowar, ...		,, ,, ,,		,, 28 ,,		,, 27 12	,, 26 8
7	Dal, Oord, ...		,, 14 ,,		,, 15 ,,		,, 13 8	,, 16 0
8	Ditto, Moong, ...		,, 12 ,,		,, 19 ,,		,, 0 0	,, 16 ,,
9	Ditto, Mussoor, ...		,, 20 ,,		,, 19 ,,		,, ,, ,,	,, 26 ,,
10	Moth, ...		,, 16 ,,		,, 25 ,,		,, ,, ,,	,, 24 ,,
11	Mukkie ...		,, ,, ,,		,, 28 ,,		2 ,, ,,	,, 23 ,,
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...		,, 8 ,,		,, 8 ,,		0 9 0	,, 7 ,,
13	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...		,, 9 ,,		,, 10 ,,		,, ,, ,,	,, 8 ,,
14	Ghee, ...		,, 1 6		,, 1 10		,, 1 11	,, 1 7
15	Goor, ...		,, 11 4		,, 10 0		,, 12 4	,, 10 0
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...		,, 2 14		,, 2 8		,, 3 4	,, 2 8
17	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...		,, 3 2		,, 2 12		,, 0 0	,, 3 0
18	Salt, Lahore, ...		,, 9 0		,, 11 0		,, 10 8	,, 11 ,,
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...		,, 0 ,,		,, 4 ,,		,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,
20	Cotton, ...		,, 2 8		,, 3 ,,		,, 3 3	,, 2 8
21	Wood, ...		2 20 0		3 0 ,,		3 0 0	2 0 0
22	Grass, ...		2 20 ,,		2 ,, ,,		0 0 ,,	0 ,, ,,
23	Bhoosa, white, ...		2 15 ,,		2 ,, ,,		1 30 ,,	,, ,, ,,
24	Kurbee, ...		0 0 ,,		1 10 ,,		3 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,

Number.	Name of Articles.	*Multan Division.* Multan.	Jhung.	Montgomery.	Mozufferguhr.	*Derajat Division.* Bunnoo.	Dera Ismail Khan.*	Dera Ghazi Khan.*	*Peshawar Division.* Peshawar.*	Huzara.	Kohat.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.				M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 15 0	0 16 8	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 21 10				0 24 0	0 19 2
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 15 8	,, 17 4	,, 19 ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 23 6				,, 25 ,,	,, 20 2
3	Barley, ...	,, 20 8	,, 20 0	,, 24 ,,	,, 26 ,,	,, 33 5				,, 38 ,,	,, 30 0
4	Gram, ...	,, 20 8	,, 20 0	,, 28 ,,	,, 18 8	,, 24 0				,, 18 ,,	,, 21 2
5	Bajra, ...	,, 20 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 21 5	,, 23 ,,				,, 24 ,,	,, 26 0
6	Jowar, ...	,, 0 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 12 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,				,, 0 ,,	,, 27 12
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,, 15 8	,, 16 ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 12 ,,	,, 10 ,,				,, 16 ,,	,, 12 13
8	Ditto, Moong, ...	,, 15 0	,, 13 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 13 ,,	,, 14 ,,				,, 16 ,,	,, 14 0
9	Ditto, Mussoor, ...	,, 19 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 12 5				,, 26 ,,	,, 0 ,,
10	Moth, ...	,, 12 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 16 5	,, 23 1				,, 28 ,,	,, ,, ,,
11	Mukkie ...	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 28 12				,, 36 ,,	,, ,, ,,
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,, 7 ,,	,, 9 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 5 0				,, 6 ,,	,, 5 ,,
13	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 9 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 9 ,,	,, 6 0				,, 0 ,,	,, 6 ,,
14	Ghee, ...	,, 1 7	,, 1 8	,, ,, ,,	,, 1 6	,, 1 3				,, 1 14	,, 1 4
15	Goor, ...	,, 10 8	,, 10 8	,, 10 ,,	,, 9 3	,, 9 0				,, 8 0	,, 4 2
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,, 2 8	,, 3 8	,, 3 ,,	,, 2 12	,, 2 4				,, 2 8	,, 2 ,,
17	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 2 12	,, 0 0	,, 3 8	,, 2 14	,, 2 6				,, 2 12	,, 0 ,,
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	,, 10 12	,, 10 12	,, 8 0	,, 10 ,,	,, 0 0				,, 9 0	,, ,, ,,
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	,, 0 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,				,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,
20	Cotton, ...	,, 2 9	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 10	,, 2 3				,, 2 4	,, 1 12
21	Wood, ...	2 20 0	5 13 4	5 0 0	4 0 ,,	3 0 0				3 20 0	4 0 0
22	Grass, ...	2 0 ,,	2 30 0	1 20 ,,	3 ,, ,,	1 20 ,,				2 20 ,,	0 ,, ,,
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	0 0 ,,	1 30 ,,	4 0 ,,	1 33 4	3 13 5				3 0 ,,	3 ,, ,,
24	Kurbee, ...	,, ,, ,,	0 0 ,,	4 ,, ,,	,, 0 0	0 0 0				0 0 ,,	0 ,, ,,

* No returns received.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 29TH AUGUST 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH AUGUST 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	0·1	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·2	26·7	Favorable.	16
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·0		19
Ballabgarh,†	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	21·1		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	0·9	18·5	Crops growing up.	17
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	...	1·6	15·8		18
Palwal,* ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	18·2		19
Núh,* ...	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	23·7		19
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5		19
Kurnaul,* ...	0·5	0·1	...	...	...	0·8	...	1·4	21·2	Favorable.	17½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·4		18½
Panipat,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·4	22·4		19½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·7		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5	Good.	16½
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·7		16½
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		17
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·4		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5	Favorable.	17
Guhána,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	15·5		18
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·0		19
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		17½
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	T. 0·5	0·2	...	...	0·7	...	Ditto.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	T. 2·7	0·2	0·3	...	3·2	...		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	...		9
Amballa,*	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	...	1·1	29·3		
Jugadrí,† ...	0·7	...	2·4	...	...	0·2	...	3·3	35·0		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·9	Ditto.	17
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9		
Naraingarh,†	...	0·3	0·9	...	0·3	...	...	1·5	42·4		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	0·3	0·6	...	0·7	...	1·6	19·7		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	0·5	13·1	Ditto.	20½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·0		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·5	...	...	0·5	14·3		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received as yet.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kussowlie,†	0·4	...	4·0	...	...	0·5	...	4·9	37·3	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·0	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·15	13·3	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	1·3	...	...	...	1·3	12·2	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	...	0·9	18·7	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	1·4	...	...	0·3	1·7	14·9	
	Gurshankar,†	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	19·3	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	29·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	1·3	0·4	2·4	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·6	6·3	79·4	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·4	1·3	1·9	4·7	50·6	
	Núrpur,† ...	0·9	...	0·1	...	...	2·2	2·3	5·5	46·7	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	2·0	...	...	0·3	...	2·3	38·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	0·4	2·2	...	...	1·2	...	3·8	51·9	
	Kulú,† ...	...	2·0	...	...	...	...	3·0	5·0	27·5	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	1·2	3·4	...	...	...	4·6	16·0	Ditto.
	Do Tuhseel,†	...	...	1·3	6·2	...	...	...	7·5	19·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	1·2	1·9	...	...	0·3	3·4	20·6	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	1·9	0·1	...	...	...	2·0	21·5	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	1·0	1·5	...	...	2·8	5·3	17·3	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	0·1	1·5	...	...	...	4·6	6·2	25·8	Ditto.
	Duskah,† ...	0·1	...	0·9	0·1	...	...	...	2·1	14·3	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	0·4	0·1	...	...	0·8	1·3	11·6	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·1	...	...	1·0	1·9	18·8	
	Ryah,† ...	0·5	...	0·6	...	...	...	0·3	1·4	12·3	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	13·3	Ditto.
	Pathánkote,†	1·2	...	...	...	...	1·1	0·7	3·0	35·1	
	Shakargarh,†	2·2	...	0·7	0·6	...	...	2·4	5·9	21·3	
	Bukloh,* ...	1·5	...	0·3	...	0·1	3.7	0·1	5·7	36·3	
	Bulloon,* ...	...	T. 1·0	0·2	...	T. 0·1	0·2	T. 1·5	3·0	24·9	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	0·5	...	...	0·7	...	...	0·6	1·6	13·5	Ditto.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	1·0	6·4	...	...	...	7·4	13·5	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	0·8	1·0	...	...	...	1·8	6·0	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	1·0	1·6	...	...	...	1·6	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	0·2	...	0·2	0·5	...	...	...	0·9	6·9	Cultivation going on favorably.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	8·0	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	0·2	1·5	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	0·1	...	2·9	0·2	...	...	0·1	3·3	19·4	Good.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	0·6	1·6	12·0	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	1·5	...	...	...	...	1·5	11·2	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	T. 1·2	...	...	...	2·5	3·7	10·1	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	0·2	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·4	10·7	
	Murree,* ...	0·4	0·5	0·2	0·4	...	1·2	0·1	2·8	21·7	Average.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	0·1	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	0·6	0·9	11·7	Very favorable.
	Chakowal,†	0·4	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·6	5·9	

ict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	Sudder,* ...	1·1	0·1	2·0	...	...	...	0·3	3·5	20·7		14
	Gujerat,† ...	1·1	0·1	2·0	...	...	...	0·3	3·5	20·7		
	Khárian,† ...	0·1	0·1	2·0	...	...	...	0·5	2·7	13·3	Good.	14
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	2·4	0·4	...	...	0·4	3·2	9·9		13
	Sukeisur,*...	...	1·0	0·1	0·3	0·5	...	...	1·9	6·8		...
	Shahpore,*...	...	1·6	1·4	...	...	...	...	3·0	8·5	Ditto.	16
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	1·5	...	...	...	...	1·5	11.5		17
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	1·6	...	...	...	...	[1·6	5·1		17
	Multan,* ...	...	T. 0·1	T. 0·4	...	T.	...	T. D.	0·5	4·4	Favorable.	12
	Shujabad,†	...	...	0·2	...	0·1	...	...	0·3	1·9		13
	Mylsi,† ...	T. D.	...	...	D.	...	...	...	...	0·3	Indifferent.	14
	Lodhran,†...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·3	1·2	Favorable.	15
	Seraie Sidhú,†	0·9	...	T.	...	0·2	...	...	1·1	5·6		14
	Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	6·8		
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	...	0·7	9·6	Unfavorable.	15
	Shorkote,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3		
	Montgomery,*	...	T.	T. 0·2	T. 0·5	T.	...	...	0·7	1·8		13
	Gugera,† ...	...	D.	...	T· 2·1	T. 0·3	...	...	2·4	4·7	Improved by rain.	84½
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	2·3	...	...	...	2·3	4·6		18
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	1·8	...	...	...	1·8	2·C		16
	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	...	0·7	2·0		15
	Sitpur,† ...	..	...	0·3	...	2·8	...	...	3·1	3·3	Favorable.	17
	Kote Udu,†	...	1·8	0·2	...	...	...	...	2·0	6·7		17
	D. I. Khan,*	...	0.2	0·1	...	0·2	0·04	...	0·54	2·94		19½
	Kulachi,† ...	D. H. T.	...	0·03	0·02	...	...	0·15	0·2	0·5	Not stated.	20
	Bakkar,† ...	D. H. T.	1·5	...	...	0·9	...	1·1	3·5	6·2		22
	Leia,† ...	2·3	THD 2·4	...	...	T. H. D.	...	THD 0·8	5·5	8·7		18
	D. G. Khan,*	...	0·9	...	...	0·1	...	...	1·0	3·8		16
	Sanghar,† ...	...	1·0	...	0·5	1·0	...	...	2·5	10·3		18
	Rajanpore,†	...	1·0	...	4·0	...	...	...	5·0	10·2	Good.	16
	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	0·1	1·0	4·6	...	0·5	6·2	12·1		19
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	8·4		22
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2	Favorable.	19
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3		18
	Peshawar,*	...	0·4	...	0·5	...	...	0·9	1·8	3·3		
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	2·1	...	...	...	2·1	4·0	Favorable.	16
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·5	2·0		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	2·0	3·1		
	Eusufzai,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·5	1·6	5·5	Very promising.	17
	Abbottabad,†	...	T. 0·9	...	0·1	...	...	T. 0·3	1·3	25·2		...
	Harripore,†	...	3·3	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	15·8	Favorable.	...
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	0·4	0·2	...	1·9	2·5	11·6		...

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

...l Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 27th August 1867.

J. Lincoln,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of May 1867. From observations taken at Lahore, Jullundhur, Multan, Syalkot, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Shahpore, Jhelum, Simla, Peshawar.

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
																			Inches.		
Lahore, ...	1st, 2nd, 11th, 29·08	28·93	26th, 28·74	94·3	72·2	59·0	30	...	...	...	4th, 6th, 27th, 112	14th, 80	101·7	15th, 16th, 59	28th, 83	69·	32·7	85·3	2·21	Fevers. and cholera.	From the 5th to the 14th, the days were very cloudy, and thunder and lightning occurred several times. Rain fell on the 10th, 13th, and 14th, and 28th. From the 15th to the 28th, the days were very clear. Wind variable, but most frequently westerly. Rain however with easterly winds, and was always pre-indicated by considerable barometric depression.
Jullundhur, ...							No	return re	ceived.												Rain fell in this Station on the 6th and 8th, with North and Easterly winds. The barometric depressions were coincident with easterly winds up to the 15th; but towards the end of the month they were accompanied by westerly breezes. Several severe duststorms occurred—on the 6th, 13th, 28th. These occurred on the days on which rain fell at Lahore, and the wind blew from the same direction as was observed in that station.
Multan, ...	1st, 29·510	29·267	27th, 29·012	97·4	69·4	52·9	23	22nd 175	13th, 144	161·6	27th, 116	15th, 93	105	1st, 61	27th, 86	72·4	32·6	88·7	1·06	Cholera.	
Syalkot, ...	15th, 29·35	29·04	26th, 28·72	89·5	68·5	55·3	31	4th, 145	14th, 72	132	27th, 113	12th, 72	102	13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 62	28th, 83	71	31·	86·5	2·00	None.	At Syalkot, rain fell on the 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, and 28th, and on these days it is observed that the wind blew from an easterly direction, as at Lahore. The wind was mostly easterly, but occasionally blew from the North West, before the fall of rain.
Rawalpindi, ...	3rd, 28·29	28·14	26th, 27·95	90·3	67·2	52·6	27	6th, 156	14th, 118·9	139·9	6th, 112	14th, 80·2	100·3	16th 56·6	28th, 83·4	64·3	36·	82·3	1·25	Fevers.	Rain fell on the 7th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, also on the 28th. The days were more or less cloudy, during the whole month. Wind most frequently westerly, but often very variable.
Dera I. Khan,	12th, 29·39	29·26	27th, 28th, 29·10	97·5	73·1	59·0	28	28th, 162·0	13th, 16th, 144·0	152·7	27th, 28th, 116·0	14th, 92·0	104·8	16th, 61·0	28th, 82·0	69·8	35·0	72·3	0·13	None.	A few drops of rain fell on the 6th, 7th, 12th, 14th 17th, and 28th. Wind most frequently easterly. From the 2nd to the 10th, the afternoons were very cloudy, so also, from the 14th to the 19th, and from the 27th to the end of the month. Duststorms occurred on the 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 28th, mostly with easterly winds.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—*(Continued.)*

	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean temperature for the month.	Rain-fall.	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
Shahpore, ...	No return received.																				
Jhelum, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28th 29th, 112	14th, 84	101·2	28th, 84	14th 17th, 77	80·6	14th, 57	31st, 80	69·4	11·2	75·	4·80	Fevers & Diarrhœa.	Rain fell in this station on the 8th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, with easterly winds. From the 5th to the 20th, the days were mostly cloudy.
Simla, ...	...	...	...	69·1	54·5	43·1	33	...	...	...	28th, 75	12th, 55	66·9	16th, 46	28th, 66	55·1	11·8	61·	...	....	Clear days up to the 6th, when the weather became cloudy and continued, so till the 15th, when it again cleared up. Wind very variable. Rain fell on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 28th, 29th, 30th.
Peshawur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28th, 165.	14th, 121·	149·7										Fevers and Cholera.	Rain fell on the 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th, and 31st with variable winds. The barometric registrations have not been accurately made.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The difference in Mean Temperature for the month of May 1866-67.

		May 1866.	May 1867.	Difference for May 1867.
Lahore,	...	90·3	85·3	−5·0
Jullundhur,	...	88·4	...	"
Multan,	...	88·6	88·1	+ ·1
Syalkot,	...	...	86·5	"
Rawalpindi,	...	83·	82·3	1·3
Dera Ismail Khan,	...	86·3	87·3	+1·0
Shahpore,	...	91·	...	"
Jhelum,	...	...	75·	"
Simla,	...	...	61·	"
Peshawar,	...	...	78·4	"

It is worthy of note that rain fell at nearly the same periods in all the stations throughout the month and during its fall easterly wind mostly prevailed.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 29TH AUGUST 1867.

REPORT

ON THE EUROPEAN VAGRANTS' RELIEF SOCIETY AT MOOLTAN, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1867.

Mooltan, 1st July 1867.

1.—As the Society has now been in work an entire year I beg to submit the following Report on its operations for the information of Subscribers, and all others who feel interested n the repression of European vagrancy.

2.—The Society was established agreeably to resolutions adopted at a public meeting held on the 30th May 1866, W. Ford, Esquire, Commissioner, in the chair.

3.—The objects contemplated by the Society and the principle of its operations, are set forth in the following extract from the sixth resolution, *viz:* "That the objects of the Society are to provide food and decent lodging for destitute European Vagrants and to assist such persons in obtaining a passage to Kurrachee. The Society will, under no circumstances whatever, provide or assist in providing passages to Lahore or any up-country Station. The Society will altogether decline to furnish facilities for European Vagrants obtaining employment here or elsewhere. The Society has not the means of ascertaining the capabilities of vagrants—and to afford facilities for persons of unknown capabilities to visit distant stations on the plea of seeking for employment, would tend rather to encourage than to abate the evil of vagrancy. The Society acting on these principles, while willing to assist destitute Europeans in returning to the sea-board, will in no case aid in forwarding them into the interior."

4.—The principle here stated has been strictly adhered to, and the result is that the stream of vagrancy from Kurrachee towards Lahore is now completely stopped. The European community at Kurrachee have been requested not to afford aid to destitute persons to come up the river, and no European now thinks of coming to Mooltan unprovided with the means of paying for his passage to Lahore.

5.—The total number of vagrants assisted during the year was twenty-eight. Twenty-six were furnished with a free passage to Kurrachee, and eighteen were provided with board and lodging during their stay at Mooltan waiting for the departure of the steamer.

6.—The expenses of the Institution were :—

For passages per steamer, ...	Rs.	246	0	0
Board and lodging, ...	„	44	0	0
Stationery, printing, &c., ...	„	18	2	0
	Total Rs.	308	2	0

7.—The Indus Flotilla Company have kindly agreed to take down Vagrants recommended by the Society at reduced rates. The total cost of removing a Vagrant from Mooltan to Kurrachee is Rs. 10, made up of the following items, *viz* :

Passage to Kotree, per steamer, ...	Rs.	4	0	0
Railway fare from Kotree to Kurrachee, ...	„	2	0	0
Subsistence allowance from Mooltan to Sukkur, ...	„	2	0	0
Ditto ditto from Sukkur to Kurrachee, ...	„	2	0	0
Total	Rs.	10	0	0

8.—It was found necessary to issue the subsistence allowance in two instalments of Rs. 2 each—one is given to the Vagrant on his departure from Mooltan, and the other is handed to him at Sukkur by the Captain of the steamer. This arrangement (which was very kindly made by Captain Gillett, the Agent of the Flotilla Company) became necessary in order to relieve the officers of the steamers from the burden of feeding hungry Vagrants, who too frequently, after receiving their subsistence money at Mooltan spent it in drink and went on board penniless, and so compelled the officers of the steamers to support them.

9.—The Vagrants during their stay at Mooltan reside at the Serai in the Sudder Bazar. Their food is provided by Bazar Sergeant Davie at the rate of 8 annas a day per head. For this sum they have had two good meals a day. Two Vagrants who were sick on arrival here were kindly admitted for treatment into the Royal Artillery Hospital by the Officer in medical charge.

10.—Since the commencement of the present arrangements only two instances have occurred of Vagrants being found drunk in the station ; and the residents have been entirely relieved of the importunities of Vagrants for alms.

11.—With regard to the financial state of the Society, I find that the total amount of donations and monthly subscriptions actually paid is Rs. 258-0-0, and the total of expenses Rs. 308-2-0, so that there is an excess of expenditure over receipts of Rs. 50-2-0. But the subscriptions promised, and now due, amount to Rs. 319, and there will be no difficulty in collecting this sum when the wants of the Institution are made known, as they will be by this Report. Indeed the Treasurer requests me to state that it is his fault that it has not been paid in already, as in the early period of operations finding that his receipts were much in excess of his disbursements, he requested several Subscribers to withhold their subscriptions, promising to call upon them to pay up whenever he needed funds.

12.—I regret to state that within the last two months there has been a considerable increase in the number of Vagrants. The increase is due to the facilities afforded to destitute Europeans to proceed into the interior by Relief Societies lately established along the line of communication between Calcutta and Lahore. In a detailed history which I have kept of nearly all the Vagrants who have passed through Mooltan I find notes of several persons who have thrown up employment at Calcutta and other down-country stations because they were not getting as good salaries as they considered themselves entitled to, and who have at once thrown themselves on the support of the Relief Societies, subsisting and travelling entirely at their expense. Those Societies are not aware, I am sure, of the amount of evil which such an application of their funds produces. Many of the Vagrants on their arrival at Mooltan have travelled upwards of 2,000 miles. Not five in a hundred Vagrants find employment. The market for European labor in the upper provinces is greatly over-stocked; there is no demand for it. It appears to me that under these circumstances the Relief Societies, though acting from the best and kindest motives, are really inflicting great hardships and misery on poor Eu-

ropeans in aiding them to proceed into the interior. Sooner or later such persons must find their way back again to the sea-board and transfer their labor to a country and climate more congenial to the European constitution.

13.—Vagrancy is to some extent kept up by free tickets being given on the East Indian Railway to destitute Europeans proceeding up country. I have notes of District and Police Officers employing public money in assisting Vagrants into the interior. I venture to think that this is an unwise use of public money, and that it should be strictly prohibited. It should in my opinion, be laid down as a rule, admitting of no exception, that public money is to be employed in such cases for the purpose of assisting destitute Europeans to reach the sea-board by the shortest and least expensive route only.

14.—One other point deserves notice. A few fine young fellows, in every way fit for the duties of a soldier, and having excellent characters, have asked me to assist them in getting enlisted. I have applied to the Officers commanding the Royal Artillery and the European Infantry Regiment to enlist these men, but was told that Commanding Officers had not authority to do so in this country. Considering the difficulties that are now experienced in getting recruits at home and the expense of bringing them out to this country, it seems unwise to reject the services of men well qualified for the work of a soldier who are ready at hand.

Annexed is a List of Subscribers and a Nominal Roll of Vagrants who have been assisted.

A. C. C. DE RENZY, *Secretary.*

NOMINAL Roll of Vagrants assisted by the European Vagrants' Relief Society, at Mooltan, and Schedule of sums expended during the year ending 30th June, 1867.

Number.	Names.	Cost of passage to Kurrachee and subsistence en route.	Cost of subsistence at Mooltan.	Cost of Printing Stationery, &c.			Date of Vagrants' Departure.	Total of all Expenses.		
1	Cornes, ...	Rs. 14	Rs. 3				10th July, 1866.			
2	MacFarlane, ...	8	1-8				Ditto.			
3	Penny, ...	8	...				Ditto.			
4	Mrs. Penny, ...	8	...				17th Ditto.			
5	Lloyd, ...	12	3-8				10th August.			
6	Fernandez, ...	10	1				Ditto.			
7	Wilson, ...	10	1-8				Ditto.			
8	Smith, ...	10	...				10th September.			
9	Herring, ...	10	...				Ditto.			
10	Lawson, ...	8	...				26th October.			
11	Winson, ...	8	...				10th November.			
12	Mrs. Buckly, ...	...	3				16th Ditto.			
13	Adams, ...	10	4				26th Ditto.			
14	Bissett, ...	8	2-8				10th December.			
15	Taylor, ...	10	1-8	18	2		Ditto.			
16	Mrs. Taylor, ...	10	1-8				10th Feby., 1867.			
17	Rodford, ...	10	5				26th Ditto.			
18	Benizon, ...	8					Ditto.			
19	Baker, ...	10	2				Ditto.			
20	Carter,...	10	2				10th April.			
21	Hemm, ...	8	4				26th Ditto.			
22	Shepherd, ...	8	...				Ditto.			
23	Walker, ...	8	...				26th May.			
24	Thompson, ...	10	...				Ditto.			
25	Cunningham, ...	10	2				Ditto.			
26	Collins, ...	10	2				Ditto.			
27	Cameron, ...	10	3				Employed at Mooltan.	308	2	0
28	Fleming, ...	...	1							
	TOTAL Rs., ...	246	44	18	2			308	2	0

A. C. C. DE RENZY, *Secretary.*

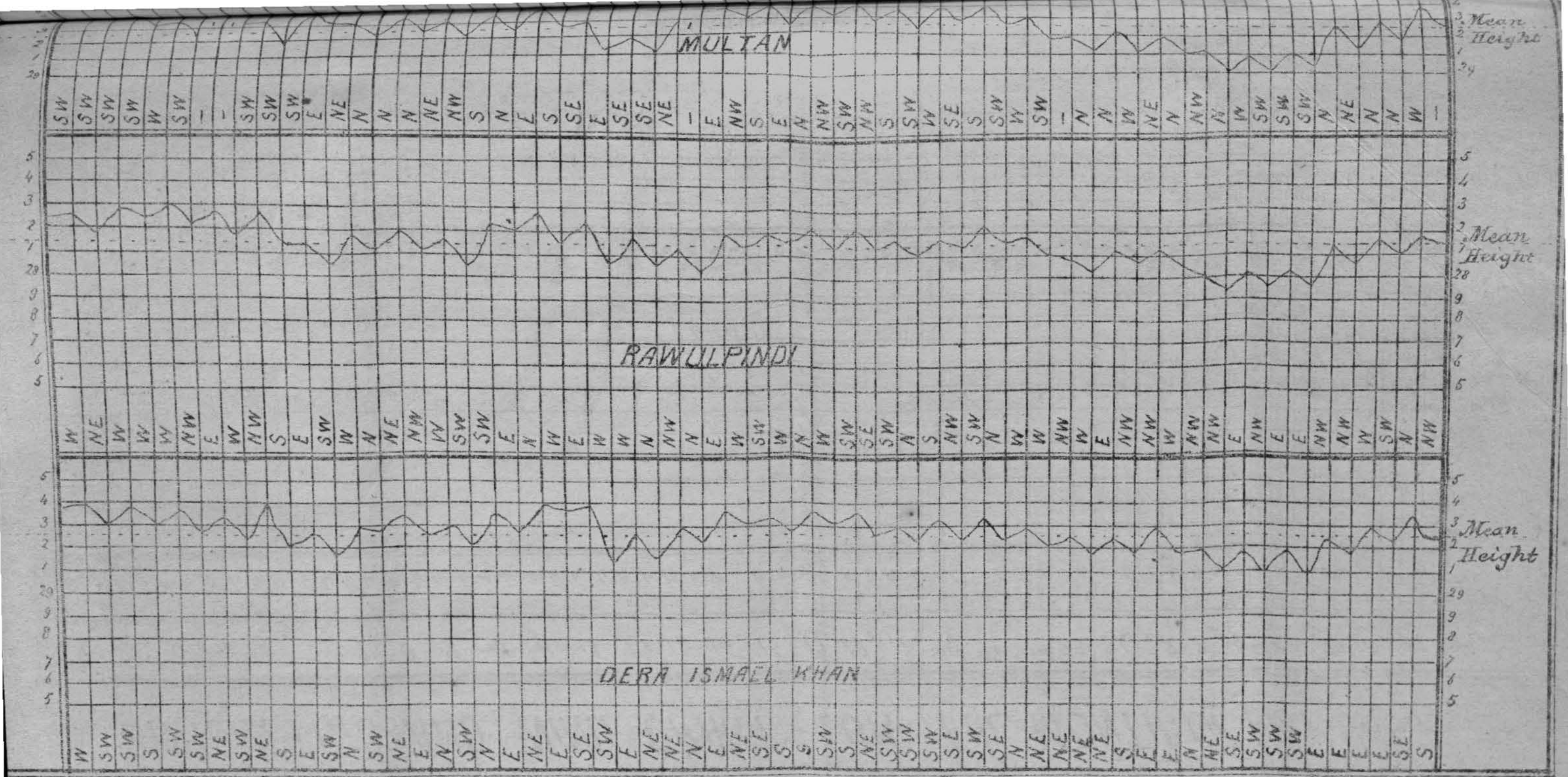
Subscribers to the Vagrant Relief Fund.

	Monthly Subscriptions.	Payments made to Bearer.	Payments made up to date.
W. Ford, Esq., C. S. I.,			Paid Donation, Rs. 40.
Gen. Van Cortland, C. B.,	Rs. 4		No payment.
Col. Gordon,	4		Paid Subscription up to Oct. 1866.
Rev. H. D. James,	...		Paid Donation, Rs. 50.
Dr. De Renzy, ...	4		Paid up to June 1867.
Capt. Craster, ...	4		Do. Feb. 1867.
Col. Tronson,	4		Do. Oct. 1866.
Capt. Prendergast, ...	2		Do. June 1867.
Brigadier Gen. Wemyss,	4		No payment.
Dr. Greenhow, ...	3		Paid to Sept. 1866.
P. O'Brien, Esq.,... ...	3		No payment.
Capt. Musgrave, ...	2		Paid to Sept. 1866.
Lieut. Apperly, ...			Paid Donation, Rs. 10.
J. H. Lyons, Esq., ...	2		No payment.
J. E. Rowe, Esq., ...	2		Paid up to Sept. 1866.
Rev. F. Felix, ...	2		Do. Dec. 1866.
Mr. Cheers, ...	2		Do. do.
Sergt. Walsh, ...	1		Do. do.
Mr. Blake, ...			Paid up to May 1867.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

BAROMETRIC AND WIND CHART FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1867.




MULTAN
Mean Height
RAWULPINDI
Mean Height
DERA ISMAEL KHAN
Mean Height

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH AUGUST 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received as yet.	...
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	0·5	0·6	...	...	...	1·1	19·6	Looking well.	17
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	0·4	4·5	...	...	...	4·9	20·7		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·2		19
Núh,* ...	...	...	1·1	0·8	...	...	...	1·9	25·6		19
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·2	Favorable.	18½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	...	0·9	19·3		18½
Panipat,† ...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	23·0		19½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	1·0	14·7		16½
Hissar,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	17·6	Good.	16
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 1·2	1·2	14·9		17
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·8		16
Burwala,† ...	...	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·2	13·0		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·4		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5	Favorable.	17
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·5		18
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·0		17½
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		17
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	8·5	Ditto.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	0·3	0·1	...	...	...	0·4	11·4		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	1·2	...	...	0·4	...	...	1·6	7·8		9
Amballa,*	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	29·6	Ditto.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	...	0·7	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·8	35·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	3·1	...	...	...	...	3·2	6·3	24·2		
Khurrur† ...	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	24·9		
Naraingarh,†	...	2·7	1·4	...	...	...	...	4·1	46·5		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·7		
Ludianah,*	...	1·0	0·3	...	0·2	...	0·55	2·05	15·15	Ditto.	21
Samrala,† ...	5·2	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	6·9	21·9		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	0·8	...	...	...	...	0·8	15·1		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	1·0	0·3	0·3	...	...	...	0·5	2·1	38·7	
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	1·2	0·6	0·4	0·3	...	0·6	3·1	30·8	Average.
	Burrowli,† ...	0·7	2·25	...	0·2	...	0·2	0·3	3·65	36·3	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	0·8	...	0·6	...	0·1	0·3	1·8	43·0	
	Kussowlie,†	T. 0·1	T. 1·6	...	1·1	T. 0·4	0·2	T. 0·2	3·6	40·9	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	1·5	...	...	...	...	0·7	2·2	19·2	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	2·8	0·1	0·2	...	...	...	...	3·1	16·4	
	Nawashahar,†	...	3·2	...	...	...	...	...	3·2	23·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	0·1	2·8	...	...	...	...	0·9	3·8	16·0	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	0·25	...	0·5	...	...	1·5	2·25	21·0	Favorable.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	0·4	...	0·5	0·3	0·4	1·6	16·5	
	Gurshankar,†	...	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	22·9	
	Unah,† ...	...	2·65	...	...	0·6	...	1·1	4·35	33·6	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	0·3	0·3	0·6	1·6	1·5	1·7	1·7	7·7	88·0	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	...	2·0	3·8	0·2	...	...	2·1	8·1	58·7	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	1·2	4·7	...	...	...	1·1	7·0	54·5	
	Hameerpur,†	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	...	0·6	0·8	40·3	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	52·2	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	17·5	Ditto.
	Do Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	1·4	20·6	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·8	1·4	22·2	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	21·8	
	Batala,† ...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	17·7	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	2·2	...	1·5	1·3	...	...	5·0	30·8	Very favorable.
	Duskah,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	0·3	...	0·3	0·8	15·1	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	1·7	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	13·3	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	2·6	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	21·4	
	Ryah,† ...	0·5	0·4	...	...	0·4	...	...	1·3	13·6	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	1·2	...	...	...	...	0·8	2·0	15·3	Favorable.
	Pathánkote,†	...	2·1	...	...	0·6	...	1·7	4·4	39·5	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	0·9	...	...	...	1·1	2·0	23·3	
	Bukloh,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bulloon,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·5	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	14·1	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	7·2	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	Flourishing.
	Mogah,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	2·2	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	3·6	11·6	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	1·6	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	0·2	0·2	...	...	2·1	...	...	2·5	21·9	Good.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	1·7	2·1	14·1	
	Hafizabad,†	0·2	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·4	11·6	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	0·5	0·2	...	...	0·4	...	1·1	11·3	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	12·0	
	Murree,* ...	...	0·9	0·4	0·1	1·1	...	1·3	3·8	25·5	Favorable.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	0·1	T. 1·6	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·8	13·5	Very favorable.
	Chakowal,†	0·4	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·9	6·8	

ict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...	Sudder,* ...	...	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	21·5	Very good.	15
	Gujerat,† ...	...	0·8	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	21·5		
	Khárian,† ...	...	3·0	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	16·3		14
	Phálian,† ...	1·3	3·3	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	14·5		13
re,	Sukeisur,*...	1·4	2·2	0·6	...	...	...	...	4·2	11·0	Good.	...
	Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5		16
	Bhera,† ...	...	1·4	...	0·9	...	...	...	2·3	13·7		17
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	1·0	6·1		17
...	Multan,* ...	D. T.	D· T.	T.	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	Favorable.	11½
	Shujabad,†	...	0·2	0·3	0·1	...	...	...	0·6	2·55		13
	Mylsi,† ...	...	T.	0·4	0·15	...	...	...	0·55	0·85	Indifferent.	14
	Lodhran,† ...	1·25	1·1	0·2	0·03	...	...	...	2·58	3·7	Ditto.	15
	Seraie Sidhú,†	0·65	0·3	0·8	0·1	...	0·3	...	2·15	7·8	Favorable.	14
...	Jhung,* ...	...	...	0·2	2·2	...	...	...	2·4	9·2	Prospects much improved.	
	Chiniote,† ...	0·6	...	0·3	0·3	0·1	...	...	1·3	10·9		15
	Shorkote,† ...	...	0·3	0·8	...	...	0·9	...	2·0	5·3		
o-	Montgomery,*	T. 0·2	T. 1·03	T. 0·35	T. 0·1	...	...	...	1·7	3·5	Improved.	13
	Gugera,† ...	...	T. 01	T.	T·	...	T.	...	0·1	4·8		14
	Hujra,† ...	T· 1·7	...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·1	1·8	6·4		16
	Pak Pattan,†	T· 1·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	4·5		18
ir-	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	Favorable.	15
	Sitpur,† ...	..	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	3·7		17
	Kote Udu,†	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·7	7·4		17
han,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Not received as yet.	
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
han,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Good.	16
	Sanghar,† ...	0·7	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	1·2	11·5		18
	Rajanpore,†	0·3	0·2	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·7	10·9		15
...	Bunnoo,* ...	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	13·6	Favorable.	13
	Lakki,† ...	1·0	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	9·5		22
	Esa Khail,†	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	5·4		18½
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3		17
ar,	Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	Favorable.	15
	Khalsa Khattak,†	1·0	2·4	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	5·3		
	Daudzai,† ...	3·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	7·5		
	Duaba,† ...	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	3·0		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	1·5	4·6		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·5	Promising.	17
...	Abbottabad,†	T. 1·7	...	0·9	0·2	...	...	0·3	3·1	28·3	Favorable.	20
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8		23½
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·6		28

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

...ial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 3rd September 1867.

J. Lincoln,
Assistant Secretary to Finxncial Commissioner Punjab.

The following Return was received too late for insertion in the Supplement, dated 22nd August 18

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. August. 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Sirsa, ...	Sirsa, ...	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	7·7	Favorable.
	Sahuwala, ...	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	7·8	
	Fazilka, ...	...	...	...	1·0	...	...	...	1·0	6·1	Indifferent.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement, dated 29th August 18

		12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·3	0·4	0·8	...	0·5	0·3	0·1	2·4	36·6	Average.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	0·1	...	0·7	...	...	0·8	1·6	27·7	
	Burrowli,†...	...	0·3	0·1	...	0·1	0·1	...	0·6	32·6	
	Kotkhai,† ...	0·4	...	0·2	0·2	0·5	...	0·1	1·4	41·2	
Sirsa, ...	Sirsa, ...	...	...	...	T· 0·5	0·2	...	...	0·7	8·4	Favorable.
	Sahuwala, ...	...	...	...	T. 2·7	0·2	0·3	...	3·2	11·0	
	Fazilka, ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	6·2	

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
LAHORE,
The 3rd September 1867.

J. Lo

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 5TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

DEHLI RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT OF PLATELAYING FOR THE MONTH ENDING JULY 1867.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required. M.	Platelaying required. C.	Previously. Linked in.	Previously. Completed.	This Month. Linked in.	This Month. Completed.	Total. Linked in.	Total. Completed.	REMARKS.
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From	0	0	Main Line, ...	63	...	25 40 0	3 40 0	0 20 0	...	25 60 0	3 40 0	
To	63	...										
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From	63	...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
To	127	...										
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From	127	...	Main Line, ...	63	24-45							
To	190	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From	190	24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
To	244	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From	244	24-45	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	42 76 71	30 68 31	0 17 0	...	43 13 71	30 68 31	
To	301	24										
Plus Curves at Junction			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	68 36 71	34 28 31	0 37 0	...	68 73 71	34 28 31	
			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71							
			TOTAL, ...	346	50-41	68 36 71	34 28 31	0 37 0	...	68 73 71	34 28 31	

LAHORE,
27th August 1867.

J. HARRISON,
Chief Engineer.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 12TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST SEPTEMBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August and September. 26	27	28	29	30	31	1	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	1·7	0·3	1·0	0·7	1·3	0·5	0·1	5·6	32·5	Good.	16
Larsoulí,† ...	0·4	0·5	3·1	0·4	0·5	...	...	4·9	24·6		19
Ballabgarh,†	0·2	1·3	...	1·1	...	1·3	...	3·9	25·6		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Not received as yet.	
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kurnaul,* ...	0·9	0·2	2·0	0·4	0·2	...	...	3·7	24·9	Favorable.	19
Gharounda,†	...	0·3	1·5	...	...	...	...	1·8	21·1		18½
Panipat,† ...	0·4	0·9	0·7	0·4	...	0·5	...	2·9	25·9		20
Kythal,† ...	0·3	1·2	4·0	0·3	0·1	...	...	5·9	20·6		16¾
Hissar,† ...	...	...	0·5	0·8	0·2	...	...	1·5	19·1	Good.	16½
Hansí,† ...	0·5	...	1·8	0·5	...	...	...	2·8	17·7		17
Bhewaní,†...	1·8	0·6	2·0	0·3	2·3	...	...	7·0	17·8		18
Burwala,† ...	0·4	0·3	0·1	...	0·3	...	...	1·1	14·1		17½
Fattiabad,†	2·1	0·1	1·7	3·3	...	...	...	7·2	21·6		16
Rhotuk,† ...	0·2	0·2	1·3	...	0·7	...	0·2	2·6	19·1	Favorable.	17½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	1·0	0·9	0·9	...	...	2·8	18·3		18½
Sámpla,† ...	...	0·8	0·5	0·9	2·9	...	...	5·1	16·5		20
Jhajjar,† ...	0·7	0·1	0·4	1·2	0·3	1·0	0·7	4·4	15·9		18
Sirsa,† ...	2·6	...	0·4	0·9	...	...	...	3·9	12·4	Ditto.	9¼
Sáhuwala,†	2·2	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	2·6	14·0		11
Fazilka,† ...	1·2	0·2	0·3	0·5	...	...	...	2·2	10·0		9
Amballa,*	0·1	1·6	1·1	1·5	0·2	...	0·5	5·0	34·6	Very favorable.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	3·7	0·4	1·5	0·7	0·9	...	1·7	8·9	44·7		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	1·4	0·2	...	...	0·2	1·8	26·0		
Khurrur† ...	1·1	0·1	1·6	1·6	0·2	...	0·3	4·9	29·8		
Naraingarh,†	2·1	0·2	1·1	1·0	0·9	...	...	5·3	51·8		
Píplí,† ...	1·2	2·1	...	1·2	...	...	...	4·5	24·2		
Ludianah,*	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·8	0·1	...	...	2·0	17·15	Favorable.	21½
Samrala,† ...	1·2	...	1·4	5·9	0·5	...	...	9·0	30·9		
Jugraún,† ...	0·2	...	...	0·5	0·8	...	...	1·5	16·6		

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement, dated 5th Septemb

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August. 19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Dehli, ...	Dehli, ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	...	0·2	26·9	Good.
	Larsouli, ...	...	...	0·1	...	0·6	...	...	0·7	19·7	
	Ballabgarh,	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·6	21·7	
Gurdaspore,	Bukloh, ...	1·0	1·0	...	0·9	...	3·2	2·9	9·0	45·3	
	Bulloon, ...	...	1·8	0·1	0·1	0·6	...	2·3	4·9	29·8	
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	3·04	Favoura
	Kulachi, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
	Bakkar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·2	
	Leia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7	

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 10*th September* 1867.

J. L

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commission

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 19TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. September.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Dehlí,* ...	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	32·6	Good.	16½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·9	...	0·5	1·4	26·0		20
Ballabgarh,†	1·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	27·2		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	0·3	28·6	Looking well.	18
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	22·6		19
Palwal,* ...	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	24·4		22
Núh,* ...	0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	37·8		20
Ferozepore,*	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·2	13·2		19¼
Kurnaul,* ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	25·2	Favorable.	19
Gharounda,†	0·3	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	0·7	21·8		20
Panipat,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	26·1		20
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6		17½
Hissar,† ...	T.	T. 0·4	T.	...	...	...	...	0·4	19·5	Not stated.	17
Hansí,† ...	T 1·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	19·5		17
Bhewaní,† ...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	18·4		18
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1		17
Fattiabad,†	...	T. 1·3	0·2	...	...	...	...	1·5	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	2·1	...	...	2·3	21·4	Favorable.	19
Guhána,† ...	0·5	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·9	19·2		19
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		20
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	12·7	Very favorable.	9¼
Sáhuwala,†	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	14·7		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	0·2	0·9	...	...	...	1·1	11·1		9
Amballa,*	0·5	0·7	...	...	...	0·2	...	1·4	36·0	Favorable.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	0·9	...	...	1·1	45·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	0·9	...	...	0·9	0·5	2·3	28·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	0·9	...	0·6	...	0·2	...	1·7	31·5		
Naraingarh,†	3·8	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	4·0	55·8		
Pipli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	0·6	...	...	0·2	0·8	17·95	Favorable.	21½
Samrala,† ...	2·4	...	0·3	0·6	...	0·1	0·2	3·6	34·5		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	0·9	0·4	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	1·6	46·3	
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6	Fair
	Burrowlí,†...	0·5	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·1	...	...	1·3	43·8	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	1·8	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	52·8	
	Kussowlie,†	0·2	0·9	0·1	T.	T. 0·1	...	...	1·3	48·0	Favo…
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	0·8	...	0·2	...	0·9	...	2·0	3·9	31·2	
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	0·1	0·3	...	...	0·7	1·1	24·9	Ditto
	Nawashahar,†	...	1·5	0·5	0·6	...	0·4	0·4	3·4	29·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·8	0·8	18·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	1·0	0·5	...	0·1	...	0·4	0·4	2·4	28·25	
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	20·4	Ditto
	Gurshankar,†	...	0·2	...	0·2	...	0·8	0·9	2·1	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·4	0·7	36·9	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not re… ed a…
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	1·0	...	...	...	...	1·0	2·0	4·0	24·5	
	Do. Tuhseel,†	1·0	...	...	...	...	1·0	2·0	4·0	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	2·8	3·5	27·4	Favo…
	Ajnála,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·7	22·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·7	1·3	41·1	
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·7	0·9	2·6	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·8	1·1	18·7	Very…
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·6	0·8	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	1·2	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·5	0·8	20·0	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	0·1	1·2	0·5	1·8	44·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	1·3	2·5	31·4	Favo…
	Bukloh,*	0.6	...	...	1·9	1·5	...	0·1	4·1	54·9	
	Bulloon,*	...	1·0	...	...	2·6	0·7	0·1	4·4	38·0	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	1·0	1·6	18·1	
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	Favo…
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	1·2	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9	
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	2·6	Flou…
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	1·0	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·2	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·8	2·0	2·9	27·2	
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	0·9	2·0	0·2	3·1	18·9	Di…
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	0·4	2·3	14·4	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	1·7	13·1	Favo…
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	0·7	...	...	0·1	...	0·8	15·3	Aver…
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·8	...	1·25	28·35	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	0·5	...	...	...	0·2	T. D. 1·5	...	2·2	16·0	Very…
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
…jerat, ...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	0·9	1·9	27·2	Very good.	...
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	0·9	1·9	27·2		14
	Khárian,† ...	1·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	1·3	2·9	22·9		15
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	2·0	16·5		13
…hpore,	Sukeisur,*...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	12·4	Good.	...
	Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	0·2	10·1		16
	Bhera,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	1·3	1·4	15·1		17
	Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		17
…ltan, ...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	Favorable.	11
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55		12
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	Indifferent.	14
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		15
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2		14
…ung, ...	Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	Promising.	
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	0·6	14·0		1…
	Shorkote,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3		
…ntgo-mery,	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	Improving.	1…
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	5·7		1…
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5		1…
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7		1…
…uffer-gurh,	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	0·3	2·3	Favorable.	1…
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		1…
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4		1…
…I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Not received as yet.	
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
…G. Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Good.	1…
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		1…
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		1…
…nnoo, ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	1…
	Lakki,† ...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	9·6		[illegible]
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		1…
	Cutchee,† ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	5·0		1…
…hawar,	Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Not received as yet.	
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
…hat, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	Very promising.	
…zara, ...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	0·5	T. 1·3	...	1·8	31·8	Favorable.	
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	...	1·0	16·8		
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·45	14·0		

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

…nancial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 17th September 1867.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement, dated 12th September 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. August and September. 26	27	28	29	30	31	1	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1866.	State of crops.	[illegible]
Goorgaon,	Goorgaon, ...	...	1·6	0·3	3·3	3·1	0·3	0·1	8·7	28·3	Favorable.	
	Riwari, ...	0·4	0·3	...	1·1	...	...	...	1·8	22·5		
	Palwal, ...	...	T. 0·5	T. 0·9	T. 1·8	T. 1·5	...	...	4·7	22·9		
	Nuh, ...	3·1	2·2	2·2	1·1	3·1	...	...	11·7	37·3		
	Ferozepore,	...	...	T. 0·1	0·1	...	...	...	0·2	*A* 13·0		
Gurdaspore,	Bukloh,* ...	0·7	1·3	0·2	0·3	1·6	1·3	0·1	5·5	50·8		
	Bulloon,* ...	T. 2·9	...	T. 0·7	...	...	T. 0·1	...	3·7	33·6		
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·04	Fair.	
	Kulachi, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		
	Bakkar, ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	6·3		
	Leia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		

A. NOTE.—The total Rain-fall of this station has been corrected from such as 19·9 to 13·0, owing to wrong measurements having been
rd and 4th August, *vide* Deputy Commissioner's Docket, No. 355, dated 9th September 1867.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
LAHORE,
The 17*th September* 1867.

J. LINCOLN,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Pr

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 19TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of July 1866 *and July* 1867.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed Population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from Fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			July 1866.	*July* 1867.	*July* 1866.	*July* 1867.	*July* 1866.	*July* 1867.	*July* 1866.	*July* 1867.	*July* 1866.	*July* 1867.	*July* 1866.	*July* 1867.
1	Lahore,	6,45,330	7	68	7	1031	435	727	106	214	555	2,040	0·08	0·32
2	Gujeranwalla,	4,20,758	...	129	6	616	145	233	130	142	281	1,120	0·07	0·26
3	Ferozepore,	4,33,609	37	11	...	558	183	67	67	122	287	758	0·07	0·17
4	Amritsar,	9,84,484	13	121	10	941	702	1,121	275	561	1,000	2,744	0·10	0·28
5	Gurdaspore,	7,40,187	91	155	3	25	349	425	197	181	640	786	0·09	0·11
6	Syalkot,	7,11,472	66	732	6	146	317	657	280	690	669	2,225	0·09	0·31
7	Rawulpindi,	5,53,760	101	...	1	...	372	...	92	...	566	...	0·10	...
8	Jhelum,	3,94,325	17	166	9	152	357	325	189	242	572	885	0·14	0·22
9	Gujerat,	5,49,225	8	192	1	...	361	288	174	153	544	633	0·09	0·11
10	Shahpore,	3,02,700	21	140	...	17	232	324	82	168	335	649	0·11	0·21
11	Multan,	4,11,386	17	10	1	238	142	240	30	127	190	615	0·05	0·15
12	Jhung,	2,99,034	12	58	...	40	102	129	64	138	178	365	0·06	0·12
13	Montgomery,	3,08,020	33	...	...	...	127	...	23	...	183	...	0·06	0·
14	Mozuffergurh,	2,51,104	88	3	...	16	93	190	17	14	198	223	0·08	0·09
15	Dera I. Khan,	3,46,022	78	24	...	6	189	285	29	14	296	329	0·09	0·09
16	D. G. Khan,	2,50,000	58	6	...	517	80	82	13	26	151	631	0·06	0·25
17	Bunnoo,	2,46,824	43	28	...	244	132	178	64	126	239	576	0·09	0·23
18	Peshawar,	4,50,099	8	9	1	357	137	110	13	28	159	504	0·03	0·11
19	Huzara,	3,08,226	7	73	...	254	109	170	61	104	177	601	0·06	0·19
20	Kohat,	1,01,232	1	3	...	2	34	64	9	14	44	83	0·04	0·08
21	Amballa,	10,40,307	261	117	10	152	404	405	84	203	759	877	0·07	0·08
22	Ludianah,	5,25,498	44	36	4	253	324	649	145	254	517	1,192	0·10	0·23
23	Simla,	36,858	...	...	...	100	22	15	12	18	34	133	0·09	0·36
24	Jullundhur,	7,01,386	1	42	4	41	634	995	38	59	677	1,137	0·10	0·16
25	Hoshiarpore,	8,33,817	8	45	10	29	587	795	306	469	911	1,338	0·11	0·16
26	Kangra,	6,92,977	8	5	8	213	364	259	300	342	680	819	0·10	0·12
27	Dehli,	5,06,689	13	6	6	50	243	326	215	419	477	801	0·09	0·16
28	Gurgaon,	6,82,486	2	11	1	330	117	179	51	140	171	660	0·02	0·10
29	Karnaul,	4,72,485	155	17	7	125	313	199	157	137	632	478	0·13	0·10
30	Hissar,	3,40,886	12	...	2	104	151	271	21	68	186	443	0·05	0·13
31	Rhotuk,	4,73,416	32	11	9	63	141	217	22	130	204	421	0·04	0·09
32	Sirsa,	1,51,555	33	4	2	152	148	168	55	80	238	404	0·16	0·27
	TOTAL, ...	1,51,66,157	1,275	2,222	108	6772	8,046	10,093	3,321	5,383	12,750	24,470	0·08	0·17

LAHORE,
The 4th September 1867.

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector General of Dispensaries.

DEHLI RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of July 1867. *Miles open* 27.			Corresponding Month of 1866. *Miles open* Nil.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	3,519	4	0		Nil	
Goods and Minerals, ...	...	...	...			
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	30	8	0			
Total, ...	3,549	12	0		Nil	
Total Traffic from 1st July 1867, to above date, ...				3,549	12	0
Ditto Nil corresponding last year, ...					Nil	

J. Harrison,

Acting Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore, 16*th August* 1867.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 26TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6		16½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0	Good.	21
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		20
Gurgaon,* ...	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	28·7		18½
Riwarí,* ...	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	23·8		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	24·5	Looking fair.	22
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·8		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	1·9	...	...	1·9	27·1		19
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	1·3	...	...	1·3	23·1	Favorable.	20
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		22¼
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6		16¾
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5		16
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5		17
Bhewaní,† ...	T. 0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	18·6	Excellent.	18½
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4		20
Guhána,† ...	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	19·9	Favorable.	19
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		20
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		19½
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7		9¼
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·7	Ditto.	11½
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1		9
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·0		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5	Favorable.	17
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·8		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·95		
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5	Favorable.	21½
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. September. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·3	
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·8	Good.
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·8	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·0	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	Ditto.
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·25	
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	Ditto.
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·9	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·6	
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·9	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·4	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	Ditto.
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·0	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	
mritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4	Favorable.
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
yalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	Very promising.
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
urdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	Favorable.
	Bukloh,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·9	
	Bulloon,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·0	
ahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	Favorable.
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
erozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9	
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	Good.
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
ujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	Ditto.
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·4	
wulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·35	Ditto.
elum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Very favorable.
	Chakowal,†	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	8·2	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.								Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	September.										
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.			
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Very good.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		14½
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9		15
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		13
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Good.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1		16
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1		17
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		17
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	Favorable.	12½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55		13
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	Indifferent.	14½
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		15
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2		14
Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	Promising.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0		
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3		13½
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	Looking pretty well.	15
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7		14
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5		17
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7		16
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		17
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received as yet.	
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Good.	16
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		17
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	18
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		22
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		18
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0		17
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received as yet.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·1	5·8	Promising.	16
Abbottabad,†	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	31·8	Favorable.	20
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8		23¾
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0		24

...s' Self-Registering Gauge.
... Gauge.
...

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

...missioner's Office,
Lahore,
... September 1867.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement, dated 19th September 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Peshawur,	Peshawur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Favorable.
	Khalsa Khat-tak,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	
	Daúdzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	
	Duába, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	
	Hashtnagur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	
	Eusufzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsala,	2·4	2·3	0·2	0·3	4·1	0·1	...	9·4	113·6	Ditto.
	Kangra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	...	2·3	68·9	
	Núrpur, ...	0·2	2·0	...	...	...	0·4	0·3	2·9	64·4	
	Hamirpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·1	0·5	43·0	
	Dehra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·0	
	Kulu, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	3·14	Ditto.
	Kulachi, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
	Bakkar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·6	6·9	
	Leia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7	

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
LAHORE,
The 24th September 1867.

J. L[illegible]
Assistant Secretary to Financ[illegible]

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of June 1867. From observations taken at Lahore, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Shahpore, Rawalpindi, Simla, Jhelum, Syalkot.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean monthly temperature.	Rain-fall	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
Lahore, ...	2nd, 3rd 10th, 11th, 29·00	28·81	28th, 28·54	101·8	78·9	66·1	30	...	...	...	7th, 31st, 120·	10th, 96·	109·8	10th, 69·	8th, 87·	77·7	30·	93·7	...	Cholera and fevers.	Wind very variable. Up to the 6th, it was principally westerly, with clear days. On the 7th, it veered round to eastward and continued so till the 13th. Rain fell on the 9th and 10th, but not to any considerable amount. From the middle to the end of the month, the wind was mostly easterly. Duststorms occurred on 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 24th.
Multan, ...	11th, 29·346	29·154	28th, 28·824	104·0	71·4	53·8	19	21st 171·0	23rd, 132·0	152·8	21st, 22nd, 120·0	10th, 14th, 101·0	111·3	2nd, 74·0	22nd, 95	83·5	27·5	97·4	·04	Cholera and fevers.	Wind southerly with clear days up to the 10th, when it became more variable and the atmosphere hazy. From the 17th, till the end of the month, the wind was principally southerly. Rain fell on the 13th.
Dera I. Khan,	14th, 29·32	29·17	29th, 29·05	106·4	80·0	64·0	21	6th, 7th, 165·0	23rd, 139·0	152·4	8th, 9th, 122·0	16th, 104·0	113·5	14th, 69·0	24th, 90·0	80·3	33·1	96·9	0·31	None recorded.	Wind principally North-easterly. Duststorms occurred on the 8th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 22nd, 23rd. Rain fell on the 1st and 15th. The afternoons were generally very cloudy from the 10th till the end of the m onth.
Peshawar, ...	10th, 11th, 15th 28·90	28·62	7th, 28·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cholera and Fevers.	During the early part of the month, the nights were described as particularly cool. The wind was very variable. The barometric observations have not been taken quite accurately.
Shahpore, ...	10th, 29·12	28·93	18th, 28·74	105·5	75·2	59·1	23	6th, 170·	10th, 13th, 130·	153·2	21st, 127·0	10th, 100·0	115·8	16th, 66·	27th, 90·0	76·9	38·2	96·3	0·05	Fevers.	Wind extremely variable. The days were generally rather cloudy, especially during the afternoons from the 9th till the end of the month. Rain fell on the 13th and 15th.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.—(*Concluded.*)

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				In Sun's Rays.			In Shade.			In Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean daily Range.	Mean monthly temperature.	Rain-fall.	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
Rawalpindi, ...	3rd, 11th, 15th, 28·20	27·97	28th, 27·75	100·4	72·8	57·1	23	8th, 164·0	30th, 136·4	152·2	22nd, 120·2	1st, 99·7	111·7	4th, 64·8	22nd, 90·	75·7	36·2	93·7	0·14	Cholera and Fevers.	Wind variable, but mostly westerly. Duststorms very frequent. Rain fell on the 8th, 13th, 27th. The days were generally cloudy, and the air dusty. Cholera prevailed to a great extent, especially in various places in the district.
Simla, ...	...	...	...	72·8	58·6	48·0	40	...	...	...	7th, 78·0	13th 14th, 66·	71·2	9th, 55·	29th, 30th, 67·	61·1	10·	66·1	...	Cholera.	Wind most frequently westerly. From the 11th, till the end of the month the days were generally very cloudy. Cholera prevailed.
Jhelum, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26th, 130·0	11th, 89·0	117·6	18th, 96·	1st 3rd, 11th, 12th, 84·	86·9	13th, 68·0	28th, 84·	79·6	6·3	83·2	4·40	Fever, Diarrhœa., Cholera.	Several duststorms occurred during the month. Rain fell on the 8th, 9th, 21st, 23rd. Fogs prevailed greatly almost the entire month, and the heat was very oppressive.
Syalkot, ...	10th, 29·18	28·86	28th, 28·50	96·0	76·0	64·2	35	7th, 152·0	21st, 115·0	132·0	7th, 120·0	10th, 75·0	104·0	11th, 72·0	10th, 95·	79·0	27·4	91·0	1·45	Fevers.	Wind North-westerly up to the 6th, when, with a rise in the Barometer, it changed principally to a South-easterly direction. During the middle of the month, the days were often very cloudy. A great many storms occurred during the month.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The difference in Mean Temperature for the two past months is as follows :—

		May.	*June.*	*Difference.*
Lahore,	...	85·3	93·7	for June 8·4
Multan,	...	88·7	97·4	8·7
Dera Ismail Khan,	...	72·3	96·9	24·6
Pehsawar,	...	78·4	...	...
Shahpore,	...	...	[illegible]	...
Rawalpindi,	...	82·3	93·7	11·4
Simla,	...	75·	66·1	5·1
Jhelum,	...	85·5	83·2	8·2
Syalkot,			91·0	5·5

The barometric chart presents a remarkable uniformity in the varying atmospheric pressure throughout the country. There was a general and gradual diminution of pressure up to the 7th, then a rise which continued with little variation till the 16th. From this till the 26th, there was very uniform diminished pressure, which increased till the minimum which was registered in most of the stations on the afternoon of the 28th.

ALEX. NEIL,

Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 26TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

DEHLI RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT OF PLATELAYING FOR THE MONTH ENDING 31ST AUGUST 1867.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required.		Previously.		This Month.		Total.		REMARKS.
				M.	C.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From	0	0	Main Line, ...	63	...	25 60 0	3 40 0	1 0 0	...	26 60 0	3 40 0	
To	63	...										
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From	63	...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
To	127	...										
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From	127	...	Main Line, ...	63	24-45							
To	190	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From	190	24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
To	244	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From	244	24-45	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	43 13 71	30 68 31	...	...	43 13 71	30 68 31	
To	301	24										
Plus Curves at Junction			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	68 73 71	34 28 31	0 40 0	...	69 33 71	34 28 31	
			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71	...	...	0 40 0	...	0 40 0	...	
			TOTAL, ...	346	50-41	68 73 71	34 28 31	1 0 0	...	69 73 71	34 28 31	

LAHORE,
19th September 1867.

G. STONE,
Offg. Chief Engineer.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of August 1867. Miles open 246.			Corresponding Month of 1866. Miles open 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	26,387	...	8	24,515	13	7
Goods and Minerals, ...	42,047	9	6	31,540	..	4
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,787	12	10	939	5	4
Total, ...	70,222	7	...	56,995	3	3
Total Traffic from 1st July 1867, to above date, ...				1,49,516	12	9
Ditto 1st July 1866, corresponding last year, ...				1,29,988	8	7

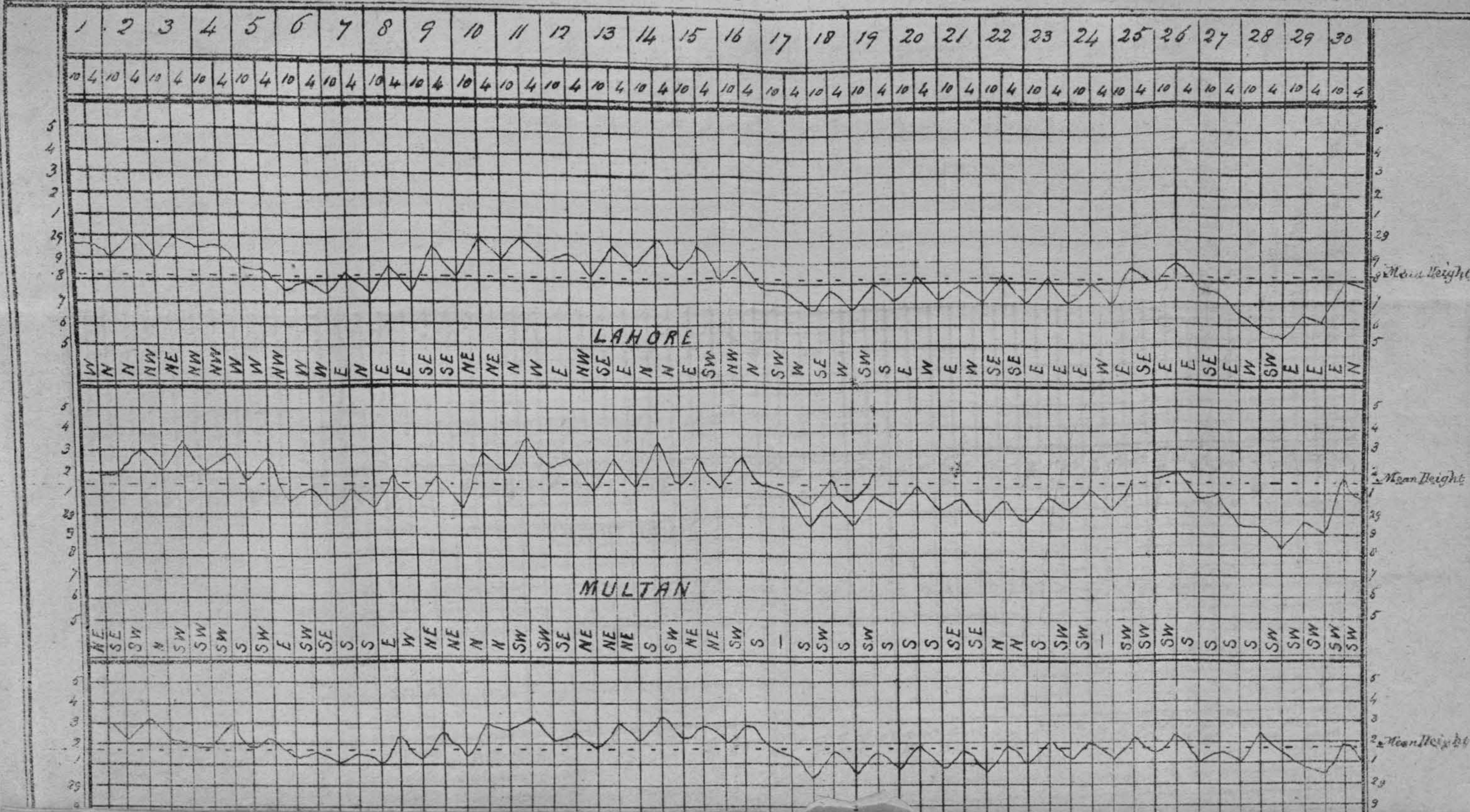
W. Klafer,

Acting Assist. Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore, 18th September 1867.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

BAROMETRIC AND WIND CHART FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1867.



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 3RD OCTOBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Good.	17
Larsoulí,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0		21
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		20
Gurgaon,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	Looking fair.	18
Riwarí,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8		19
Palwal,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5		20
Núh,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·8		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2		18
Kurnaul,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·1	Favorable.	19
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		20
Panipat,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		20¼
Kythal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6		16¾
Hissar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	Excellent.	15
Hansí,†	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	20·7		17
Bhewaní,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6		18½
Burwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·1		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16½
Rhotuk,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	Favorable.	18½
Guhána,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		20
Sámpla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		19
Jhajjar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		19
Sirsa,†	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	13·9	Ditto.	9¼
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·7		11
Fazilka,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1		9
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·0	Ditto.	17
Jugadrí,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8		
Rúpar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		
Khurrur†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·8		
Piplí,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·95	Favorable.	21
Samrala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5		
Jugraún,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·3	Above Average.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·8	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·8	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·0	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Ditto.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·25	Ditto.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	37·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·6	Very good.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·9	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·4	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·0	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	Very favorable.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	Favorable.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	
	Bukloh,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·9	
	Bulloon,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·0	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·9	Good.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Ditto.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·4	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Ditto.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3	Ditto
	Murree,* ...	...	...	0·C5	...	...	...	...	0·05	28·4	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Very favorable.
	Chakowal,†	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	8·2	

...rict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Very favorable.	...
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		14½
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9		15
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		13
...ore,	Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Good.	...
	Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·1		16
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1		17
	Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		18
...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	Favorable.	12½
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55		13
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05		14½
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	Indifferent.	15
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2		14
...	Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·0	Promising.	13½
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3		
...	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	Tolerably Satisfactory.	13
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7		14
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5		17
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7		16
...	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	Favorable.	15
	Sitpur,† ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		17
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4		17
...han,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·3	Not stated.	19
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56		20½
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		20
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		16
...han,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Good.	17
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5	Unfavable.	17
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	Good.	15½
...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	18
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		20
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		18
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0		17
...r,	Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Ditto.	16
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	Very promising.	15
...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	Favorable.	20
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8		23¾
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0		24

...On the 21st July 1867, 1·16 of rain fell in the Dera Ismail Khan, but through a mistake, it was not entered in the Rain Report of that date. It is now ... the total column.

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

...al Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 1st October 1867.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement, dated 26th September

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. September. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·14	Not stated
	Kulachi, ...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	0·56	
	Bakkar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	
	Leia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7	
Peshawur,	Peshawur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Favorable.
	Khalsa Khattak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	
	Daúdzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	
	Duába, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	
	Hashtnagur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	
	Eusufzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
LAHORE,
The 1st *October* 1867.

J. L...
Assistant Secretar... ...ncial Commissio...

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 3RD OCTOBER 1867.

DELHI RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of August 1867. *Miles open* 27.			Corresponding Month of 1866. *Miles open* Nil.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	...	...	...	Nil		
Goods and Minerals, ...	...	...	...	Nil		
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	9	8	0			
Total, ...	9	8	0	Nil		
Total Traffic from 1st July 1867, to above date, ...				3,559	4	0
Ditto 1st July 1866, corresponding last year, ...				Nil		

Acting Assist. Agent.

Agent's Office,
Lahore, 26th September 1867.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 10TH OCTOBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Good.	17
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0		21
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	Favorable.	17½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5		20
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*33·8		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2		18
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·1	Favorable.	19
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		20
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		20¼
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6		17
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	19·5	Excellent.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	20·7		18
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	18·6		18
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	14·1		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	Favorable.	20
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		20
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		19
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	Ditto.	9¼
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·7		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1		9
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·0	Ditto.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·8		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·95	Favorable.	22
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

* This has been altered from 37·8 to 33·8 on account of an erroneous entry made in the District Statement for the week ending September 1st 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·3	Crops being cut. Above Average. Favorable.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·6	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·8	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·8	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·0	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Ditto.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	24·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	D.	...	29·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	28·25	Ditto.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...	37·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·6	Very good.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·9	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·4	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·0	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	Very promising.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	Favorable.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	
	Bukloh,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received as yet.
	Bulloon,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	9·4	Ditto.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Ditto.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·4	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Ditto.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3	Ditto.
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·15	0·55	28·95	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Very favorable.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Good.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		14½
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9		13
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		15
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Ditto.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	10·6		16
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·1		17½
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	0·5	7·5		17
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	4·5	Favorable.	12½
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·55		13
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05		14
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7	Indifferent.	15
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·2		14
Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	0·1	10·1	Flourishing.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0		13½
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·3		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	3·5	Fair.	13
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	T. 0·2	0·2	5·9		14
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·5		17
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7		16
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	T. 0·4	0·4	2·7	Favorable.	[illegible]
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·7		[illegible]
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4		[illegible]
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·16	4·46	Not stated.	[illegible]
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56		[illegible]
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		[illegible]
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		17
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	1·6	5·4	Good.	17
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		17
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		15
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	18
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		18
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		18
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0		17
Peshawar,*	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	No return as yet received.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...		...		...	...	...		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...		...		...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		
Kohat,† ...	...		...		...	...	...	...	5·8	Rain. Required.	15
Abbottabad,†	...		...	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·3	32·1	Favorable.	19½
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8		23¾
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0		24

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

[Financ]ial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 8th October 1867.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 17TH OCTOBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September and October. 30	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Good.	17
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0		21
Ballabgarh,†	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	27·6		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	Crops of season fair.	17½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8		18½
Palwal,* ...	...	2·5	0·3	...	...	...	...	2·8	27·3		19½
Núh,* ...	...	0·5	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·8	34·6		21
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2		17½
Kurnaul,* ...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	27·7	Favorable.	19
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		20
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		20¼
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	0·4	21·0		18
Hissar,† ...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	Good.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7		18
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6		18
Burwala,† ...	...	T. 1·1	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	15·2		17
Fattiabad,†	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	Favorable.	18
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		18½
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		18
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		18
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	Ditto.	9
Sáhuwala,†	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	14·9		12
Fazilka,† ...	C·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	11·7		8
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received as yet.	
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·95	Favorable.	20
Samrala,† ...	0·8	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	35·7		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September and October. 30	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	47·8	
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	38·5	Above Average.
	Burrowlí,†...	...	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	1·0	44·8	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	1·3	0·3	0·5	...	...	...	2·1	54·9	
	Kussowlie,†	...	2·0	...	...	...	...	...	2·0	50·0	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	Ditto.
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·25	
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	Ditto.
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·6	
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·9	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·4	Very good.
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·0	
	Kulú,† ...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	29·3	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4	Favorable.
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	Very promising.
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	Favorable.
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	
	Bukloh,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·9	...
	Bulloon,*	...	0·1	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·4	38·4	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	Favorable.
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	Good.
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	Ditto.
	Hafizabad,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	14·5	
Rawulpindi,	Rawu'pindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Favorable.
	Pindi Gheb,†	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	15·4	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No returns received as yet.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Very favorable.
	Chakowal,†	0·1	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	8·5	

[...]rict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September and October. 30	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		...
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Very good.	14½
	Kharian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9		14
	Phalian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		13
	Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4		...
	Shahpore,* ...	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	11·2	Good.	16
	Bhera,† ...	0·1	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	15·3		17½
	Khushab,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	7·7		17
	Multan,* ...	D. T. 0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	5·0	Favorable.	12½
	Shujabad,†	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	2·85		13
	Mylsi,† ...	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	1·55	Indifferent.	14
	Lodhran,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	4·0		15
	Seraie Sidhu,†	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	8·8		14
	Jhung,* ...	1·0	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	11·2	Favorable.	
	Chiniote,† ...	0·8	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	15·3		14
	Shorkote,† ...	0·2	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	6·0		
	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	Fair.	13
	Gugera,† ...	T. 0·35	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	6·3		14½
	Hujra,† ...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	7·8		16
	Pak Pattan,†	0·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	6·3		15
	Mozuffergurh,†	1·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·1	3·8	Favorable.	15
	Sitpur,† ...	0·8	0·1	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	4·6		16
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·4		17
	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·46	Good.	19
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56		20½
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		20
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		16
	D. G. Khan,*	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	5·6	Good.	17
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		17
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		16
	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	18
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		18
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		18
	Cutchee,† ...	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	6·5		16
	Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received as yet.	...
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	Promising.	15
	Abbottabad,†	T. 1·2	T. 0·7	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	34·0	Favorable.	19½
	Harripore,†	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	17·5		23¾
	Manserah,†	...	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	15·3		24

[...] Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
[...] Old Gauge.
[...] Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

[...] Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
[...] 15th October 1867.

J. Lincoln,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement, of October 10th 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September. 23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Goordaspore	Bukloh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·9	
	Baloon, ...	...	...	...	...	T.	T.	...	...	38·0	
Peshawur,	Peshawur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Unfavorable.
	Khalsa Khattak,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	
	Daúdzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	
	Duába, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	
	Hashtnagur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	
	Eusufzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 15*th October* 1867.

J. Lincoln

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 17TH OCTOBER 1867.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of August 1866 *and August* 1867.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed Population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from Fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			August 1866.	*August* 1867.	*August* 1866.	*August* 1867.	*August* 1866.	*August* 1867.	*August* 1866.	*August* 1867.	*August* 1866.	*August* 1867.	*August* 1866.	*August* 1867.
1	Lahore,	6,45,330	6	36	4	368	435	730	134	144	579	1,278	0·09	0·19
2	Gujeranwalla,	4,20,758	2	81	4	673	145	235	59	192	210	1,181	0·05	0·25
3	Ferozepore,	4,33,609	7	2	...	38	155	109	76	59	238	208	0·05	0·04
4	Amritsar,	9,84,484	1	61	15	1143	825	1,600	386	739	1,227	3,543	0·12	0·35
5	Gurdaspore,	7,40,187	47	47	9	31	496	468	314	194	866	740	0·12	0·10
6	Syalkot,	7,11,472	22	258	2	132	327	667	307	752	658	1,809	0·09	0·25
7	Rawulpindi,	5,53,760	32	63	4	956	278	435	125	340	439	1,794	0·08	0·32
8	Jhelum,	3,94,325	12	118	5	303	268	256	193	244	478	921	0·12	0·26
9	Gujerat,	5,49,225	2	105	2	82	299	302	96	133	399	622	0·07	0·11
10	Shahpore,	3,02,700	13	70	3	231	168	276	77	201	261	778	0·08	0·25
11	Multan,	4,11,386	1	..	...	79	94	197	17	89	112	365	0·03	0·08
12	Jhung,	2,99,034	12	32	...	12	87	98	39	98	138	240	0·05	0·08
13	Montgomery,	3,08,020	13	15	...	161	121	243	22	54	156	473	0·05	0·14
14	Mozuffergurh,	2,51,104	13	...	1	85	110	201	18	30	142	316	0·06	0·12
15	Dera I. Khan,	3,46,022	43	5	...	135	165	189	28	29	236	358	0·07	0·10
16	D. G. Khan,	2,50,000	10	...	...	105	81	92	15	18	106	215	0·04	0·08
17	Bunnoo,	2,46,824	21	5	...	97	97	126	70	96	188	324	0·07	0·13
18	Peshawar,	4,50,099	9	18	2	188	88	91	11	16	110	313	0·02	0·07
19	Huzara,	3,08,226	8	47	...	715	98	139	62	106	168	1,007	0·05	0·32
20	Kohat,	1,01,232	4	3	2	469	24	56	21	17	51	545	0·05	0·54
21	Amballa,	10,40,307	142	96	1	46	402	597	122	289	667	1,028	0·06	0·09
22	Ludianah,	5,25,498	32	24	4	112	332	690	124	246	492	1,072	0·09	0·20
23	Simla,	36,858	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	26	...	0·07	...
24	Jullundhur,	7,01,386	...	66	1	183	915	1,117	33	524	949	1,890	0·13	0·27
25	Hoshiarpore,	8,33,817	2	39	...	35	810	1,031	436	655	1,248	1,760	0·15	0·21
26	Kangra,	6,92,977	6	3	10	78	345	355	355	34[illegible]	716	784	0·10	0·11
27	Dehli,	5,06,689	7	2	4	5	322	325	272	45[illegible]	605	790	0·12	0·15
28	Gurgaon,	6,82,486	..	6	...	40	111	211	102	235	213	492	0·03	0·07
29	Karnaul,	4,72,485	33	28	8	93	242	336	68	124	351	581	0·08	0·12
30	Hissar,	3,40,886	1	1	2	6	131	190	34	64	168	261	0·05	0·08
31	Rhotuk,	4,73,416	4	4	...	...	138	187	28	84	170	275	0·03	0·06
32	Sirsa,	1,51,555	31	...	5	21	125	159	63	92	224	272	0·15	0·18
	TOTAL, ...	1,51,66,157	536	1,235	88	6622	8,247	11,708	3,720	6,670	12,591	26,235	0·08	0·17

LAHORE,
The 3rd *October* 1867.

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector General of Dispensaries.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 24TH OCTOBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH OCTOBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Good.	17
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0		21
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·7	Crops of season fair.	17½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		20½
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·6		21
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2		17½
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	Favorable.	19
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		20
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		20¼
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0		18
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	Good.	17
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7		18
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6		18
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	Favorable.	18½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		18½
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		18
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	Ditto.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9		12
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7		8
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.7	Ditto.	
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0		17
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·2		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·95	Favorable.	
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·7		21
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·8	Above Average.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·5	
	Burrowli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·8	
	Kotkhai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·9	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·0	Favorable
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Ditto.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·25	Ditto.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·6	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68·9	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·4	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·0	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received as yet.
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	Very favorable.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	Favorable
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	
	Bukloh,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·9	...
	Bulloon,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·4	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	Ditto.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Ditto.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Ditto
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	
	Murree,* ...	...	No return received as yet.				...	...	...	...	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Ditto
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	

[District]	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Good.	...
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		14½
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9		14
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		13
...pore,	Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Good.	...
	Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2		16
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		18
	Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7		17
...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	Favorable.	12¾
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·85		13
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 55	Indifferent.	13
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0		15
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		14
...	Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2	Very promising.	14
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0		
...go-...	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	Fair.	13
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		14
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8		16
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
...r-	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Favorable.	15
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6		16
	Kote Udu,†	4·2	1·8	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	13·4		17
...han,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·46	Good.	19
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56		20
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		20
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		16
...Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	Good.	16
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		17
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		16
..., ...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	16
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		18
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		18
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5		19
...war,	Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Very unfavorable.	15
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	Promising.	15
..., ...	Abbottabad,†	T.	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·0	Favorable.	18
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		19
	Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		20

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

...ncial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore.
The 22nd October 1867.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of October 17th 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. September and October. 30	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Umballa.	Umballa, ...	...	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	0·7	36·7	Favorable.
	Jugadri, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8	
	Rupar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	
	Khurrur, ...	...	...	0·8	...	...	...	...	0·8	32·0	
	Naraingurh,	...	...	1·8	...	...	...	...	1·8	57·2	
	Pipli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	24·2	
Peshawur,	Peshawur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Unfavorable.
	Khalsa Khattak,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	
	Daúdzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	
	Duába, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	
	Hashtnagur,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	
	Eusufzai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 22*nd October* 1867.

J. Lincoln,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner ...

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 31st OCTOBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20th OCTOBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6		17
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0	Good.	21
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9		17½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8		18½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	Fair.	20½
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·6		21
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2		19½
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7		19
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.	20
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		20¼
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0		17½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5		15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7		17
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	Ditto.	18
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4		18½
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		18
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5	Favorable.	20
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		19
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	Ditto.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9		12
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7		8
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.7		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	Ditto.	17
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·2		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·95		
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·7	Favorable.	20½
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received as yet.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	0·7	...	...	0·7	50·7	Favorable
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Ditto.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·25	Fair.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	0·1	...	0·1	113·7	Favorable
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	0·2	69·1	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	0·2	63·8	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	55·1	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Favorable
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	Very favorable.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Púsrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	Favorable
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	
	Bukloh,*	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	55·2	...
	Bulloon,*	...	...	...	T. 0·1	T.H .0·2	...	...	0·3	38·7	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Not stated
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	Promising
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received as yet.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Favorable
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Good.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		14⅛
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9		14¼
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		13
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Good.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2		18
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		18
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7		17¼
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	Favorable.	13
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·85		13
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·55	Indifferent.	13
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0		15
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		14
Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2	Favorable.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		15
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	Not stated.	13
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8		17
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·46	Good.	19
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56		20
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		20
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		16
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	Good.	
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	17
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		18
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		18
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5		16
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Unfavorable.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		14
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	Rain wanted.	15
Abbottabad,†	...	...	T.	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	34·3	Favorable.	19
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		19
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		21

...yas' Self-Registering Gauge.
...ld Gauge.
...rost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

Commissioner's Office, Lahore, ...9th October 1867.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 24th October 18[illegible]

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Amritsur,	Amritsur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Favorable.
	Do. Tahsil,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Turn-Taran,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
	Ajnalá, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	

Financial Commissioner's Office, Lahore,
The 29th October 1867.

J. Linc[illegible]
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 31ST OCTOBER 1867.

DELHI RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of September 1867. *Miles open*, 27.			Corresponding Month of 1866. *Miles open*, Nil.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	...	...	...	Nil		
Goods and Minerals, ...	...	...	...	Nil		
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	14	4	0			
TOTAL, ...	14	4	0	Nil		
Total Traffic from 1st July 1867, to above date, ...				3,573	8	0
Ditto 1st July 1866, corresponding last year, ...				Nil		

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Lahore, 16*th October* 1867.

J. HARRISON,
Acting Agent.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	Month of September 1867. *Miles open* 246			Corresponding Month of 1866. *Miles open* 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c., ...	22,775	4	2	25,104	5	10
Goods and Minerals, ...	48,485	6	5	46,011	3	2
Miscellaneous, viz., Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	1,271	3	11	987	15	10
Total, ...	72,531	14	6	72,103	8	10
Total Traffic from 1st July 1867, to above date, ...				2,22,048	11	3
Ditto 1st July 1866, corresponding last year, ...				2,02,092	1	5

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Lahore, 17*th October* 1867.

Agent.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 7TH NOVEMBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH OCTOBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
	October.										
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27				
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Good.	18
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0		21
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6		21
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	Fair.	17⅓
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·8		18½
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		20
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·6		21
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	Favorable.	18½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		20½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		20½
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0		17
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	Ditto.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7		17
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6		18
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	Favorable.	19
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		20
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		20
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		20
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	Favorable.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9		12
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7		8
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·7	Ditto.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·2		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·95	Ditto.	20½
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·7		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·0	Wheat bein[g] sown.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·8	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·8	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	55·1	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·7	Favorabl[e]
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Ditto.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·25	Fair.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No retur[n] received [as] yet.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Favorabl[e]
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·4	Very fav[or]able.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	Favorabl[e]
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	
	Bukloh,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	...
	Bulloon,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·7	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Rubbee crops so[wn]
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	Promisi[ng]
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Favorabl[e]
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Ditto.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No retur[n] received as yet.
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Good.	...
Gujerat,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		14½
Khárian,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9		14¼
Phálian,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		13
Sukeisur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Good.	...
Shahpore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2		16
Bhera,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		17½
Khusháb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7		17¾
Multan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	Fair.	13
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·85		13
Mylsi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·55		13
Lodhran,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0		15
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		14
Jhung,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2	Promising.	15
Chiniote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
Shorkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	Favorable.	13
Gugera,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Hujra,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8		17
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Ditto.	15
Sitpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·46	Good.	19
Kulachi,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56		20
Bakkar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		20
Leia,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		16
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	Very good.	16
Sanghar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		16
Bunnoo,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	17
Lakki,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		18
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		18
Cutchee,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5		15½
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Unfavorable.	15
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2		
Daudzai,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		
Duaba,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
Eusufzai,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	Tolerable.	15
Abbottabad,†	...	...	T.	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	34·3	Favorable.	19
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		19
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		21

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

J. Lincoln,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

[Financi]al Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
[T]he 5th *November* 1867.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 31st October 1[illegible]

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October. 14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla, ...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	48·0	Favorable.
	Kotgurg, ...	...	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	...	0·3	38·8	
	Burrowli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·8	
	Kotkhai, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·9	

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 5th *November* 1867.

J. L[illegible],
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 7TH NOVEMBER 1867.

CHINA GRASS.

The following extracts from communications received from Mr. James Montgomery, Manager of the "Kangra Fibre Association," regarding the state and prospects of the culture and manufacture of China Grass in that District, are published for general information :—

By order,

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Extracts from a letter dated 18*th July* 1867, *from James Montgomery, Esquire, to Major W. Paske, Deputy Commissioner, Kangra.*

* * * * *

I brought out with me a good equipment of tools and material to enable me to commence on the necessary buildings, &c., for the Head Quarters of the enterprise, and also a machine, then newly patented, for separating the fibre from the plant. I succeeded in obtaining a most advantageous site, ample in extent to form the foundation for future operations, and I was also successful in obtaining seed and rearing plants.

* * * * *

The Ram Bagh Estate is a free hold property. It is stocked with upwards of 300 mangoe and other fruit trees, besides young timber trees of various kinds recently planted. It is well irrigated, and the water channel leads to a mill-race furnished with an 18 feet water wheel, partly constructed. There is a residence, unfinished, but habitable; excellent out-offices and houses for servants and laborers; a large godown 100 × 18 feet for fibre, &c.; material collected for commencing factory, for which the ground is levelled; a fibre cleaning machine, ready for immediate use, and a stock of hand tools, &c.; and there are now on the estate upwards of five lakhs of China Grass plants, fit to stock 200 acres immediately; and a similar quantity would be got ready to put out in the spring. The amount of plant cut down and thrown away during the past and present year would have given ten tons of fibre.

* * * * *

The millstone round the neck of the enterprise during the whole period has been my inability to build and fit up the factory. This was, and is, the primary necessity. Had I succeeded in doing it, I could have paid all expenses out of the produce of the estate, and given a return for capital invested. Cultivation can at any time be extended more rapidly than the produce can be despatched.

* * * * *

The produce is not less valuable than Tea, in the supply of which we may soon be independent of China; and this staple may fairly claim to rank next in importance.

Mr. McClintock estimates China Grass at equal value with cotton; but as fully thrice the quantity can be produced from extent of land, it is by so much the more valuable to the cultivator, and the more economical in regard to the area occupied by its culture.

Another point in connection with China Grass cultivation is, I think, deserving of the marked attention of Government. The plant not only thrives best under shade, but requires shade, and will even prosper under the drip of large trees. Hence, whatever land be employed for the purpose of its culture, could be also a timber plantation for the benefit of the proprietor and the country.

Extracts from a draft Prospectus of a Company proposed to be formed by Mr. Montgomery, for prosecuting the culture and manufacture of China Grass.

* * * * *

The beauty and varied applicability of this fibre have been now so fully acknowledged, both in England and France, that there is a steady and increasing demand for it, which the present supply is utterly inadequate to meet. Fair imports have been recently quoted at £80 to £85 per ton.

The experience of three years has proved beyond doubt, that the plant will thrive luxuriantly in suitable sites obtainable in the Punjab; and that the fibre can be extracted of a quality equal, if not superior to any yet forwarded to Europe.

That this product has not long since been freely supplied to our manufacturers, may be entirely attributed to the cost of its preparation by hand, which does not leave a sufficient profit to induce parties to enter upon the cultivation.

It has been now proved that, by the use of machinery, the fibre can be extracted of a quality superior to that hitherto exported, and the cost of preparation greatly reduced.

It has been ascertained by the results of the present cultivation, that a return of lbs. 750 of fibre per acre may be justly expected. The present market value is about £80 per ton, but supposing it to fall greatly, and making a most liberal allowance for necessary outlay, a profit (after the first year) of at least 15 per cent. may, with confidence, be relied upon.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

THIRD

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 7TH NOVEMBER 1867.

Statement of Mortality in the Punjab, during the months of September 1866 *and September* 1867.

Number.	Name of District.	Supposed Population.	Deaths from Small pox.		Deaths from Cholera.		Deaths from Fevers.		Deaths from other diseases.		Total.		Percentage of deaths to population.	
			September 1866.	*September* 1867.	*September* 1866.	*September* 1867.	*September* 1866.	*September* 1867.	*September* 1866.	*September* 1867.	*September* 1866.	*September* 1867.	*September* 1866.	*September* 1867.
1	Lahore,	6,45,330	6	10	4	124	1,078	1,007	118	143	1,206	1,284	0·19	0·20
2	Gujeranwalla,	4,20,758	1	32	1	270	229	230	150	116	381	648	0·09	0·15
3	Ferozepore,	4,33,609	5	..	...	...	247	194	103	99	355	293	0·08	0·07
4	Amritsar,	9,84,484	1	22	12	400	1,252	2,427	418	789	1,683	3,638	0·17	0·37
5	Gurdaspore,	7,40,187	17	27	4	61	919	1,384	304	272	1,244	1,744	0·17	0·23
6	Syalkot,	7,11,472	22	53	4	258	572	629	333	699	931	1,639	0·13	0.23
7	Rawulpindi,	5,53,760	26	39	9	200	397	481	121	228	553	948	0·10	0.17
8	Jhelum,	3,94,325	17	49	3	198	349	343	181	221	550	811	0·14	0.21
9	Gujerat,	5,49,225	..	46	4	248	406	417	78	159	488	870	0·09	0.16
10	Shahpore,	3,02,700	12	12	1	189	175	191	68	194	256	536	0·08	0·19
11	Multan,	4,11,386	3	..	...	102	121	320	16	101	140	523	0·03	0·13
12	Jhung,	2,99,034	7	7	...	1	75	94	44	87	126	189	0·04	0·06
13	Montgomery,	3,08,020	4	5	...	106	213	298	23	98	240	507	0·08	0·17
14	Mozuffergurh,	2,51,104	6	...	...	487	115	179	17	24	138	690	0·05	0.27
15	Dera I. Khan,	3,46,022	32	2	...	59	227	211	39	38	298	310	0·09	0 09
16	D. G. Khan,	2,50,000	6	7	...	66	107	130	23	25	136	228	0·05	0.09
17	Bunnoo,	2,46,824	6	10	...	99	104	139	78	110	188	358	0·08	0·15
18	Peshawar,	4,50,099	26	6	1	68	91	129	10	26	128	229	0·03	0·05
19	Huzara,	3,08,226	1	11	...	515	157	116	68	35	226	677	0·07	0·22
20	Kohat,	1,01,232	5	...	1	711	47	87	9	10	62	808	0·06	0·80
21	Amballa,	10,40,307	69	110	9	58	533	1,043	165	344	776	1,555	0·07	0·15
22	Ludianah,	5,25,498	3	31	5	68	445	1,399	227	493	680	1,991	0·13	0·38
23	Simla,	36,858	...	...	...	9	25	11	8	12	33	32	0·09	0·09
24	Jullundhur,	7,01,386	1	90	6	73	1,199	1,878	29	680	1,235	2,721	0·18	0·38
25	Hoshiarpore,	8,33,817	1	51	7	61	1,124	1,855	535	767	1,667	2,734	0·20	0·33
26	Kangra,	6,92,977	3	2	12	127	501	677	500	399	1,016	1,205	0·15	0·17
27	Dehli,	5,06,689	2	3	...	4	329	556	314	564	645	1,127	0·13	0·22
28	Gurgaon,	6,82,486	1	7	...	35	251	463	121	306	373	811	0·05	0·12
29	Karnaul,	4,72,485	835	27	1	51	277	701	87	86	1,200	865	0·25	0·18
30	Hissar,	3,40,886	4	1	...	...	136	362	31	49	171	412	0·05	0·12
31	Rhotuk,	4,73,416	5	2	...	...	194	318	46	138	245	458	0·05	0·09
32	Sirsa,	1,51,555	24	...	...	5	151	192	44	80	219	277	0·14	0·18
	TOTAL, ...	1,51,66,157	1,151	662	84	4653	12046	18,461	4,308	7,392	17,589	31,168	0·11	0·20

LAHORE,
The 30th October 1867.

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector General of Dispensaries.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 14TH NOVEMBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD NOVEMBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October and November. 28	29	30	31	1	2	3	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6		18
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0	Good.	22
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return as yet received.	
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7		18
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1	Favorable.	20
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		20
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0		17½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5		15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7		17
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	Good.	18
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4		19
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	Favorable.	21
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		20
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		18
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	Favorable.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7		8½
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·7		
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	Ditto.	16
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·2		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·95		
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·7	Ditto.	20
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. October and November. 28	29	30	31	1	2	3	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	48·2	Wheat being sown.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	39·0	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·8	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·7	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Ditto.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·25	Ditto.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·7	Ditto.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·1	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·8	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Ditto.
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·1	Very favorable.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	Favorable.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	
	Bukloh,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	...
	Bulloon,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·7	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	Crops languishing in some places.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Ditto. Rain required.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Below average.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	

ict.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October and November. 28	29	30	31	1	2	3	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
...	Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Very good.	...
	Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		14½
	Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9		14¼
	Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		13
re,	Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Fair.	...
	Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2		16
	Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		17½
	Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7		17½
...	Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	Ditto.	13¼
	Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·85		12
	Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·55		13½
	Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0		15
	Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		14
...	Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2	Favorable.	
	Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		15
	Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0		
.	Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	Favorable.	13
	Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
	Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8		17
	Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
}	Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Favorable.	14½
	Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6		15
	Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		16
n,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·46	Good.	19
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56		20
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		20
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		16
an,	D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	Good.	16
	Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		18
	Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		16
...	Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	17
	Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		18
	Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		18
	Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5		15¼
r,	Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Unfavorable.	
	Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2		
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		15
	Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	Good.	14½
...	Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·3	Favorable.	18
	Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		19
	Mansarah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		20

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

...al Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 12th *November* 1867.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 7th November

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October and November. 21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·7	Favorable
	Kangra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·1	
	Nurpúr, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·8	
	Humirpúr,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	
	Dehra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	
	Kulu, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Favorable
	Chakowal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 12th November 1867.

J. L...
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 14TH NOVEMBER 1867.

STATISTICS OF BHAWALPORE.

The following statistics showing the condition and resources of the Bháwalpore State, furnished by Captain Minchin, Political Superintendent, are published for general information :—

By order,
T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Area.—The territory of Bháwalpore, exclusive of the desert portion, is a narrow strip of country, of an average width of eight miles, extending for 300 miles along the left bank of the Sutlej, Chenab and Indus successively.

The area is 2,483 square miles, of which 1,781 square miles, or a little more than two-thirds, are culturable, and 702 square miles unculturable.

Of the culturable area, 1,111 square miles, or a little less than two-thirds, are cultivated.

Of the cultivated area, 3,43,702 acres, or 537 square miles, are irrigated by inundation canals, 1,07,680 acres, or 168 square miles by wells, and 2,60,377 acres, or 406 square miles, by inundation from the river. There is no rain cultivation.

Population.—The population is estimated at 3,64,502 souls, of whom 10,000 are residents of the forts and isolated villages in the desert, leaving 3,54,502 as the number of inhabitants of the fertile portion of the territory. There is thus, in this latter portion, a population of 147 persons to the square mile.

Of the total population 1,92,161 are returned as agriculturists, and 1,72,341 as non-agriculturists.

Towns and villages.—There are nine fair-sized towns :—

		Population.
1.	Baháwalpore, ...	28,250 souls.
2.	Ahmadpore, ...	43,000 „
3.	Kháirpore, ...	3,418 „
4.	Uch, ...	2,159 „
5.	Khanpore, ...	1,429 „
6.	Alláhábád, ...	1,777 „
7.	Chachar, ...	3,500 „
8.	Kót Sabzal, ...	1,880 „
9.	Ahmadpore lamba, ...	3,675 „

The number of villages is 2,413.

Produce.—The total out-turn of produce during 1866-7, is estimated at 31,25,000 maunds or bushels of grain. The following Statement shows the different kinds of produce grown during 1866-67, in lands irrigated by canals.

	Number of acres under cultivation.	Yield in maunds of 80 lbs.
Autumn Crops.		
Rice, ...	1,37,865	8,00,000
Jowár, } millets, ...	58,270	3,50,000
Bájra, }	33,900	2,00,000
Indigo, ...	2,226	6,000
Sugar-cane, ...	329	3,000
Cotton, ...	2,219	12,000
Múng, Moth, and Mâsh, (vetches), ...	3,574	14,000
Til (Sesamum), ...	2,391	7,000
Spring Crops.		
Wheat, ...	72,500	7,50,000
Barley, ...	3,708	28,000
Gram (chick-pea), ...	2,132	8,000
Mustard, ...	987	4,000
Tobacco, ...	383	1,400

On lands irrigated by wells, the produce is either wheat, tobacco or turnips; on lands irrigated by river inundation, the entire crop is wheat or vetches in the proportion of 3 to 1.

Exports and Imports.—The following tables show the principle articles of trade and the places to and from which they are exported and imported.

I.—EXPORTS.

Name of Article.	Direction in which exported.				
	Multán.	Bikanír and Jessalmír.	Fazilka, Sirsa and Ferozepore.	Sukkur.	Total.
	Maunds. (Of 80 lbs.)	*Maunds.* (Of 80 lbs.)	*Maunds.* (Of 80 lbs.)	*Maunds.* (Of 80 lbs.)	*Maunds.* (Of 80 lbs.)
Grain, ...	3,476	80,659	163	31,461	1,15,759
Rice, ...	5,914	12,868	200	7,483	26,465
Ghee, ...	1,360	538	252	2,123	4,273
Oil, ...	1	972	4	537	1,514
Cotton, ...	89	1	...	1,630	1,720
English cloth, ...	332	18	3	62	415
Country cloth, ...	125	55	1	30	211
Silk (manufactured), ...	77	4	...	8	89
Indigo, ...	101	883	...	1,038	2,022
Cattle, ...	9,708 in number.	268 in number.	3,119 in number.	27 in number.	13,122 in number.
Miscellaneous, Spices, dried fruit, &c., ...	13,266 maunds.	23,033 maunds.	4,423 maunds.	6,697 maunds.	47,419 maunds.

II.—IMPORTS.

Name of article.	Direction from which Imported.					Total.
	Multán.	Bikanír and Jessalmír.	Fazilka, Sirsa and Ferozepore.	Sukkur.	Afghanistán.	
	Maunds.	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*	*Maunds.*
Grain, ...	67,357	1,270	24,147	956	..	93,730
Rice, ...	2,300	61	...	...	..	2,361
Sugar and Saccharine produce,	27,058	317	4,649	65	..	32,089
Ghee, ...	1,327	449	129	...	..	1,905
Oil, ...	2,369	12	1,895	22	..	4,298
Cotton, ...	1,828	1,585	554	18	..	3,985
English cloth, ...	1,279	492	...	585	..	2,356
Country cloth, ...	215	...	...	...	..	215
Silk, ...	90	...	...	...	..	90
Indigo, ...	79	14	...	...	..	93
Cattle, ...	265 in number.	1,637 in number.	...	...	184 in number.	2,086 in number.
Miscellaneous articles,	16,555 maunds.	12,238 maunds.	820	5,050	7,236 maunds.	41,899 maunds.

The total value of exports during 1866-7 is estimated at Rs. 12,03,144 (*Ahmadporee*) or about £90,000 stirling.

The total value of imports, Rs. 16,58,275 (*Ahmadporee*) or about £120,000 stirling.

Annexed is a sketch map of the Bháwalpore State.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

THIRD

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 14TH NOVEMBER 1867.

DELHI RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT OF PLATELAYING FOR THE MONTH ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required.		Previously. Linked in.	Previously. Completed.	This Month. Linked in.	This Month. Completed.	Total. Linked in.	Total. Completed.	REMARKS.
				M.	C.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.			M. C. L.	M. C. L.	
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From	0	0	Main Line, ...	63	...	26 20 0	3 40 0	...	...	26 20 0	3 40 0	
To	63	...										
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From	63	...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
To	127	...										
			DISTRICT No. 3.					M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	
From	127	...	Main Line, ...	63	24-45	...	...	2 59 0	2 59 0	2 59 0	2 59 0	
To	190	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From	190	24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
To	244	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 5.			M. C. L.						
From	244	24-45	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	43 13 71	30 68 31	0 0 0	0 0 0	43 13 71	30 68 31	
To Plus Curves at Junction	301	24										
			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	69 33 71	34 28 31	2 59 0	2 59 0	72 12 71	37 7 31	
			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71	0 40 0	0 0 0	0 56 0	0 0 0	1 16 0	0 0 0	
			TOTAL, ...	346	50-41	69 73 71	34 28 31	3 35 0	2 59 0	73 28 71	37 7 31	

LAHORE,
The 6th November 1867.

J. STONE,
Officiating Chief Engineer.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 21ST NOVEMBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH NOVEMBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Good.	18
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0		22
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received as yet.	
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Palwal,* ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	Favorable.	18
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		20½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		20
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0		17½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	Good.	15
Hansi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7		17
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6		18
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	Favorable.	20
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		21
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		20
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		20
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	Favorable.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7		8½
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·7	Ditto.	16
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·2		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2		
Ludianah,*	D. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·95	Ditto.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·7		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	FALL OF RAIN ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK. November. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·2	Being sow[illegible]
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·0	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·8	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	No	return	received	as yet.	...	...	...	...
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Favorabl[illegible]
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	18·75	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·25	Fair
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·7	Favorab[illegible]
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·1	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·8	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Ditto
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·0	Very fav[illegible] able.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	Favora[illegible]
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	
	Bukloh,* Bulloon,*	...	...	No	return	received	as yet.	...	...	...	...
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favora[illegible]
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	Autum[illegible] crops ge[illegible] rally [illegible]
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Favora[illegible]
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Rain necess[illegible]
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Rain wanted.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Not stated.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		14½
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9		14¼
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		13
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Fair.	...
Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2		16
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		16¾
Khushâb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·7		17
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	Ditto.	13
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·85		12
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·55		14
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0		15
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		14½
Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2	Favorable.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		15¼
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	Favorable.	13
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8		16
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4·46	Good.	19
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56		20
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		19
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		16
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	Good.	17
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	17
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		18
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		18
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5		15½
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Unfavorable.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		12
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	Unless rain falls, prospect rather alarming.	14
Abbottabad,†	...	0.1	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·2	34·5	Favorable.	
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		

Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
Old Gauge.
Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
19th *November* 1867.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

DELHI RAILWAY.

Progress Report of platelaying for the month ending October 1867.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required. M.	Platelaying required. C.	Previously. Linked in. M. C. L.	Previously. Completed. M. C. L.	This Month. Linked in. M. C. L.	This Month. Completed.	Total. Linked in. M. C. L.	Total. Completed. M. C. L.	REMARKS.
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From	0	0	Main Line, ...	63	...	26 20 0	3 40 0	0 30 0	...	26 50 0	3 40 0	
To	63	...										
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From	63	...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
To	127	...										
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From	127	...	Main Line, ...	63	24-45	2 59 0	2 59 0	2 0 0	0 41 0	4 59 0	3 20 0	
To	190	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From	190	24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
To	244	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From	244	24-45	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	43 13 71	30 68 31	0 15 0	...	43 28 71	30 68 31	
To	301	24										
Plus Curves at Junction												
			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	72 12 71	37 7 31	2 45 0	0 41 0	74 57 71	37 48 31	
			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71	1 16 0	...	0 22 0	...	1 38 0	...	
			Total, ...	346	50-41	73 28 71	37 7 31	2 67 0	0 41 0	76 15 71	37 48 31	

LAHORE,
The 11th November 1867.

George Stone,
Officiating Chief Engineer.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 21ST NOVEMBER 1867.

FALSE SCALES.

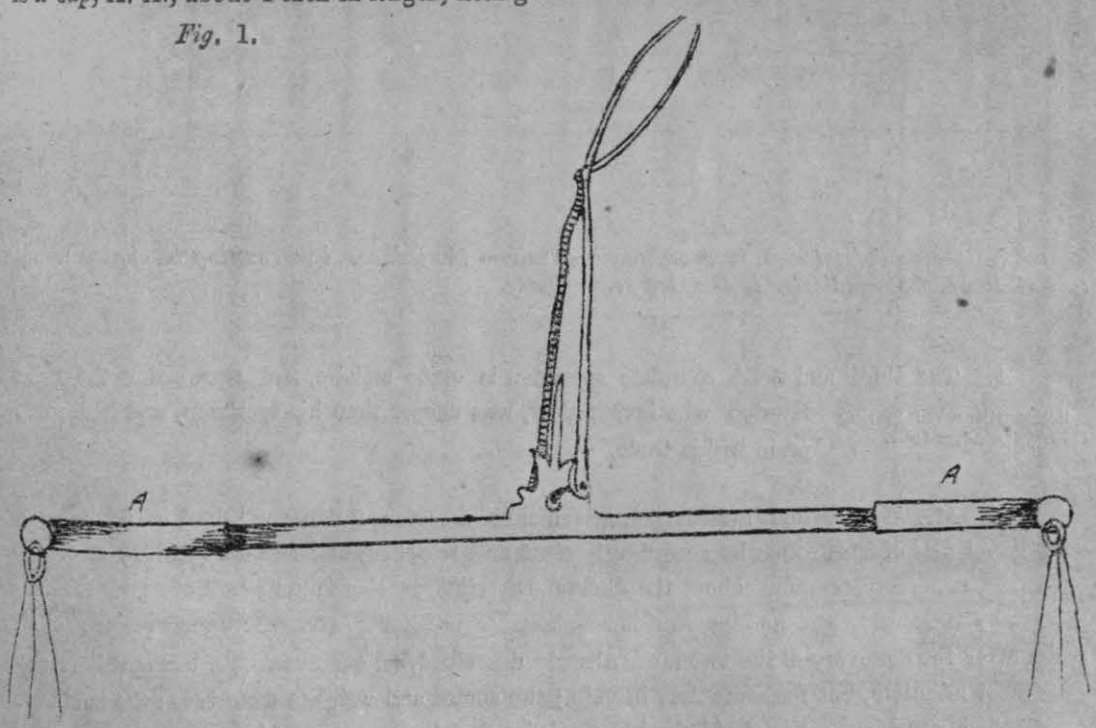
Copy of a letter No. 813, *dated* 27*th August* 1867, *from Major H. N. Miller, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Rawul Pindee Circle, to Major G. Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, Punjab.*

I have the honor to bring to your notice a description of fraud which has lately been discovered in this Circle, and which hitherto has been quite unknown to the Police. As there is every reason to believe the practice is common amongst gold-smiths, and receivers of stolen ornaments, &c., it may be thought advisable to publish, for private information of the Police, the following account of it.

Scale with shifting caps at each end.

2. In the first case that occurred, a pair of scales fell into the hands of the Police which were believed to be false, but which balanced fairly; bymere accident, whilst in the hands of a Deputy Inspector, he noticed that the bar was moveable, and that a slight pressure at either end destroyed the balance; this was carefully examined, and the following very ingenious contrivance discovered. At each end of the bar there is a cap, A. A., about 1 inch in length, fitting

Fig. 1.



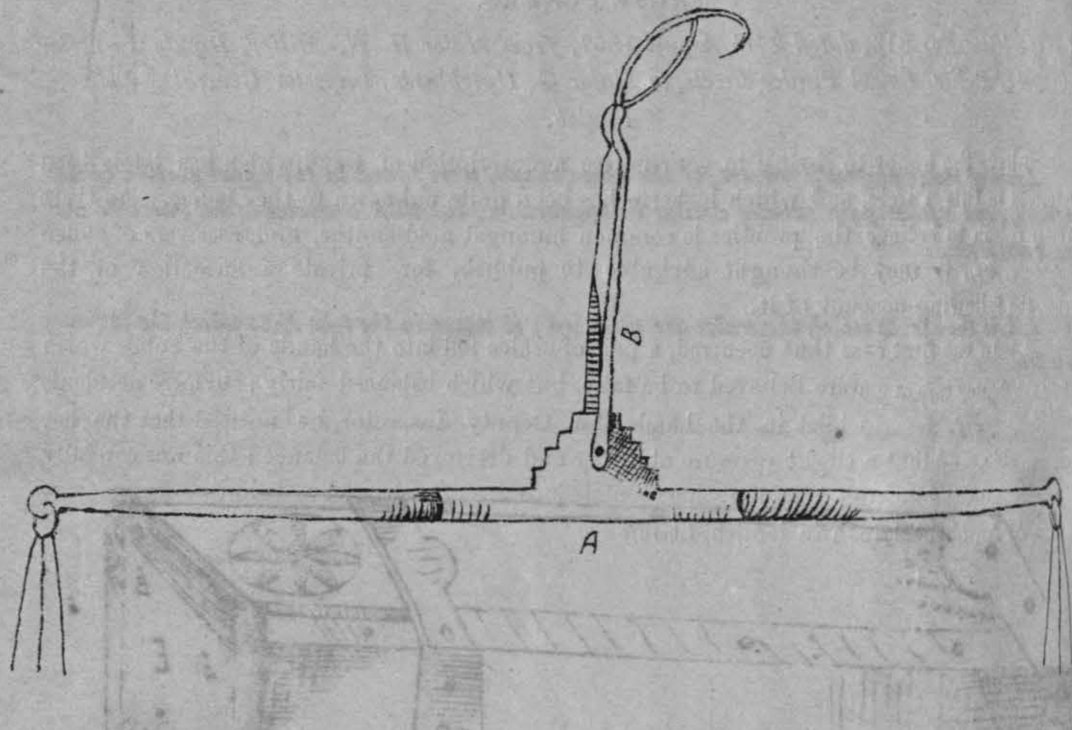
The first pair of scales discovered. The cap A, is drawn out in this sketch.

closely to the bar which is itself hollow, and through which runs a wire connecting the caps, so that by pulling one cap and holding the balance bar, one cap comes *out*, and the other *in*, thus utterly destroying the balance. If purchasing, the weight is put into the scale attached to the longer half; if selling, into the shorter. No doubt the suspicions of the victim are lulled by being shown the scales evenly balanced before the deal is commenced—a mere touch of the finger then gives the gold-smith double weight.

Scales with a shifting indicator in centre of bar.

3. The Police being now on the look-out for this kind of thing, were soon in possession of another kind of scales, more simple, but equally deceptive; this had a moveable indicator, which the slightest pressure sent to one side or the other.

Fig. 2.



In this the indicator B. is moveable either way— the balance bar running through a small tube A to which the indicator is attached permanently.

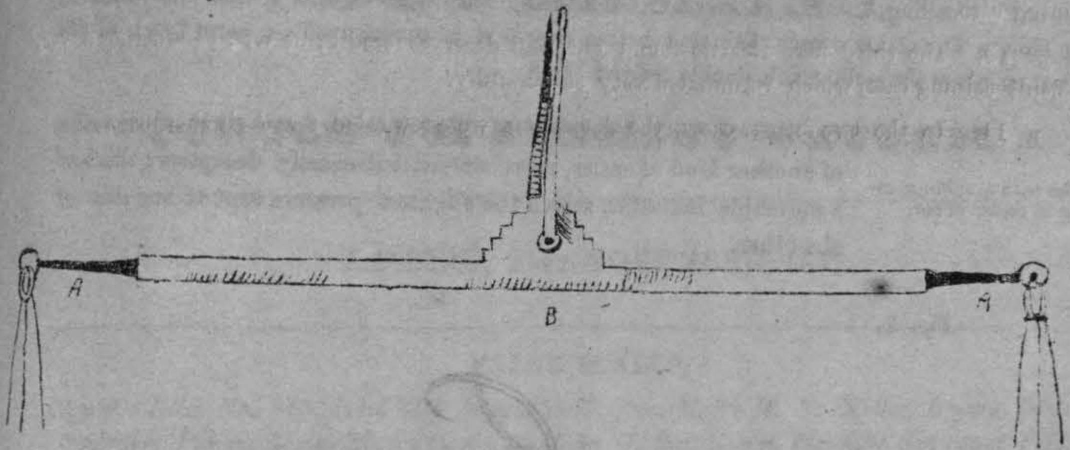
Scales with a bar moving through an outer tube.

4. The third and most complete specimen is quite artistic, and shows that the mild Hindoo who invented it, was deeper than his brethren, and had some pride in his trade.

5. Mr. Beattie had information given that a certain "Soneyar" had in his house a quantity of dies of false coins; he accordingly went and searched, and found a quantity of dies of ancient coins, (very common about the Jhelum District); he also found a box of scales evidently used by the owner, and looking as if it had been in use for years. Being suspicious of all scales after the discovery of the two kinds already described, he examined the box and the scales in it most minutely, but for some time in vain; the scales and weights were true: the box however looked suspicious; it is studded with thick-headed brass nails. After some time, three or four of these brass nails were pulled out of a brass plate at one end of the box, and disclosed a secret drawer, in which were a pair of scales, the facsimile of those in the upper compartment. These are very carefully made, and would arouse no suspicions; they are however utterly false;

the bar moves within an outer tube leaving about half an inch at each end exposed; and this half an inch pushed in from either end, of course quite destroys the balance.

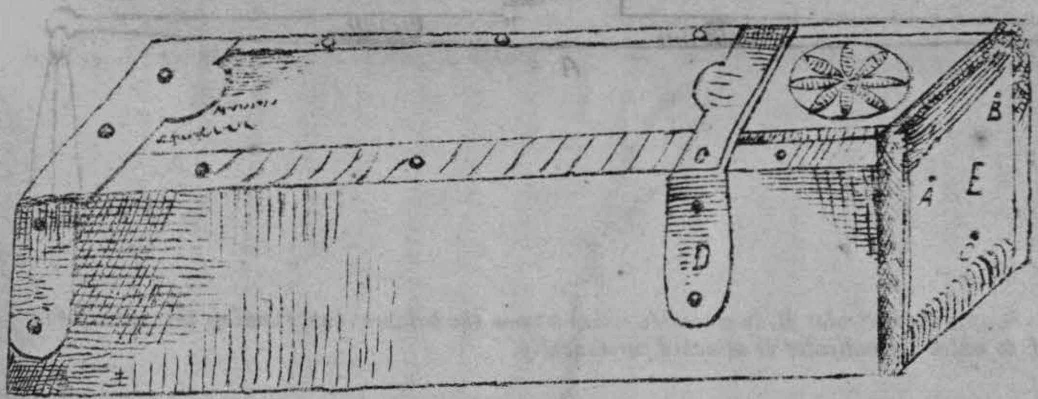
Fig. 3.



A pair of scales perfectly correct, of the above shape, were found in the upper portion of the box (Fig. 4), and a false pair exactly similar in appearance, but with a moveable bar, were in the secret drawer below.

A. A. is the bar to which the scales are attached; it moves in the tube B to which the indicator is fixed.

Fig, 4.



Box containing false scales. The nails A. B. C. D. are pulled out; the brass plate E. *comes off, and a secret drawer appears with false scales (Fig.* 3) *in it. The box opens in the usual way, by top sliding out.*

The similarity of the two sets of scales, and the circumstance of the *false ones* being in the *secret drawer*, speak for themselves.

6. I have taken these round the Districts of this Circle, but as yet have found no Inspector or Deputy Inspector who had ever seen the like before. One man, a Sikh Inspector of Police from Patna, saw, and at once explained the use of the first pair, which he said are common enough down country.

7. In all three cases the owners of the scales were imprisoned.

8. The first pair was discovered by Constable Kooshyal, though the trick was not found out by him, but he thought they looked suspicious and seized them.

9. The second pair fell into the hands of Constable Kurm Khan, when searching in a coining case.

10. The third Mr. Beattie found out, and deserves credit; he was conducting a very difficult coining case, which terminated very successfully.

11. In the two former cases, the Constables were rewarded for their sharpness.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 28HT NOVEMBER 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH NOVEMBER 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Good.	19
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0		22
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	Khurreef average.	19
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9		18
*Palwal,** ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3		21½
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·6		21
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	Favorable.	18
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		20¼
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		20
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0		17¼
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	Favorable.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7		17
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6		18
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	Favorable.	19
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		18
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		20
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		20
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	Favorable.	9
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7		8
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·7	Ditto.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·2		
Pípli,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2		
Ludianah,*	D. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·95	Ditto.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·7		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
		November.									
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
imla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·2	Wheat sow
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·0	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·8	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·7	Favorable.
ullundhur,	Jullundhur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	
oshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·25	Ditto.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	
angra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·7	Favorable
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·1	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·8	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
mritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Ditto.
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
alkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·0	Ditto.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
rdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	Ditto.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·1	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·4	
	Bukloh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
	Bulloon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·6	
hore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
rozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	Not very good.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
jeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5	
wulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Rain absolutely necessary.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·6	Favorable
elum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Rubbee sowing almost finished.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Good.	...
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		15
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9		15
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		13
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Not stated.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2		16
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		16
Khusháb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7		17
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	Fair.	13
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·85		14
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·55		13
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0		15
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		14
Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2	Favorable.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		15
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	Rubbee crops springing up.	13
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8		16
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		17
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Favorable.	15
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4·46	Not stated.	19
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56		20
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9		19
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		17
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	Good.	17
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		...
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	17
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		18
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		18
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·5		15¼
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		No return received as yet.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	Rain very much wanted.	14
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5	Favorable.	18
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		17¾
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		20

...yas' Self-Registering Gauge.
...d Gauge.
...rost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

...Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
...th *November* 1867.

J. Lincoln,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 21st November

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. October and November. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Gurgaon,...	Gurgaon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	Average
	Rewari, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9	
	Palwal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3	
	Nuh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·6	
	Ferozepore,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2	
Simla, ...	Kussowlie, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·7	-
Gurdaspore,	Bukloh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
	Baloon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·6	
Rawulpindi,	Murree, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·6	Favou…

J. L

Financial Commissioner's Office,
Lahore,
The 26th November 1867.

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commi…

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 28TH NOVEMBER 1867.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

Number.	Name of Article.	*Dehli Division.* Dehli.				*Hissar Division.* Hissar.		
		Dehli.	Gurgaon.	Karnaul.	Hissar.	Rhotuck.	Sirsa.	

Number.	Name of Article.	Dehli. M. S. C.	Gurgaon. M. S. C.	Karnaul. M. S. C.	Hissar. M. S. C.	Rhotuck. M. S. C.	Sirsa. M. S. C.
		Dehli Division.			*Hissar Division.*		
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 22 0	0 28 8	0 23 0	0 19 14	0 23 0	0 15 0
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 22 8	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 23 8	,, 17 8
3	Barley, ...	,, 34 0	,, 30 ,,	,, 31 ,,	,, 31 ,,	,, 31 0	,, 0 0
4	Gram, ...	,, 24 8	,, 24 8	,, 24 ,,	,, 34 4	,, 29 ,,	,, 35 ,,
5	Bajra, ...	,, 30 0	,, 26 0	,, 16 12	,, 29 12	,, 30 ,,	,, 34 ,,
6	Jowar, ...	,, 31 ,,	,, 27 8	,, 16 0	,, 32 0	,, 31 ,,	,, 31 ,,
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,, 22 ,,	,, 19 0	,, 17 4	,, 17 ,,	,, 25 ,,	,, 14 ,,
8	Do., Moong, ...	,, 24 ,,	,, 20 8	,, 19 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 26 ,,	,, 16 ,,
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	,, 16 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 20 ,,	,, 0 ,,
10	Moth, ...	,, 31 ,,	,, 29 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 32 ,,	,, 25 ,,	,, 32 ,,
11	Mukkaie, ...	,, 23 ,,	,, 26 ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 35 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,, 7 ,,	,, 6 ,,	,, 7 10	,, 8 ,,	,, 6 ,,	,, 8 ,,
13	Do. 2nd sort, ...	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 11 4	,, 10 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 12 ,,
14	Ghee, ...	,, 1 9	,, 1 12	,, 1 12	,, 0 ,,	,, 1 12	,, 1 8
15	Goor, ...	,, 8 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 10 0	,, 7 0
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 12	,, 3 ,,	,, 2 10	,, 2 14	,, 2 12
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	,, 3 0	,, 3 2	,, 0 ,,	,, 2 12	,, 3 2	,, 0 0
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	,, 8 ,,	,, 6 15	,, 7 14	,, 7 0	,, 7 0	,, 7 ,,
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	,, 7 6	,, 6 14	,, 8 0	,, 7 8	,, 8 4	,, 12 ,,
20	Cotton, ...	,, 3 10	,, 0 0	,, 3 5	,, 3 8	,, 0 0	,, 3 4
21	Wood, ...	2 0 ,,	3 12 ,,	,, 0 0	3 0 0	4 ,, ,,	3 0 0
22	Grass, ...	2 0 ,,	0 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	0 0 ,,	6 ,, ,,	4 0 ,,
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	2 0 ,,	2 20 ,,	1 37 ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	1 20 ,,
24	Kurbee, ...	2 0 ,,	0 0 ,,	0 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	0 0 ,,

Number.	Name of Article.	Amballa. M. S. C.	Ludianah. M. S. C.	Simla.*	Jullundhur. M. S. C.	Hoshiarpore.*	Kangra. M. S. C.	Lahore. M. S. C.	Ferozepore. M. S. C.	Gujeranwalla. M. S. C.
		Amballa Division.			*Jullundhur Division.*			*Lahore Division.*		
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 21 0	0 25 0		0 27 0		0 23 11	0 20 0	0 19 0	0 22 3
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 21 8	,, 26 ,,		,, 0 ,,		,, 24 ,,	,, 20 8	,, 21 ,,	,, 23 1
3	Barley, ...	,, 24 0	,, 32 ,,		,, 36 ,,		,, 35 0	,, 29 14	,, 30 ,,	,, 34 1
4	Gram, ...	,, 0 ,,	,, 30 ,,		,, 28 ,,		,, 18 ,,	,, 22 0	,, 28 ,,	,, 24 3
5	Bajra, ...	,, 22 ,,	,, 32 ,,		,, 24 ,,		,, 0 ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 22 ,,	,, 16 0
6	Jowar, ...	,, 28 0	,, 28 ,,		,, 28 ,,		,, 0 ,,	,, 25 ,,	,, 24 ,,	,, 20 5
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,, 15 2	,, 15 ,,		,, 17 ,,		,, 12 5	,, 15 8	,, 16 ,,	,, 12 6
8	Do., Moong, ...	,, 16 0	,, 19 8		,, 13 ,,		,, 8 0	,, 13 9	,, 15 ,,	,, 15 4
9	Do., Mussoor, ...	,, 15 ,,	,, 0 0		,, 15 ,,		,, 12 12	,, 14 0	,, 16 ,,	,, 16 1
10	Moth, ...	,, 18 ,,	,, ,, ,,		,, 28 ,,		,, 0 0	,, 26 2	,, 30 ,,	,, 22 2
11	Mukkaie, ...	,, 27 ,,	,, 39 ,,		,, 28 ,,		,, 32 8	,, 22 0	,, 22 ,,	,, 19 12
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,, 18 ,,	,, 8 ,,		,, 12 ,,		,, 11 4	,, 7 ,,	,, 9 ,,	,, 8 0
13	Do. 2nd sort, ...	,, 12 ,,	,, 9 ,,		,, 16 ,,		,, 15 9	,, 9 ,,	,, 10 ,,	,, 10 ,,
14	Ghee, ...	,, 1 10	,, 1 9		,, 1 10		,, 1 7	,, 1 8	,, 1 9	,, 1 9
15	Goor, ...	,, 9 0	,, 8 5		,, 8 0		,, 8 4	,, 10 8	,, 9 8	,, 10 5
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,, 2 10	,, 2 8		,, 2 8		,, 2 12	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 3 3
17	Do., 2nd sort, ...	,, 3 0	,, 3 0		,, 2 12		,, 3 8	,, 2 12	,, 2 12	,, 3 11
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	,, 8 4	,, 9 ,,		,, 9 4		,, 7 6	,, 9 0	,, 9 8	,, 9 13
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	,, 8 0	,, 6 ,,		,, 5 0		,, 3 8	,, 4 4	,, 4 0	,, 0 0
20	Cotton, ...	,, 3 8	,, 0 ,,		,, 3 8		,, 2 8	,, 2 12	,, 3 4	,, 3 ,,
21	Wood, ...	3 10 0	,, ,, ,,		2 30 0		4 0 0	2 10 0	2 20 0	2 10 ,,
22	Grass, ...	0 0 0	,, ,, ,,		2 0 ,,		3 ,, ,,	1 20 ,,	0 0 0	2 0 ,,
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	1 10 ,,	,, ,, ,,		1 30 ,,		2 ,, ,,	1 38 10	1 10 ,,	2 ,, ,,
24	Kurbee, ...	0 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,		0 0 ,,		0 ,, ,,	2 0 0	0 0 ,,	0 ,, ,,

* No return received.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT IN THE PUNJAB.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	*Amritsar Division.*			*Rawulpindi Division.*				*Multan Division.*				*Derajat Division.*			*Peshawar Division.*		
		Amritsar.	Gurdaspore.	Syalkot.	Jhelum.	Rawulpindi.	Gujerat.	Shahpore.	Multan.	Jhung.	Montgomery.	Mozuffergurh.	Bunnoo.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.*	Peshawar.*	Huzara.	Kohat.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.			M. S. C.	M. S. C.
1	Wheat, 1st sort, ...	0 21 14	0 26 12	0 21 0	0 23 0	,, 22 0	0 22 4	0 19 0	0 14 4	0 15 8	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 21 15	0 23 8			0 23 0	0 17 8
2	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 22 14	,, 27 12	,, 22 ,,	,, 24 ,,	,, 22 4	,, 0 0	,, 20 ,,	,, 14 12	,, 16 0	,, 17 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 26 10	,, 24 12			,, 24 ,,	,, 18 4
3	Barley, ...	,, 29 3	,, 32 8	,, 29 ,,	,, 25 ,,	,, 24 8	,, 28 ,,	,, 23 ,,	,, 22 0	,, 22 ,,	,, 32 ,,	,, 24 ,,	,, 39 11	,, 21 5			,, 34 ,,	,, 29 0
4	Gram, ...	,, 26 0	,, 23 8	,, 17 ,,	,, 18 ,,	,, 19 0	,, 20 ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 20 ,,	,, 23 ,,	,, 16 4	,, 27 14	,, 29 6			,, 17 ,,	,, 17 8
5	Bajra, ...	,, 22 1	,, 31 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 28 ,,	,, 27 ,,	,, 26 ,,	,, 23 ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 14 ,,	,, 18 12	,, 22 9	,, 29 12			,, 0 ,,	,, 23 0
6	Jowar, ...	,, 27 2	1 0 0	,, 24 ,,	,, 28 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 24 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 10 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 0			,, ,, ,,	,, 24 ,,
7	Dal, Oord, ...	,, 15 11	,, 14 12	,, 0 ,,	,, 15 ,,	,, 14 ,,	,, 12 9	,, 14 ,,	,, 14 8	,, 15 ,,	,, 14 ,,	,, 12 ,,	,, 14 9	,, 15 6			,, 17 ,,	,, 10 1
8	Ditto, Moong, ...	,, 11 12	,, 8 12	,, ,, ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 13 2	,, 15 ,,	,, 15 8	,, 14 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 10 10	,, 14 3			,, 18 ,,	,, 11 8
9	Ditto, Mussoor, ...	,, 15 7	,, 0 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 19 ,,	,, 17 ,,	,, 0 0	,, 24 ,,	,, 19 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 16 ,,	,, 22 8	,, 13 0	,, 0 0			,, 20 ,,	,, 0 0
10	Moth, ...	,, 20 9	,, 24 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 25 ,,	,, 19 8	,, 15 8	,, 22 ,,	,, 13 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 16 8	,, 23 ,,	,, 23 ,,			,, 23 ,,	,, 18 ,,
11	Mukkie ...	,, 26 6	1 0 0	,, ,, ,,	,, 27 ,,	,, 30 0	,, 0 0	,, 23 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 0	,, 29 8	,, 0 ,,			,, 34 ,,	,, 0 ,,
12	Rice, 1st sort, ...	,, 6 2	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 6 ,,	,, 6 ,,	,, 9 ,,	,, 7 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 9 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 6 0	,, 8 12			,, 6 ,,	,, 5 8
13	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 6 10	,, 9 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 7 ,,	,, 10 ,,	,, 13 ,,	,, 8 ,,	,, 9 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 9 ,,	,, 10 8	,, 6 4	,, 10 0			,, 15 ,,	,, 6 0
14	Ghee, ...	,, 1 8	,, 1 8	,, 1 10	,, 1 11	,, 1 14	,, 1 12	,, 1 8	,, 1 6	,, 1 8	,, 0 ,,	,, 1 5	,, 1 4	,, 1 7			,, 1 14	,, 1 8
15	Goor, ...	,, 9 4	,, 11 8	,, 11 0	,, 9 0	,, 9 4	,, 10 0	,, 9 0	,, 9 0	,, 10 0	,, 7 8	,, 9 0	,, 8 7	,, 8 4			,, 6 0	,, 3 8
16	Sugar, 1st sort, ...	,, 2 13	,, 2 4	,, 2 8	,, 3 ,,	,, 2 8	,, 2 12	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 4	,, 2 8	,, 2 8	,, 2 3	,, 2 10			,, 2 8	,, 1 13
17	Ditto, 2nd sort, ...	,, 3 1	,, 2 12	,, 0 0	,, 3 8	,, 2 14	,, 0 0	,, 3 4	,, 3 0	,, 0 0	,, 3 0	,, 2 10	,, 2 5	,, 3 2			,, 2 9	,, 2 0
18	Salt, Lahore, ...	,, 9 9	,, 8 10	,, 10 ,,	,, 11 0	,, 10 0	,, 10 ,,	,, 11 0	,, 10 12	,, 10 12	,, 8 ,,	,, 9 0	,, 0 0	,, 10 0			,, 9 0	,, 0 ,,
19	Ditto, Sambhur, ...	,, 5 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 4 ,,	,, 3 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, 2 0	,, 0 0	,, 0 ,,	,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 0 ,,			,, 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,
20	Cotton, ...	,, 2 12	,, 3 ,,	,, 3 ,,	,, 3 ,,	,, 2 8	,, 2 4	,, 2 8	,, 2 9	,, 2 4	,, 2 8	,, 2 10	,, 2 4	,, 2 9			,, 2 2	,, 1 12
21	Wood, ...	2 10 0	3 0 ,,	2 30 ,,	3 0 ,,	2 30 0	0 0 0	2 0 0	2 20 0	5 13 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 35 0	3 30 0			3 20 0	4 0 0
22	Grass, ...	1 20 0	5 ,, ,,	2 0 ,,	1 20 ,,	2 0 ,,	1 20 9	2 ,, ,,	2 0 ,,	3 20 0	2 20 ,,	0 ,, ,,	1 20 ,,	1 22 8			4 0 ,,	3 ,, ,,
23	Bhoosa, white, ...	2 20 0	1 30 ,,	0 ,, ,,	1 20 ,,	1 ,, ,,	3 0 0	0 ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	2 0 ,,	2 0 ,,	1 25 ,,	3 30 ,,	1 35 0			3 ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,
24	Kurbee, ...	1 20 0	3 0 ,,	,, ,, ,,	1 20 ,,	0 ,, ,,	2 ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	2 20 0	0 ,, ,,	0 ,, ,,	0 0 ,,	0 0 ,,	0 0 0			0 ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,

* No returns received.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 5TH DECEMBER, 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH NOVEMBER, 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Good.	19¼
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0		22
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6		20
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	Rubbee sowing going on, last crop average, cut down.	19
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·9		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3		21½
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·6		21
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·17		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	Favorable.	18¼
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		20
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		19¾
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0		17
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	Ditto.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7		18
Bhewaní,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6		18¼
Burwala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	Ditto.	20
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		21
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		20¼
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		20
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	Ditto.	9½
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9		11½
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7		8
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·7	Ditto.	17½
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·4		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·9	Ditto.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·7		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·2	Wheat sown.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·0	
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·0	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·0	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·7	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2	
	Nákodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·25	Ditto.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·7	Favorable.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·1	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·8	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·0	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Ditto.
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·0	Ditto.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
	Zaffarwal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	Ditto.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·0	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·0	
	Bukloh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	
	Bulloon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·6	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	Not very good.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Favorable.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·9	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·5	
Rawulpindi.	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Rain absolutely necessary.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·4	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Rain much required.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Rain much required.	
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		15
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·9		13
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		13
Sukeisur,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Good.	...
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2		15
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		15¾
Khusháb,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7		15
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	Fair.	13
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·85		14
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·55		13
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0		15
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8		14
Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2	Favorable.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		15
Shorkote,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·5	Not stated.	13
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8		16
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Favorable.	14
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6		15
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Not yet received.	
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	Good.	17
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	17
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		18
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		18
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6		16
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Unfavorable.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		12
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
Eusufzai,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not yet received.	
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5	Favorable.	18
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		17¾
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		20

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

J. LINCOLN,

Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

L COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LAHORE:
The 3rd December, 1867.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 28th November, 1867.

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
		October and November.									
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Rhotuk, ...	Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	Favorable
	Guhina,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9	
	Sampla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5	
	Jhajjur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9	
Peshawur,	Peshawur,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Unfavourable
	Khalsa khittuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2	
	Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5	
	Doaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	
	Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	
	Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	

Financial Commissioner's Office, Lahore : }
The 3rd December, 1867.

J. LINCOLN,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

LAHORE, 5TH DECEMBER, 1867.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

MONTHLY COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC.

	MONTH OF OCTOBER 1867. *Miles open*, 246.			CORRESPONDING MONTH OF 1866. *Miles open*, 253.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Passengers, Parcels, Horses, &c.	30,372	9	4	27,476	8	2
Goods and Minerals	51,534	12	11	58,400	1	1
Miscellaneous, *viz.*, Rent, Telegraph Messages, &c.,	739	6	2	1,396	1	2
Total	82,646	12	5	87,272	10	5
Total Traffic from 1st July, 1867, to above date				3,04,695	7	8
Ditto 1st July, 1866, corresponding last year ...				2,89,364	11	10

AGENT'S OFFICE:
Lahore, 20th November, 1867.

Acting Asst. Agent.

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

LAHORE, 12TH DECEMBER, 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST DECEMBER, 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 25	26	27	28	29	30	1st Dec.	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·6	Good.	19½
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0		22
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6		22
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9	Favorable.	19½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·3		21
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·6		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·2		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	Ditto.	18½
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		20
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·1		21
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0		18½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·5	Ditto.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·7		18
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6		18
Burwala,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	Ditto.	20
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		20
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		20¼
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9		20
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	Ditto.	9¼
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7		9
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·7	Ditto.	17½
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·8		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·3		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·4		
Piplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·2		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·9	Ditto.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·6		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 25	26	27	28	29	30	1st Dec.	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·2	Wheat springing up.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·0	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·0	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·0	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·7	Favorable
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Fair.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	Ditto.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·7	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·2	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112·8	Favorable
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·9	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63·8	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·7	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·1	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·3	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Ditto.
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·4	Ditto.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	Ditto.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·0	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·0	
	Bukloh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	Not stated.
	Bulloon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·6	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	Not very good.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Favorable
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·2	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Healthy
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·6	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Improving
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. November. 25	26	27	28	29	30	1st Dec.	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Rain much required.	14
Gujerat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		14
Khárian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9		13
Phálian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		13
Sukeisur,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·4	Rubbee crops being sown.	...
Shahpore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1		15
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·5		14½
Khushab,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·6		15
Multan,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·0	Favorable.	13
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8		14
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5		13
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9		14
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		14
Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·2	Ditto.	
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		15
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0		
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	Rubbee crops being sown.	14
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8		15
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8		16
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		15
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	Favorable.	14
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6		16
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4		17
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4·5	Good.	19
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5		20
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8		19
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7		17
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·6	Good.	17
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		18
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5		16
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.	17
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6		18
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4		17
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6		16
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·6	Unfavorable.	
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·2		
Dandzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·5		13
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	Rain wanted.	12¾
Abbottabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·5	Favorable.	18
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5		17½
Manserah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		20

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

...al Commissioner's Office, Lahore :
The 10th December, 1867.

J. LINCOLN,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

The following Returns were received too late for insertion in the Supplement of 5th December, 18

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
		November.									
		18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
Rawulpindi,	Murree, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·6	Averag
D. I. Khan,	D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·5	Good
	Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
	Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	
	Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7	
Kohat, ...	Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	Rain want

Financial Commissioner's Office, Lahore:
The 10th December, 1867.

J. LINCOLN,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissi

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT PRESS, LAHORE.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

LAHORE, 19TH DECEMBER, 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH DECEMBER, 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December.							Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seer per Rupee.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	0·9	0·1	...	...	...	1	33·6	Rubbee crops looks promising.	20
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0		22
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	27·9		21
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	0 2	...	...	...	0·2	29·1	Good.	19½
Riwarí,* ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·1	24·1		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	0·4	26·7		21
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·6		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·15	13·35		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	28·0	Favorable.	19
Gharounda,†	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	23·4		20½
Panipat,† ...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	26·4		21
Kythal,† ...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	21·1		18½
Hissar,† ...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	19·8	Ditto.	15
Hansí,† ...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	21·0		18
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	18·9		18
Burwala,†...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	15·4		17
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·1		16
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	21·8	Ditto.	19
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		21
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		21
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	0·2	0·1	...	...	...	0·3	16·2		21
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	13·9	Favorable.	9¾
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	F.	...	...	...	...	14·9		11
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7		9
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·7	Ditto.	17
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	0·3	46·1		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·6	28·9		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	0·4	32·7		
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	0·6	58·0		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·5	24·7		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·9	Ditto.	20
Samrala,† ...	...	...	0·6	...	...	...	...	0·6	36·2		
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·4	48·6	Wheat springing up.
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	39·2	
	Burrowlí,†...	...	...	0·5	...	...	...	...	0·5	44·5	
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	55·2	
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	0·9	...	...	F.	F.	0·9	51·6	Favorable.
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Favorable.
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	0·7	29·8	
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0.1	28·3	Fair.
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	0.26	27·9	
	Unah,† ...	...	...	T· 1·2	...	...	...	...	1·2	38·4	
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	0·1	0·2	...	...	...	0·3	113·1	Not favorable.
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·2	62·1	
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	0·6	0·8	...	...	...	1·4	65·2	
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	0·2	41·9	
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	0·2	55·3	
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	0[illegible]	...	...	...	...	0·2	29·5	
	Palumpoor,†	...	...	0·1	...	...	...	...	0·1	5·2	
Amritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Favorable.
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0	
Syalkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·4	Ditto.
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	
Gurdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	0·4	20·4	Ditto.
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	0·1	0·5	...	...	...	0·6	44·7	
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	0·3	31·7	
	Bukloh,* ...	...	...	0·7	...	...	...	...	0·7	55·9	Not stated.
	Bulloon,* ...	...	...	0·7	0·4	...	...	...	1·1	39·7	
Lahore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable.
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3	
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4	
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Ferozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	Doubtful rain required.
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3	
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	
Gujeranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Good.
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·2	
Rawulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Healthy.
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·2	
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jhelum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Backward.
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seers per Rupee.
…rat, …	Sudder,* …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	27·2	Rain much required.	14
	Gujerat,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	27·2		14
	Khárian,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	24·9		13
	Phálian,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	16·5		10
…pore,	Sukeisur,*…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	12·4	Good.	…
	Shahpore,*…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	11·1		14½
	Bhera,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	15·5		14
	Khusháb,†…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	17·6		15
…n, …	Multan,* …	…	…	0·3	…	…	…	…	0·3	5·3	Favorable.	12¼
	Shujabad,†	…	…	0·5	…	…	…	…	0·5	3·3		14
	Mylsi,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1·5		13
	Lodhran,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	3·9		14
	Seraie Sidhú,†	…	…	0·1	…	…	…	…	0·1	8·8		13½
…	Jhung,* …	…	…	0·1	…	…	…	…	0·1	11·3	Ditto.	
	Chiniote,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	15·3		15
	Shorkote,† …	…	…	0·1	…	…	…	…	0·1	6·1		
…o-,	Montgomery,*	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	3·4	Average.	14
	Gugera,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	5·8		14
	Hujra,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	7·8		14
	Pak Pattan,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	6·3		16
…r-	Mozuffergurh,†	…	0·2	…	…	…	…	…	0·2	4·0	Not stated.	14
	Sitpur,† …	…	…	0·3	…	…	…	…	0·3	4·9		16
	Kote Udu,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	13·4		17
…han,	D. I. Khan,*	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	4·5	Good.	19
	Kulachi,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0·5		20
	Bakkar,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	6·8		19
	Leia,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	8·7		17
…Khan,	D. G. Khan,*	…	0·1	…	…	…	…	…	0·1	5·7	Good.	15
	Sanghar,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	11·5		18
	Rajanpore,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	11·5		16
…o, …	Bunnoo,* …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	13·6	Favorable.	15
	Lakki,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	9·6		18
	Esa Khail,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	5·4		17
	Cutchee,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	6·6		15
…war,	Peshawar,*	…	…	0·2	…	…	…	…	0·2	4·8	Favorable.	
	Khalsa Khattak,†	…	…	0·4	…	…	…	…	0·4	7·6		
	Daudzai,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	9·5		12
	Duaba,† …	…	…	0·5	…	…	…	…	0·5	4·9		
	Hashtnagur,†	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	7·0		
	Eusufzai,† …	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1·3		
…	Kohat,† …	…	0·3	…	…	…	…	…	0·3	6·0	Rain wanted.	12
…, …	Abbottabad,†	…	…	1·7	…	…	…	…	1·7	36·2	Favorable.	18
	Harripore,†	…	…	…	…	…	0·3	…	0·3	17·8		17
	Manserah,†	…	…	1·6	…	…	…	…	1·6	16·9		20

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

…ncial Commissioner's Office, Lahore:
The 17th December, 1867.

J. LINCOLN,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

LAHORE, 19TH DECEMBER, 1867.

GENERAL REPORT

OF THE PROGRESS OF CHOLERA AMONG THE PILGRIMS RETURNING FROM HURDWAR TO THE PUNJAB AND THE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE DIFFUSION OF THE DISEASE THROUGHOUT THE PUNJAB.

On the 28th January, 1867, the Secretary to the Punjab Government addressed the Government of the North-Western Provinces, drawing attention to the necessity for special precautions with a view to prevent, if possible, the occurrence of cholera in an epidemic form among the pilgrims attending the Hurdwar and Gurmukhtesur Fairs. On the 13th of March, Government issued a circular order to the Commissioners of the Delhi, Hissar, Umballa, Jullunder, and Lahore Divisions, directing that, as it was probable large numbers of Hurdwar pilgrims would pass along the more important lines of communication in the districts of their respective Divisions during the next two months, in places where such pilgrims assemble in large bodies, all practicable measures should be taken for carrying out proper conservancy arrangements, for preventing undue crowding, for maintaining cleanliness, and securing a supply of good food and wholesome water. Commissioners were further to arrange that immediate intimation be conveyed to them of the appearance of epidemic or infectious disease amongst bodies of pilgrims. In the event of such disease appearing, measures were to be taken for preventing the entrance of the disease into towns and cities by the establishment of quarantine, and for providing those attacked with medical assistance. It would be time to warn the districts above Lahore when the stream of pilgrims commenced to flow towards that part of the province. On the 16th April the Superintendent of the Dehra Doon informed the Government that for the three preceding days the pilgrims moving homewards had been passing through the Doon without any sign of sickness, but on the evening of the 15th two cases with choleraic symptoms had occurred; one had recovered and the other died. There were on the 16th but a few pilgrims left to pass through the Doon. The pilgrims all appeared healthy and strong on the march. But the Government, having heard it reported that cholera had appeared among the pilgrims at Hurdwar before the receipt of the information conveyed by the Superintendent, Dehra Doon, enquired by telegraph on the 16th April of the Government, North-Western Provinces, whether the report was true, and received next day a reply to the effect that, though the Fair had passed off without sickness, after its close cases of cholera had occurred, and that every precaution had been taken to prevent its spreading. It was hoped these precautions would be successful. On receipt of this information, the Commissioner of Umballa was by telegraph informed of the circumstance of the disease having appeared, and instructed to take measures to prevent its being introduced into Umballa. What the measures adopted at Umballa were will be hereafter stated;—they had been taken before the receipt of the telegram. On the 18th it was reported that cholera was rife among the pilgrims towards Jugadree; on the 19th it was reported to be still severe; and on the 20th to be moving forward across the Gugger River. Two deaths had occurred in the Cantonments of Umballa among the pilgrims: the deaths were very numerous; the stream of pilgrims passing upwards was very large. Sixty thousand had passed the Gugger River the day before this report. It was now time to take more active measures for the protection of the districts above Umballa and of Lahore. Ac-

cordingly, on the 20th, the Government issued a circular order to the Commissioners of Lahore, Umritsur, and Deputy Commissioners of Jullunder and Loodiana. In this order the following instructions, in addition to those circulated on the 13th March, were given:—

All Hurdwar pilgrims arriving at the Bridge-of-Boats on the Sutlej at Phillore and Ferozepore, and that over the Beeas at Wuzeer Bhullar, should be stopped on the left bank and examined by Medical Officers; all having choleraic symptoms should be detained and treated in temporary hospitals to be formed at those places. Hurdwar pilgrims who had been allowed to pass the Beeas should be again examined a little distance from Umritsur, and any affected with choleraic symptoms detained and treated. District Officers were to carry out these arrangements in communication with the Civil Surgeons and Police, and to incur the necessary expense. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to the Dispensaries of Jullunder, Ferozepore, and Umritsur were to be sent to the several Bridges-of-Boats above mentioned. Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals would be applied to for Native Doctors, for service in the districts of Jullunder, Umritsur, and Ferozepore. Daily reports of the sanitary condition of the pilgrims were to be sent direct to Government. Subsequently it was ordered that pilgrims detained were to be provided with wholesome meals,—gratuitously if they were unable to pay. Copies of these orders were also sent to the districts above Lahore for information and guidance, together with copies of those issued on 13th March. Officers were told of the appearance and gradual approach of cholera, and directed to make their preparations at once. The disease was steadily moving on towards Lahore. Special measures for the protection of that large city and military cantonment had therefore become necessary. Accordingly, on the 23rd, the Commissioner of Umritsur was, by telegraph, instructed to arrange that all Hurdwar pilgrims for Lahore should go by the Grand Trunk Road, and not by train. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore was directed, in communication with the Civil Surgeon and District Superintendent of Police, to take measures at once for forming a temporary hospital at or near "Chubbeel," on the Umritsur Road, but *not* on the ordinary encamping-ground,—for forming a sanitary cordon of Police, Chowkeedars, &c., to divert all the Hurdwar pilgrims from entering the city, and placing those who are residents of the city in quarantine outside the cordon. An Assistant Commissioner was to be deputed to carry out these arrangements. Everything was to be held in readiness for carrying out the same arrangements on the Ferozepore Road so soon as cholera made its appearance along that route. The Principal of the Medical College was directed to place a Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner. Arrangements were made with the railway authorities to pass all pilgrims for Mooltan and the stations on that line through from Umritsur, so as not to allow them to enter Lahore. The Officer Commanding at Meean Meer was addressed, and copies of all instructions and reports were forwarded for his information and guidance, and it was suggested to him that, for the present, soldiers should be prohibited from wandering in the bazars or vicinity of the bridges-of-boats, and that extra stringency should be enjoined on the sale of spirituous liquors.

The Maharajah of Cashmir had passed through the Punjab on his pilgrimage to Hurdwar, with a camp nominally of about 5,000 strong, but in reality largely in excess of that number. His return to his own dominions would necessitate his again (with this large body of followers) passing through the British territory: a source of considerable danger thus arose. On the 17th April, it was reported by the Civil Officer with the Maharajah, from Saharunpore, that cholera was in His Highness's camp. In consequence he abandoned his idea of going with his entire camp to Puttialla. Instead of this large camp passing up by way of Umballa, the Maharajah was prevailed on to allow the main body to move towards Jummoo, *viâ* Roopur and Gurshunkur to Jusrota,—there to be broken up. The main body to proceed on through the Hoshiarpore district, and away from the Grand Trunk Road; and an escort, stated to be 300, but in reality 3,000 strong, to proceed with the Maharajah, *viâ* Loodiana, Jullunder, and Buttala, to his own kingdom. Eventually the Maharajah gave up marching, and, leaving his camp, proceeded by dâk to Buttala, the escort marching up the Grand Trunk Road. They

were subjected to quarantine, and their sick treated at Phillour in the Loodiana, and again in the Jullunder, district.

During the prevalence of cholera in the various districts, the Government forbade the holding of large fairs in such districts.

The above are the measures taken for the general protection of the province; of course the instructions issued were modified to meet the various conditions in different parts. Officers were to exercise their own judgment in arranging details; but from each district frequent references were made to, and orders on them issued by, Government. These will be mentioned in noticing the arrangements made in those districts.

UMBALLA DIVISION.

UMBALLA DISTRICT.

On the 13th April, the Commissioner of Umballa received from the Commissioner of Meerutt a copy of the instructions issued to the Magistrate of Saharunpore on the 10th regarding the adoption of certain conservancy arrangements at the resting and halting places of the pilgrims from Hurdwar on their road homewards, and suggesting the adoption of these measures along the route followed by the pilgrims in the Umballa Division; but there was no intimation given of cholera existing or being anticipated. The Commissioner of Umballa issued orders to the following effect;—

Extra conservancy arrangements to be made at all halting-places. Pilgrims not to be allowed to pass through cantonments, but that the stream of travellers should be diverted from the Jugadhree Road, and brought round by the village of Boh and Punjokra to the Gugger River, thus avoiding cantonments. By the evening on the 13th, a cordon of Police, afterwards supplemented by some Sowars of the Puttiala and Jhendh Rajahs and Village Chowkeedars, had been established. The cordon protected the north; but as pilgrims, and particularly men belonging to the station, would probably come in from the south, it became necessary to guard against this by extending the line to the village of Simbulka, and again to the Grand Trunk Road, thus making a complete circle round cantonments. The rough sketch-map herewith sent will make these arrangements intelligible. The Police being insufficient in number to maintain this cordon, a party of Native cavalry, consisting of a Native Officer and 30 men, were placed under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police for this duty. In the establishment of this cordon the wants and convenience of the pilgrims were considered as much as possible. They were diverted from the Jugadhree Road at a point from which a good by-road led to the Gugger River, and along which food and shelter would be easily procurable. The whole of these arrangements were carried out by Mr. Kelly, the District Superintendent of Police, who patrolled up and down the line during the whole time of its maintenance.

The Commissioner considers this cordon to have been most effective. He says,—"It may have been penetrated by stealth at night by individuals, and possibly the sickness which shortly appeared in the bazar of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment was attributed to this; but if this was the case, it is only the more evident how much the danger was lessened by the arrangements. Eight, ten, or even twenty men may have got in, and among them one or two tainted, who caused the mischief; but what would it have been if all those returning had been allowed to come in at once?" On the 14th it was reported by telegram that cholera had appeared at Hurdwar. On the 16th Mr. Kelly reported that he had visited all his *vedettes*, and that all the arrangements were in satisfactory order. Some thousands of pilgrims had arrived outside the cordon, but all appeared healthy, and he could detect no signs of sickness among them. At the same time, he recommended that some special arrangements should be made respecting those pilgrims who were residents of the city and cantonments, as these, after having passed outside the cordon to the Gugger, could easily then turn within it and regain their houses. To prevent this, a quarantine was

established, a Native Doctor with medicines was sent out ready to treat the sick, at a village called Rajgurh, on the left bank of the Gugger. All pilgrims belonging to the city or cantonment were to be placed in quarantine at a spot some three miles further down-stream. No huts or sheds were erected, as the Civil Surgeon considered it better to extemporize shelter, as he could then move more readily from place to place should it be deemed advisable to shift ground. Each day's arrivals were to be placed by themselves and kept separate from all others; provision was made for supplying the poor and exhausted with food at Government expense. Up to this date no sickness had appeared among the pilgrims passing along the line; but on the evening of the 15th or 16th (most probably the latter), intelligence was received that cholera was present among the pilgrims approaching; and it now appeared at the cordon, and from this date increased rapidly, the mortality being very severe.

On the 18th, Doctor Grant, of the 11th Cavalry, was sent out to afford medical aid to the pilgrims. The whole line from Tuplah to the Gugger River was by this time fully supplied with medicines and medical subordinates dispensing them and treating the sick. Mr. Kelly and Doctor Grant were constantly passing up and down the line, keeping all arrangements in order, and themselves treating cases which occurred between the dispensing depôts. All along the line arrangements were made for feeding such pilgrims as had not the means of procuring food.

The approach of the large camp of the Maharajah of Cashmir, who proposed halting at Umballa to await the arrival of the Viceroy, was a source of difficulty to the Commissioner. It has already been stated that His Highness was induced to change his original plan. The arrangements to prevent his large camp coming near cantonments and to get them to the Cashmir territory have also been detailed; they need not, therefore, here be again mentioned.

The passage of the main body of the Maharajah's camp by Roopur, and the prevention of the sick from crossing the river, necessitated officers being sent there to superintend the arrangements. Mr. Bulman, Assistant Commissioner, and Captain Harris, District Superintendent of Police, were accordingly sent out. On the 21st, arrangements for temporary hospitals for the treatment of the sick were made, and the town of Roopur was protected from the entrance of pilgrims. Writing on 24th, the Assistant Commissioner says:—"All the patients in hospital were hill men." "The disease in this part of the district is almost entirely confined to hill men. There is, however, nothing remarkable in this, as the great majority of pilgrims who take this route are going to the hills; but it is satisfactory to know that none but pilgrims have been attacked by cholera as yet in either of these Tahsils, and the Tahsildar of each informs me that such is the case." Writing again on the 25th, the Assistant Commissioner says:—"I am sorry to have to report now that two fatal cases of cholera have to-day occurred amongst residents of the city. A little boy who had been playing on the road amongst pilgrims, and a woman who had been out picking up dung, were attacked, and both died in about two hours." On 28th, Mr. Bulman reports that the Maharajah's camp, numbering 7,000 men, besides cattle of various descriptions, had passed over; and, as far as he could make out, none of the camp had entered the town of Roopur. The sick of the camp were detained for treatment; attempts were made by the Cashmir officials to smuggle some of their sick across with the camp. On the 30th, the Assistant Commissioner arranged for a camp to accommodate such of the sick as were convalescent. The Assistant Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police were aided by the Police Authorities of the Hoshiarpore district in all the arrangements for crossing over the camp.

There had been five cases of cholera in the city of Umballa up to the 2nd May. There is no return of the number of cases which occurred in cantonment, but the disease found its way there, and eventually attacked Her Majesty's 94th Regiment, and there have been several deaths in the regiment. There have also been cases in the bazars of the cantonment. Generally throughout the district cholera has occurred; but, when the virulence of former outbursts of the disease are brought to mind, a mortality, during April, of 801 from cholera, in a population approximating 1,003,974. will not be considered large

Simla District.

On the information reaching this district of cholera having shown itself amongst the pilgrims returning from Hurdwar, a cordon was established around the military cantonments of Dugshaie, Subathoo, and Kussowlie. A temporary dispensary was established at Kalka, attended by a Native Doctor and Compounder ; and an empty Chowkee, situated about half a mile from Kalka on the road to Pinjore, obtained from the Putteeala authorities, was converted into a cholera hospital. A house was set aside at Kussowlie for cholera patients, and the small-pox hospital at Simla was appropriated for the same purpose. Cholera medicine in large quantities was distributed throughout the Native States.

The Police at Kalka, Kukkur, Huttee, and at the entrances to Simla, were instructed to take precautions as regards persons affected with the disease, and to render every needful aid. All returned pilgrims on arrival at Simla were directed to proceed to their own villages, and were not permitted to remain in the Simla bazar; the people were strictly, but privately, enjoined to report at once all cases of sickness which might come to their knowledge, in view to the immediate removal of the sufferers to the cholera hospital.

A house inspection was made in the Simla bazar by the Police on one occasion, and another by the Medical Officers, to prevent the possibility of sick people being kept in their houses without medical aid.

The Chiefs of the Hill States were requested to prevent assemblies, whether at fairs or elsewhere.

The Simla bazar was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected ; all the drains were washed down with water every other day ; and afterwards Condy's fluid and chloride of lime applied along their whole extent. Any compound in which cases of cholera occurred was disinfected with Condy's fluid under the superintendence of one of the Civil Surgeon's Assistants.

Although numerous cases of cholera occurred among persons who were not pilgrims, yet *the disease only made its appearance on the return of persons who had gone to Hurdwar.*

Ludianah District.

On the 14th April, tents were pitched in a grove near Ludianah to afford shelter and refuge to returning pilgrims from Hurdwar. On the 19th, hospitals were established down the trunk road at two places, 14 and 28 miles distant from Ludianah city ; a cordon of police was drawn round the city of Ludianah ; every pilgrim was made to undergo 48 hours' quarantine, and his clothes and goods were fumigated. On the 21st a hospital was established on the left bank of the Sutlej ; here the pilgrims were again examined, and the sick detained and treated. Hakeems were employed, and, with cholera pills to a large extent, were posted along the trunk road to assist any body who was ill. The conservancy of the cities, towns, and encamping-grounds was carefully attended to, and extra sweepers were entertained. The Police were employed in enforcing observance of the quarantine rules and in maintaining the cordon round Ludianah.

The first case of cholera occurred on the 18th April, and from that date to 3rd May, on which date the last admission occurred, there were 967 cases admitted to the hospitals.

The Civil Surgeon says :—" There can be no doubt that cholera followed in their (the pilgrims') wake ;—was carried by and borne with them. Not a case of epidemic Asiatic cholera can be traced in the district prior to the advent of the pilgrims ; coeval with the arrival of the first batch, cholera appearing first a feeble spark, scattered here and there ; but, *pari passu,* augmenting in direct ratio with the returning crowd." The Civil Surgeon also mentions that up to the 3rd of May not a single case occurred at a greater distance than eight miles from the Grand Trunk Road. He also offers fourteen special instances in which the disease was distinctly traceable to an introduction by pilgrims.

JULLUNDHUR DIVISION.

Jullundhur District.

The Deputy Commissioner had been warned by Government Circular, dated 13th March to be prepared for the outbreak of disease among the pilgrims returning from Hurdwar. On the 19th of April he received a letter from the Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Amballa, telling him that cholera had appeared among the homeward-bound pilgrims, and that the adoption of measures for keeping the disease out of towns and cities was essential. On receipt of this letter by the Deputy Commissioner, it was arranged that all pilgrims should be kept out of cantonments and the city of Jullundhur, and out of all large towns in the district. A meeting of the Cantonment Committee was held, military guards were furnished to assist the ordinary Police, and an Assistant Commissioner was sent to Phillore, to institute quarantine on the Sutlej in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of Ludianah. On the morning of the 20th, the Deputy Commissioner was warned by telegraph of the approach of cholera, and later in the same day was instructed to establish hospitals, &c. All the police and other arrangements were completed by the 22nd, by which time the stream of pilgrims had become very formidable.

The police arrangements were as follows :—At the Beyn bridge, about 4 or 4½ miles from cantonments, was placed a police guard of 3 Sergeants and 16 Constables under a Deputy Inspector, and in addition a guard of the 13th Native Infantry from cantonments. On arrival at the Beyn bridge, all pilgrims were stopped for three hours and examined by a Native Doctor; those permitted to go on were forwarded in batches under charge of two or more Police-men, according to the number of pilgrims; each batch was conveyed to the quarantine camp (this camp had been established at a spot on the Hoshiarpore road, about three miles to the north-east of the city), taking a circuitous route, so as to avoid the cantonments. There the people bound for the city or cantonment of Jullundhur were separated from those going beyond, and placed in quarantine in a camp by themselves. The period of quarantine was at first fixed at three days, but was afterwards extended to five clear days; any persons found to be sick were detained and treated. The pilgrims going upwards were from this camp passed up to a Police Chowkee called Muksood, where they joined the Grand Trunk Road, and followed it till near the city of Kirtarpoor, when they again diverged from it so as to avoid that city. The accompanying map shows the route taken to avoid the city and cantonment of Jullundhur, and the position of the hospitals and quarantine camp. All travellers along the route taken by pilgrims were considered and treated as pilgrims.

The Village Chowkeedars were used to aid the Police in keeping the line of pilgrims from straggling or wandering to villages. The first case of cholera occurred on the evening of the 19th April.

The Civil Surgeon, Doctor Verchere, traces the cases that occurred in the district to the pilgrims, or those brought in contact with them ; and the District Superintendent of Police, Captain Ramsay, says,—"It would seem that none of the villages out of the line of pilgrims have been attacked." Up to the first June there had only been one case of cholera in cantonments, and six in the city. There have also been cases about the district, but nowhere has the disease assumed the form of an epidemic.

Kangra District.

The first report of the appearance of cholera in the district reached the Deputy Commissioner on the 25th of April, and was to the effect that some of the pilgrims returning from Hurdwar had been attacked with cholera, and that two or three had died at Jowalla Mookhee and in the neighbourhood. As soon as it became known that cholera had appeared among the returning pilgrims, sanitary cordons were formed along the banks of the Beeas River, and at other points of entry into the district. Pilgrims, not residents of the district, were not allowed to enter ; and among residents of the district none were allowed to pass who showed signs of sickness. Cholera hospitals were formed at Jowalla Mookhee and Dehra,—localities in the neigh-

bourhood of which the pilgrims were most numerous, and where the disease had appeared. Native Doctors were placed in charge of these hospitals and supplied freely with medicines. They had also to visit and treat the sick in the neighbourhood of these hospitals. A third hospital was established at Kangra.

Large bodies of returning pilgrims had come towards Kangra with the intention of visiting the famous shrines of Jowalla Mookhee and Bhowan; but the Deputy Commissioner strictly prohibited their being allowed to visit either shrine so long as the disease was in the district. Large fairs, which were held in the district at this season, were put a stop to. Police patrols were thrown out to enforce attention to the sanitary precautions that had been adopted. The Police also patrolled villages within their beats, to keep the people informed as to where medical aid and remedies could be obtained. When the disease assumed an epidemic form, as it did at and about Jowalla Mookhee, an European Apothecary was sent out to treat the sick. The disease spread over the district and appeared in the Civil Station and Jail of Dhurmsala. The Deputy Commissioner, Major Paske, says,—" Cholera had not been heard of until the returning pilgrims began to appear, and for some days all the cases reported were confined among the pilgrims." And—" I think too it will be found, at least such is the result of my own observation, that returning pilgrims have passed through, or have remained, in every locality where the disease has appeared."

Hoshiarpore District.

On the 19th April, the Deputy Commissioner first received intelligence of cholera having appeared among the pilgrims returning from Hurdwar. An Assistant District Superintendent of Police and a Native Doctor were at once sent off to Balachand (45 miles down the trunk road) and to Roopur, where the pilgrims were entering the district. Instructions were issued for the guidance of these two as well as other officers, to the effect that the sick were to be detained and treated at Roopur, Balachand, and Gurshunkur; that the strictest conservancy was to be maintained at all halting-places and along the whole line of road. Dead bodies were to be burnt or buried as soon after death as possible. Horsemen were to patrol the road constantly, and to give information to the nearest village of any sickness or death; and such village was responsible that proper assistance was afforded in the matter. A sufficient number of sweepers to carry out efficient conservancy was maintained along the road. Pilgrims were not to be allowed to enter villages or towns; supplies were to be sent to their encamping-grounds. These instructions appear to have been carried out. The pilgrims were made to wash; the sale of unwholesome food was prohibited. Medicines appropriate to the treatment of cholera were distributed freely through the medium of Hakeems. All police posts were also supplied with these medicines, and instructions were given to burn the clothes of all who died from cholera. A cholera camp was formed outside the town of Hoshiarpore, where several patients were treated. It is calculated that 45,000 pilgrims passed through the district in addition to the camp of the Maharajah of Cashmir. This body of men was strictly surrounded during its passage through the district by a *cordon sanitarie* of Police and Village Chowkeedars. It is not supposed that more than four or five deaths occurred in the camp during its passage through this district. The Deputy Commissioner is strongly impressed with the belief that the disease was introduced into his district by the pilgrims, and mentions that, whilst a portion of the district lying away from the route of the pilgrims has been entirely free from the disease, in another portion, through which their line of road lay, the deaths have amounted to hundreds.

AMRITSAR DIVISION.

Amritsar District.

On the 15th of April, the Deputy Commissioner was first apprised of the approach of infected pilgrims. He thereon at once issued orders to the Police to stop at the Beeas any pilgrims

who might be suffering from any symptoms of cholera and place them in quarantine, forwarding immediate intimation to him. Similar orders were also given to the Police at the Thannah, half-way between the Beeas and Umritsur.

On the 20th of April, in accordance with telegraphic instructions received from Government through the Commissioner of the Division, medical subordinates, who had previously been held in readiness, were despatched to the left bank of the Beeas to examine all pilgrims prior to their crossing. A temporary hospital was erected on the same bank. A second sanitary cordon was established along the Baree Doab Canal, which runs three miles east of Amritsar city.

On the 27th of April, with a view to prevent the outbreak of cholera from weakness amongst the indigent pilgrims, officers in charge of cholera camps were, under orders of the Commissioner, supplied with funds to purchase for them good food. Cholera pills were on the same date freely distributed along the Grand Trunk Road, that those attacked might at once obtain medical remedies. Arrangements from that date were made for forwarding, by railway, from Amritsar right through Lahore, without stopping, all pilgrims going beyond Lahore and in the direction of Multan, and for sending pilgrims going to Lahore or in the Peshawar direction along the Grand Trunk Road and Gujranwalla Road,—a measure which reduced the large bodies travelling together.

On the 25th of April, under orders of the Commissioner, cholera hospitals and camps were definitely fixed as below:—

1.—Wuzeer Bhullar. 2.—Sree Govindpoor. 3.—Byrowal.	*Under charge of District Superintendent of Police.*
4.—Jundyalla. 5.—Between Baree Doab Canal and city.	*Under charge of an Assistant Commissioner.*

Precise rules were also on this date embodied and issued in two Circulars, with a view to the prevention of communication from outside with the cholera and quarantine camps, and for the prevention of contagion from contact with dead bodies, the clothes of the dead, or of those attending them.

On the 26th April, in accordance with Government Circular, dated 13th March, received on the 25th of April, further measures were taken for the invigoration of indigent and decrepid uninfected pilgrims at the different stages which they had to make through this district. Orders were issued also on this date to prevent pilgrims loitering in the district, and for their being passed on regularly by easy stages, whether on the Grand Trunk or the Sree Govindpoor and Buttala lines. A "julsa" was held by Deputy Commissioner, and Zaildars and "ala" Lumberdars were urged to at once obtain from the neighbouring Tahsil or Police Station medicine for any person who might be attacked at their villages, and to place him separately, taking measures to prevent communication with him except on the part of the attendants required by him.

On the 27th April, a fresh camp, under charge of an Assistant Commissioner, was established three miles beyond Amritsar, on the Gujranwala Road, for the accommodation during the day of pilgrims who had left their valuables in Amritsar when passing down. This measure was found to be necessary, as a very large number of pilgrims, instead of marching from the Baree Doab Canal to the next regular encamping-ground, hung about Amritsar, awaiting the time when they might be permitted to go into the city to reclaim the valuables which they had left in Amritsar (as is a common custom with pilgrims) when passing down. At the same time, a relaxation of the order prohibiting the entrance of outside pilgrims into the city of Amritsar was made, and one of a party with a clean bill of health was allowed to go in to reclaim goods left there. This measure entirely put a stop to the congregation of pilgrims around Amritsar. The first case of cholera occurred on 21st April.

Up to the 4th June, 357 persons had died of cholera in the district. There was no appearance of the disease in the district prior to the pilgrims reaching it.

Goordaspoor District.

On receipt of intelligence by telegram from the Commissioner of Umballa that cholera had broken out among the Hurdwar pilgrims on the 22nd April, tents were pitched in an isolated garden near Goordaspoor to receive choleraic patients, and sentries posted on the two main roads to intercept travellers and cause them to go home without entering the town, and to conduct sick people to the camp. A similar precaution was taken at Deenanuggur and Pathankote, and ordered at all Municipalities. Orders were also issued inculcating strict attention to conservancy rules, and pills were issued to all Government stations. A Naib Tahsildar was told to inspect, as far as he could, all persons crossing the Beeas, and if ill, to send them to one of the camps; *doolies* were placed at his disposal for their carriage. On the 1st May, it was found that cholera had been brought into the hilly portion of the district by pilgrims from Jowalla Mookhee, and the Commissioner supplied two Native Doctors, one of whom was stationed at Pathankote and the other at Doonerah.

The Deputy Commissioner says,—" The disease was not only introduced by the pilgrims, but it has happily up to date (21st May) almost wholly remained among them, though there are daily symptoms of its localizing itself in one or other village.

Sealkote District.

A cordon was established round the city and cantonments of Sealkote for ten days from 22nd April, but no case of cholera occurred within 20 miles of Sealkote. The pilgrims from Hurdwar were all required to undergo quarantine, and to have their clothes thoroughly fumigated before they were allowed to return to the city or cantonments. Cholera was conveyed, the Deputy Commissioner states, to the village of Sairanwallee, near Wadala, in the old Tahsil of Duska, about 23 miles from Sealkote, by a pilgrim. It appears that the pilgrim was taken ill on his return from Hurdwar, but recovered sufficiently to get back to his home, when he was again attacked and died. The Hakeem who attended him lost a son and daughter from the disease, which spread rapidly. Twenty-four persons were attacked, out of whom six died before medical aid could reach them. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Native Doctor were sent to the village immediately the sickness was reported, and were of great use. The whole village was cleansed and houses re-plastered,—clothes washed and fumigated. After this the disease ceased. All intercourse between Sairanwalla and other villages was stopped. This outburst terminated about the 15th of May, and from that date to the 21st there had been no more cases. There were also four isolated cases near the Thannah of Meanee, which all ended fatally. There were also three isolated cases near Zufferwal, two of which were said to be pilgrims returning from Jummoo.

LAHORE DIVISION.

Lahore District.

On the 24th April, a sanitary cordon was established for the protection of Lahore. This cordon extended from the Tulwara Ferry on the Ravee, about 18 miles north-east of Lahore, by Buseen, Wagah, Munheala, Burkee, and Kana Katcha, to Neazbeg, on the Ravee, 7 miles south-west of Lahore. A sketch-map, showing the position of the cordon, is appended. On this cordon, hospitals and rest-houses were established at two points,—*1st*, Wagah, on the Lahore and Amritsar Road; and, *2nd*, Kana Katcha, on the Lahore and Ferozepoor Road. The hospitals were built at a considerable distance from the rest-houses. Pilgrims on arrival at the cordon, if proceeding to villages beyond Lahore, were examined, and, if in health, were allowed to proceed on their journey at once, but were required to pass *outside* the cordon. Those

belonging to villages within the cordon were detained in quarantine till such time as it could be ascertained that there was no risk of their carrying the cholera with them. The quarantine for the cantonment of Meean Meer was five days; but for other places never more than two days, and seldom more than 24 hours. Travellers who arrived fatigued were required to rest, and, if poor, were well fed at the expense of Government. The clothes of such as were sick and recovered were thoroughly washed, and the clothes of those who died were burnt. The sanitary arrangements at the cholera camp were several times inspected by European medical officers, and pronounced satisfactory. The camp at Wagah was in charge of Mr. H. Priestley, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. H. Nicholetts, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Hussein,—all of whom the Deputy Commissioner consider deserving of great credit for the energy with which they carried out and supervised the arrangements there. In addition to these measures, arrangement was made with the Railway Authorities to prevent pilgrims reaching Lahore by train from Umritsur. All pilgrims returning to Lahore and up-country were stopped at the station at Umritsur and turned back to the trunk road, and so forced to pass the Lahore cordon. A Police Guard was also placed at the Attaree Station to prevent pilgrims entering the train there; while the following special arrangements were made for the conveyance of the pilgrims going to Mooltan in that direction :—These pilgrims were detained at Umritsur till the evening when they were inspected and placed in carriages specially provided for them, and were brought into Lahore by the usual train. These carriages were dropped outside the station, and a special Engine conveyed them at once to Khana, about 8 miles from Lahore. At Khana, the pilgrims were allowed to get out; food was provided for them and all conservancy arrangements made under the supervision of the Police; they had to wait at Khana about one hour and a half when they re-entered the carriages, and the Mooltan train picked them up and carried them on to Montgomery. Here they were dropped about a mile on this side the station, and food, &c., provided for them; the train returning to pick them up and carry them on to Mooltan, where they were again deposited outside the station and arrangements made for inspection, food, &c., before being allowed to proceed to their destination.

Between Mean Meer and Anarkullee, communication was cut off on the 24th April, in consequence of the appearance of cholera in the city of Lahore. The troops in the Fort and all the servants of officers and men stationed in the Fort were forbidden to go into the city, and a bazar was opened for them at the Roshnai Gate. These restrictions were finally withdrawn on 6th May, after the Hurdwar pilgrims had all passed through the district.

Hospitals and Rest-houses were also opened at Gunda Singwalla, on the right bank of the Sutlej, at the point where the river is crossed by the Lahore and Ferozepoor Road, and at the town of Kussoor; but a sanitary cordon was considered necessary there, as most of the pilgrims taking that route were bound for Montgomery and Mooltan, and the few who belonged to Lahore were met by the cordon at Kana-Katcha.

Up to 21st May, the number of persons who were attacked with cholera was 106, of whom 45 recovered and 61 died; these were not all pilgrims. Only 14 pilgrims are known to have suffered, of whom 9 recovered and 5 died, *viz.*:—

	Recoveries.	Deaths.
In Lahore city, on 24th April, ...	1	1
Do. do., on 26th do. ...	1	1
At Wagah, on 27th do. ...	1	0
Do., on 28th do. ...	1	1
Do., on 29th do. ...	1	1
At Gunda Singwalla, on 27th do. ...	3	0
Do. do., on 28th do. ...	1	0
Do. do., on 29th do. ...	0	1
Total ...	9	5

The Deputy Commissioner says:—"There is, in my opinion, no positive *proof*, though strong presumptive evidence, of the disease having been introduced by the pilgrims. The earliest cases certainly occurred among the pilgrims, and the disease did not appear at all until the stream of pilgrims began to pass through the district. The very first case that occurred was in the city of Lahore; the patient was a child, son of "Chooley," resident near the Shalmee Gate, who had returned with his family from Hurdwar on the 21st April. In the village of Lobari Hetar, 9 miles west of Kussoor, where on 20th and 21st May 14 cases occurred, of which 6 were fatal, it was ascertained that one pilgrim had visited the village, but he was in good health, and the virulence of the outbreak was probably owing to the filthy state of the village."

The head-men of all the villages in the district have been required at once to take measures to have the villages cleaned; where any filth has accumulated which cannot be conveniently removed, they have been required to cover it with dry earth. Wherever the disease has broken out in a village, medical assistance has been sent, and a cordon has been put round the village till the disease disappeared. In the city of Lahore and station of Anarkullee vigorous measures have been taken to secure cleanliness. The sanitary establishments have been increased; coatings of dry earth have been thrown over all *kutcha* drains and filth that could not without risk be removed; dirty and infected houses have been thoroughly whitewashed; the city and station have been divided into sections; and Assistant Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates told off to supervise the sanitary arrangements. Medicines have been supplied at every police post outside and inside the city, and to all Native Hakeems, lists of whom have been published. A printed pamphlet prepared by Dr. Smith, Civil Surgeon, describing the symptoms of Asiatic cholera and the best method of treating it, has been widely distributed. Places have been selected for burning and burying the dead in case of an epidemic, and five hospitals have been got in readiness, three inside the city,—*viz.*, the Hamam at the Delhi Gate, Mungul Sing's Huvelee, and Ivaz Khan's house near the Mustee Gate,—and two outside the city,—*viz.*, one at Ruttun Chund's Tank, and the other in the Soldiers' Garden, near the Tuxali Gate.

Ferozepoor District.

On the 22nd of April, the attention of the district authorities was first turned to the necessity for taking measures to protect the city and cantonments of Ferozepoor from the approach of cholera, and about the same date the first cases were brought to notice as occurring along the Loodiana Road. At once quarantine stations were appointed,—one for cantonments, about half a mile beyond the station boundary; one for the city, at some distance from the city and jail; and one in the neighbourhood of the bridge-of-boats on the Sutlej. At these places, huts for the accommodation of the pilgrims quarantined and hospitals for the treatment of the sick were at once established. The Police were instructed to divert the stream of pilgrims passing along the Loodiana road to the right and left, so as to cause the city and cantonments to be avoided; only those residing at Ferozepoor were to be allowed to proceed towards that place. All those pilgrims whose residences were at Ferozepoor were subjected to quarantine,—those of the city for 48 hours, and those of cantonments for 4 days. While in quarantine they were required to bathe and cleanse their persons, and their clothes and tents were carefully boiled and cleansed with soap and *sujjee*, and finally fumigated in huts specially erected for that purpose. Fuel and disinfectants and vessels were freely supplied; washermen and sweepers entertained in the requisite numbers; and arrangements made for supplying proper and wholesome food. Conservancy arrangements were strictly maintained; cases of cholera occurring at the quarantine grounds were at once removed to the hospitals for treatment. The bodies and clothes of those who died were at once thoroughly destroyed by fire. Native Doctors and Hakeems had been stationed at each quarantine ground.

The cantonment was protected by a cordon of mounted sentries, to prevent the ingress of persons who had not undergone the proper quarantine. Chupprassees were also stationed along the roads, to disperse and divert from cantonments pilgrims bound for other districts.

At the bridge-of-boats, after careful examination, the healthy were ferried over in separate boats, but not permitted to cross by the bridge; the sick were detained for treatment. At the minor ferries, especially at Hurreek, the great approach to Umritsur, similar arrangements were adopted.

At first cases of cholera were almost entirely confined to pilgrims; and these, though usually fatal, were not numerous. Soon, however, after the pilgrims had passed, the disease made its appearance in the villages in the neighbourhood of their route, and chiefly on the line of the Loodiana Road. Shortly after its appearance in the villages, cases of cholera occurred in the compound of the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry. The Cutcherry is in cantonments. The first attacked were two Police Constables, who had just arrived from Loodiana escorting treasure; then the suitors and litigants attending the Court furnished cases. These cases were very virulent and rapid, and nearly all proved fatal. From the Cutcherry compound the disease spread to adjacent compounds. Viewing the peculiar position of the Cutcherry in reference to the cantonment, the Deputy Commissioner at once decided to close it and to make other arrangements for carrying on the business of the district. The disease up to the 22nd May had continued to prevail among the villages along the Loodiana Road chiefly; but there was a tendency to spread towards Hurreek. The jail was free from it. Fairs and popular gatherings had been discouraged almost to the point of prohibition. The "Mohurrum" crowds were interdicted.

Up to the 22nd May, there had been 364 cases and 324 deaths.

GOOJRANWALLA DISTRICT.

On the 21st April, the Deputy Commissioner first directed his attention to the necessity for preventive measures as regards the introduction of disease into the district by the pilgrims returning from Hurdwar. A Vaccinator attached to the Dispensary was sent to the police post at Kungneewala, on the Grand Trunk Road, to examine all pilgrims, and to detain and treat such as required it. A police post for the same purpose was established at Sansra, on the direct road to Umritsur. Cholera pills were largely distributed to the police posts along the road. Money was sent to Kungneewala and Sansra, to provide food for such pilgrims as were indigent.

Sulphate of iron was supplied to wash the clothes of the few pilgrims belonging to Gujranwalla itself. Pilgrims coming from Umritsur were sent to Kungneewala, and, there joining pilgrims from Lahore, were sent in parties under the guidance of mounted constables, *viâ* Keyalee and Ginjakh, to join the Trunk Road near Loceanwala; so that Gujranwalla itself was free from pilgrims. The towns of Eminabad and Wuzeerabad being over a furlong space from the high road, it was thought sufficient to have the road open, merely shutting the town gates against pilgrims. The wells of all towns of the district had been thoroughly cleaned; extra sweepers were employed at the great towns, with orders to clean up all stagnant water, and to sweep the roofs of the houses as well as the streets daily, and to clean the Serai and the town suburbs. Stagnant water thrown by the bakers into their own receptacles, and usually allowed to corrupt there more or less, was also ordered to be carried out daily.

The first case of cholera occurred at Kungneewala, followed shortly after by five fatal cases near Wuzeerabad; these were all pilgrims. Gujranwalla, with a strict quarantine and great precautions, has altogether (up to 4th June) escaped. Wuzeerabad, with nearly the same care, has escaped with one case only, and that a pilgrim who was a resident of Wuzeerabad. Ginjak and Tulwundee,—the first on the detour line round Gujranwalla, and the second close on the trunk road,—both suffered; these places were not protected by quarantine. There have been cases reported elsewhere, but not of importance. The day after the appearance of cholera near Wuzeerabad, a traveller from Kohat was admitted into the Dispensary with and died of cholera; the Deputy Commissioner connects this case with the five cases near Wuzeerabad already referred to, as the traveller had to pass that way.

RAWULPINDI DIVISION.

GUJERAT DISTRICT.

On 26th April, the Deputy Commissioner, having fixed upon a suitable site about half a mile distant from the bridge-of-boats over the main stream of the Chenab, caused a long thatched shed to be erected on the *bela* or grass common close to the left bank of the river. A Native Doctor was posted at the bridge, and all pilgrims and other Native travellers were examined by him; when examination proved that there were no symptoms of cholera, the travellers, after having their clothes washed and thoroughly dried, were permitted to proceed on their journey; a Police guard was specially detached and stationed on the left bank of the Chenab, to prevent the evasion of orders. At first the pilgrims were somewhat reluctant to wash their clothes, some superstition existing as to the extra benefit derivable from the fact of their returning to their homes with clothes last washed in the sacred Ganges. These scruples were, however, easily overcome when some of the more influential and better class of Hindoos decided upon the futility of such a manifestation of piety. Five "dhobees" were entertained, who thoroughly washed and dried the clothes. This measure was necessary, as the pilgrims showed an inclination to merely dip the clothes into the river and resume their journey with the wet things drying on their bodies in a hot sun. Only one case of genuine cholera occurred on the 28th April, the subject being a youth of 15 or 16 years of age, a resident of the Gujerat district, who had gone to Hurdwar. He was immediately put under treatment, ultimately recovered, and was made over to his friends, who came to meet him. A few other pilgrims were detained in the hospital shed for some days, as they showed slight choleraic symptoms; but were afterwards discharged quite well. No cases of cholera occurred (up to 20th May) in the district, and the disease, slight as it was, was entirely confined to pilgrims. Pilgrims who travelled through the district were not permitted to enter the towns, but camping-grounds were set apart for them, and plentiful supplies arranged for. The Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon personally superintended the arrangements.

JHELUM DISTRICT.

On 26th April the Deputy Commissioner inspected, in company with the Civil Surgeon, the Serai of Nowrungabad, on the left bank of the Jhelum, and reported it as a most eligible place should it become necessary to establish a hospital for the treatment of pilgrims suffering from cholera. Near to the bridge-of-boats over which pilgrims must pass, tents were pitched in a grove of trees. A Native Doctor was sent to the bridge end on the Gujerat side, and Police guards were supplied to stop all pilgrims for examination by the Native Doctor. Any suspicious cases were at once to be taken off to the tents. A proper establishment was placed at the disposal of the Native Doctor. At Pind Dadun Khan in this district, the Deputy Commissioner instructed the Assistant Commissioner to carry out similar arrangements at the bridge across the Jhelum there. On 30th April, the first case of cholera occurred, being a boatman employed at the bridge. Up to 21st May, only five cases of cholera had occurred: one a boatman working at the bridge-of-boats; two returned pilgrims and a mule-man, whose mule was hired by pilgrims returning from Hurdwar; and one a Goorkha sepoy coming down from Rawulpindi. Only two terminated fatally,—that of the mule-man and Goorkha sepoy.

SHAHPOOR DISTRICT.

On the receipt of copy of Secretary to Government Circular No. 69, of the 13th April, to the address of the Commissioners of Dehli, Hissar, Amballa, Jullundhur, and Lahore, under cover of Commissioner's docket, No. 52, of 23rd idem, intimating that cholera had broken out among the pilgrims returning from Hurdwar, and suggesting that precautions should be taken

to prevent the spread of the disease, the Deputy Commissioner issued the following instructions to the Tehseeldars :—

"That, as the only two routes by which pilgrims could return to or pass through this district were those *viâ* Gujerat and Dinga to Hurria, and *viâ* Sheikhoopoora to Talibwala, the Tehseeldar of Bhera, in whose jurisdiction both these places are situated, should depute one of his subordinates to each with a suitable staff of Chupprassees, who should accompany each party of pilgrims as they entered the district, arrange for a suitable encamping-ground at each stage, such encamping-ground being in an open place at a distance from large towns and villages, and well supplied with good water and supply of food ; so that, on no pretext whatever, should they communicate with the inhabitants in their passage through the district." This portion of the instructions applied to the pilgrims of other districts passing through this district. For pilgrims of this district returning to their homes, it was ruled that a strict quarantine of three weeks should be established, during which they were to be supplied with everything that might be necessary to their comfort; but on no account were they to be allowed to communicate with any of their fellow-townsmen, or even with near relatives.

This rule was not however insisted on in the case of pilgrims from small villages; indeed, with the machinery at our disposal, it would have been impracticable to do so. It was at the same time impressed strongly on Tehseeldars that, in the event of sickness breaking out, arrangements for supplying medical treatment from the nearest dispensary were to be at once made, and intimation sent to the Deputy Commissioner, that he might issue such additional orders as might seem to be called for. The above arrangements were to continue in force till it was ascertained that the whole of the pilgrims had returned to their homes, and weekly reports were to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner. Cremation of persons dying to be arranged by the Tehsil officials, the clothes of diseased being destroyed, and cost borne by Government.

These arrangements were carried out to the letter, and it is reported that not one case of sickness or casualty of any kind occurred among the pilgrims in this district. The great centres of population in this district are Bhera, Mianee, Midh, Sawal, Shahpoor, Khooshab, and Mitha Tewana. Round these, so far as pilgrims were concerned, sanitary cordons were drawn.

Rawulpindi District.

On the 23rd April, the Deputy Commissioner took action with a view to protect his district from the importation of cholera by returning Hurdwar pilgrims. The District Superintendent of Police wrote to the District Superintendent of Jhelum, requesting him to give information so soon as pilgrims commenced passing through his district. Police officers along the road were directed to send information of the approach of pilgrims. The Deputy Commissioner issued full instructions. No pilgrim was to be allowed to pass through cantonments, but at the Sohan River was to leave the Grand Trunk Road and pass along the old Sikh Road on the left bank of the Leah, having first been examined by a Medical Officer, and made to bathe, wash his clothes, and air his baggage; the pilgrims were then passed on round the town, without being allowed to enter it, to a place where arrangements for their camping, should they desire to do so, were made.

The Police and Municipal Constabulary formed a cordon to secure the route laid down being followed. This arrangement was for pilgrims not residents of Rawulpindi. Those pilgrims who were residents of Rawulpindi were not allowed to cross the Sohan until examined by a Medical Officer and certified to be in good health. Native Doctors were sent to the Sohan and to Goojur Khan, and hospital arrangements were made at both places. Cholera medicines were sent to all police stations on the road, with directions for their use.

The town of Attock was protected by similar arrangements, non-resident pilgrims being made to pass straight across the Indus without entering the town.

The Civil Surgeon adduces in evidence of the introduction of the disease into the district by pilgrims the following facts :—

"The pilgrims began to enter the district in the latter half of April. The first intelligence of the occurrence of cholera in the district was received in the second week of May, when the disease appeared in an epidemic form in the large village of Sookoo near Goojur Khan. The Native Doctor who was sent there states positively that the first two fatal cases were "Gunga-bashees," and that it was the popular belief that the disease was imported by the pilgrims. The next outbreak occurred on the 20th May amongst the large body of workmen employed in the construction of the bridge across the Sohan. Here also the disease appeared to be due to a Bunneeah, a returned pilgrim, who kept a shop on the further bank of the river. The first cases occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of his shop, and by far the greater proportion of cases were on that bank of the river. Here likewise the people attributed the outbreak to the only returned pilgrim on the spot, though the man himself had not been attacked with the disease. The disease then spread rapidly from place to place, principally along the chief lines of communication."

The Civil Surgeon further says,—"In the city of Pindi, the mortality from cholera this year is, to the best of his knowledge, less than the mortality from measles last year. It is not unreasonable to attribute the mild form of this epidemic to the great care and sanitary precautions taken by the Civil authorities."

PESHAWUR DIVISION.

Peshawur District.

Up to 20th May, as no cases of cholera had occurred in the Peshawur district among pilgrims returning from Hurdwar, it had not been considered necessary to establish hospitals or a sanitary cordon, but arrangements had been made for feeding any starving pilgrims along the road should any such apply. In a report subsequently submitted the Civil Surgeon says,—"I have little doubt but that the disease was due to importation; no cases had occurred for some years, and not until after these Hurdwarree pilgrims had arrived; and although the time of incubation was limited, I think there can be little doubt on the matter. I hear that the mortality amongst these pilgrims on their way up was severe."

Kohat District.

On receipt of instructions to guard against the importation from cholera by pilgrims returning from the Hurdwar Fair, the Deputy Commissioner issued orders to the officials in charge of the ferries at which the pilgrims re-cross the Indus on their return to the Kohat district to guard against allowing men from the Hurdwar direction to pass without being inspected, and tents were placed in readiness to form a cholera camp should such be necessary.

One man was seized with cholera at the Shadipoor Ferry, and died the same evening. Up to the 22nd May no other case had occurred, and most of the pilgrims from the Kohat district had returned from Hurdwar.

Huzara District.

The pilgrims having undergone so many stoppages and such careful scrutiny on their return through the province, the Deputy Commissioner did not deem it advisable to restrict their entry into the district by subjecting them to further detentions. He further considered that, the weather having been so unseasonably wet, crowding and exposure would create sickness. By the

21st of May, almost all the pilgrims from this district had returned; no report of any one of their member having shown symptoms of cholera had been received up to that date. But between the 16th and 17th, in the night, three cases, which terminated fatally, occurred among the Police at Hurripoor.

MULTAN DIVISION.

Montgomery District.

On the 22nd April, the Deputy Commissioner was warned, by telegram from Secretary to Government, to take precautionary measures. A cholera camp was immediately formed upon the line of railway, a quarter of a mile from the station; a sufficiency of water and provisions for the pilgrims were provided there. Pilgrims passing down in the train were to be stopped and quarantined there. The pilgrims passing through Montgomery were most carefully examined by the Civil Surgeon, who found no cases of cholera among them till the 25th, when he found one pilgrim dead in the railway carriage and another suffering from cholera. The body and clothes of the dead man were burnt at once, and the sick man was taken from the train for treatment; he remained in Hospital till the 30th, when, having recovered, he was sent on to Multan, his clothes having been destroyed and others given him. 138 pilgrims in all were received at the camp; these, after having remained some time and washed their persons and clothing, were allowed to go on their way. Similar precautions were taken with regard to pilgrims coming into the district from the Ferozepoor direction. The pilgrims travelling by this route appear generally to have been in good health. A few days previous to the fair at Pâk Puttun, a large number of pilgrims returned to that place; these were quarantined at Attaree, and at a point distant about two miles from town. At Attaree one man died of cholera; at the other quarantine ground some men suffered from diarrhœa. A Native Doctor had been sent out in anticipation of the arrival of these pilgrims, and he treated all requiring medicines. Cholera appeared at the village of Bhoojh Kullan, introduced, the Deputy Commissioner, states in the following manner:—" A pilgrim was taken ill at a well in the village; his soiled clothes were washed in an adjacent pond. Other persons subsequently visited the well and the pond for drinking water and ablutions; these were attacked by the disease; in 15 days there were 58 cases and 27 deaths in the village." A Native Doctor was sent out with proper medicines, the well was cleaned, the pond was surrounded by a fence, the infected houses were treated with MacDougall's powder, and quarantine of the village was enforced.

Cordons were arranged for the protection of the chief towns, such as Hoojra, Fureedabad, Montgomery, Huruppa, &c. The accompanying rough sketch-map shows the routes by which the pilgrims entered the district and where the cordons were established, and that part of the district in which cholera appeared.

Multan District.

As soon as information reached the Deputy Commissioner that cholera had broken out among the pilgrims returning from Hurdwar, temporary sheds were erected near the railway station for the use of these pilgrims. The Railway authorities at Lahore were requested to separate pilgrims from other passengers, which was done (*vide* Lahore report). On arrival of the trains at Multan, the pilgrims were taken by the Police to the sheds, and there they were made to take off their clothes, which were immediately steeped in boiling water, with which was mixed MacDougall's disinfecting powder. The pilgrims then had their clothes returned to them, and were made to wash them and bathe their persons at a well set aside for the purpose. Supplies of food were provided at these sheds. Such pilgrims as were bound for Sindh, Bahawalpoor, and the frontier were provided with carriage, and sent on after they had rested a day. A Police guard accompanied them for 10 or 12 miles, to prevent their wandering back to the city.

At first the pilgrims came in at the rate of five or six hundred daily. Guards from the Police were also placed on the Lahore side of the city, to examine such pilgrims as might come down by the road from Lahore; any who were sick were at once taken off to the cholera hospital.

The cantonments were specially protected by strong pickets of the Native Cavalry, who prevented all pilgrims from entering.

Cholera of a virulent type broke out in the city on the 11th May, and 25 cases occurred. The whole street was made to turn out; the persons and clothing and houses of the people were thoroughly cleansed. The Deputy Commissioner expresses his opinion very decidedly that cholera was introduced into the city by pilgrims returning before he received intelligence of the disease having appeared at Hurdwar; but he does not give his grounds for this opinion. There was on 31st May no cholera in the district, but one pilgrim on his road to Bahawalpoor had died at the Sujabad Serai.

Mozufferguhr District.

All pilgrims coming into the district were made to wash their persons and clothing at the various ferries on the Chenab. Pilgrims residents of the district were kept in quarantine and inspected by officials deputed to the duty before being allowed to go to their homes. Pilgrims passing through to other districts were separated and made to pass on their journey, and arrangements made to prevent their entering any of the villages. Camping-grounds were thoroughly cleaned after the departure of each batch of pilgrims.

Jhung District.

Up to 20th May, no cholera had shown itself in this district; but the following precautionary arrangements were carried out:—

Khairwalla, 16 miles from Jhung;
Borala, 12 do. do. do; and
Shekhan, 60 do. do. do., and 8 miles from Chineote, were selected as quarantine stations. A Native Doctor was deputed to examine pilgrims at Shekhan before allowing them to proceed to the city. No quarantine was enforced, as no cases of cholera were reported as having occurred. Every person passing through was, however, examined by the Medical Officer at the Moohajwalla well, about a mile and a half from Mugheana and three from Jhung. At this well all were made to wash their clothes, and, having been passed by the Civil Surgeon, were allowed to proceed to their houses.

DERAJAT DIVISION.

Dera Ghazee Khan District.

As soon as the Deputy Commissioner heard that the disease had appeared among the pilgrims returning from Hurdwar, he had a carefully prepared list made of all the pilgrims from his district; and directly they reached the banks of the Indus, before they were allowed to cross, each person had to bathe and wash his clothes. Any sick pilgrim was taken direct to the Dispensary for inspection of the Medical Officer, and was only allowed to proceed homewards on the Medical Officer certifying that there was no danger in his doing so. Great care was taken not to inconvenience any more than was absolutely necessary. Up to 24th May the disease had not appeared in the district.

Dera Ismael Khan District.

The arrangements for protection of this district were made on the cis-Indus portion of it in the Bukker Sub-Division.

On the 2nd of May, orders were issued to stop all travellers entering towns in that portion of the district. If it was ascertained that any traveller was a pilgrim, he was directed to appear before the nearest Native Doctor, and, in the event of his being pronounced free of disease, he was to be allowed to proceed to his home after having his clothes, person, and everything about him washed. If any signs of disease were apparent, he was to perform 15 days' quarantine at a place appointed some distance from the road. All Government servants, Police militia, Chowkeedars, and Chupprassees were ordered to assist in drawing a cordon round the chief towns in the Sub-Division. The special duty of supervising these arrangments and sending in reports was entrusted to the Naib Tehsildars under the orders of the Tehsildars. On the 10th May, the Assistant Commissioner, having ascertained that several pilgrims had got through the cordon, threw out pickets on the principal roads to the large towns some distance off, and caused all pilgrims to be stopped. Special places were appointed at which all pilgrims were to perform quarantine, and arrangements for supplies at these places were made. *Dhobees* to wash the clothes of the pilgrims were also sent out; daily reports were sent in to the Assistant Commissioner; persons were warned that they would be punished for trying to break the quarantine; and, though this was at one time attempted, the pilgrims and other travellers very soon submitted to all the arrangements made. On the 18th a Powindah came into Bukkur (from the Googaira side of the district) and fell sick of cholera; he was sent out to the hospital, treated, and recovered; his clothes were all burnt. All pilgrims for Dera Ismael Khan were stopped at the passage of the river, where sheds, supplies, &c., were provided, and *dhobees* sent to wash their clothes. Here these pilgrims were to undergo a quarantine similar to that in the Bukkur Sub-Division. The Assistant Commissioner issued a proclamation advising people to give up eating cucumbers and melons for a time.

Bunnoo District.

Towards the end of May, information having been received that cholera was prevalent in Peshawur, measures were taken to protect the Bunnoo district. It being the opinion that cholera, when it before visited the district, had made its entrance by the Khuttack hills and Kohat, and much traffic passing between those hills and parts of the Bunnoo district, and several sepoys from the regiments in Bunnoo being on furlough at Peshawur, whose return might soon be looked for, the Deputy Commissioner established a cordon of mounted police and militia from Luttommur to Kalabagh, right along the skirt of the Khuttack hills, with orders to prevent the ingress of any persons or property whatsoever which came from the Peshawur district. As regards Kohat similar orders were issued. The Deputy Commissioner contemplated a temporary quarantine; carriage and supplies were arranged for in case of the necessity for moving the troops; the camping-grounds were put in order; the Jail prisoners were arranged to be transferred to the Fort Lukkee; the Kalabagh Boat traffic was narrowly watched, that people from Peshawur might not come into the district by that route. Up to the 1st June, no single case of cholera had occurred in the district.

DELHI DIVISION.

Delhi District.

The arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner to protect the city of Delhi and other large towns from the importation of cholera by the returning Hurdwar pilgrims, and to control, as far as he could, the disease throughout the district generally, were as follows:—

Closing the passage of the river for 20 or 30 miles north and south of Delhi; opening the ghats beyond these limits to the pilgrims free of toll; closing all Serais and encamping-grounds to the pilgrims; substituting for them grounds chosen at a distance from frequented places, where good food and water were made available and sanitary rules enforced; excluding from the larger towns; all pilgrims not residents of such towns distributing cholera pills as widely as possible; erecting cholera sheds and stationing Native Doctors, with supplies of suitable

medicines, &c., at certain important points; inspecting the pilgrims as they crossed the river and the Delhi city people again as they entered the city with a view to the separation of any persons showing symptoms of the disease; burning the clothes and bedding of persons attacked; deputing European officers to enforce the rules between Jhoondpoor and Delhi, the portion of the district which, as the health of the city of Delhi was concerned, demanded the greatest attention. Subject to these arrangements, every one was permitted to find his own way to his home. The first case of cholera occurred on 17th April. The introduction of cholera into the Delhi district by pilgrims the Deputy Commissioner considers "as beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt;" and the grounds on which he forms this opinion are "that there was no cholera here before the return of the pilgrims,—that large masses of returning pilgrims, while moving towards their homes, were found to have cholera among them,—that cholera commenced to show itself in towns and villages directly after the return of the pilgrims, and chiefly along those routes where the largest bodies of pilgrims passed." The Deputy Commissioner adds,—"In the city of Delhi, cholera first appeared among the Hindus, *i. e.*, probably among persons, or the families of persons, who had actually been to Hurdwar."

Goorgaon District.

No measures were adopted to prevent the importation of disease into this district by the returning Hurdwar pilgrims. Wherever cholera appeared medicines were sent and visits by Native Doctors ordered; instructions were also issued through the Police, warning the people of the importance of checking all diarrhoea early, and containing simple advice upon sanitary points. A temporary hospital was erected near Goorgaon, but the building was never used. Both the Deputy Commissioner and Civil Surgeon consider the introduction of cholera in an epidemic form into the district to be due to the pilgrims, and the latter mentions that, from 1st to 21st April, only three cases of cholera were reported in the district. On the 21st, the *pilgrims* began to enter the district, and then the disease began to assume an epidemic form. The Deputy Commissioner mentions that the Mahomedans, who form a large portion of the population of the district of Goorgaon, have been comparatively exempt from the disease; whilst the Hindus, from which class the pilgrims would be contributed, and with which class they on their return would mix, suffered severely.

Kurnaul District.

On the return of pilgrims from Hurdwar in the latter half of April, 1867, it became apparent that they were bringing cholera along with them. It was reported to be very bad in the Moozuffernugger and Saharunpoor districts, and it made its first appearance in this district in the village of Chajpoor, to the east of Paniput, and almost simultaneously a case or two of cholera occurred in the town of Kurnaul. Orders were at once issued for the prevention of pilgrims entering the towns of the district; Native Doctors were sent to the Jumna Ferries for the treatment of the pilgrims on their immediate entrance into the district; and orders were issued for the servants of residents of the station at Kurnaul not to enter the town of Kurnaul, and thereby possibly bring the disease on returning among the European residents.

This prohibition, however, was in a few days withdrawn, as the town of Kurnaul kept comparatively free from cholera. Native Doctors were sent to the villages on their services being urgently required, and cholera hospitals were formed at Paniput, Kythal, and Kurnaul, to which patients attacked with cholera were moved as soon as possible. The first case of cholera occurred on 16th April.

The returns of deaths from cholera reported in the district for the months of April and May show 266 in the former and 743 in the latter month.

The cholera is reported on 14th June fast disappearing. Orders were given for the thorough cleansing of Serais and of buildings used as cholera hospitals; for the ploughing up of the ground in their vicinity; and for the thorough cleansing of the bridges-of-boats on the Jumna, and the sinking of the detached ferry boats, so as to cause their complete purification.

HISSAR DIVISION.

Rohtuck District.

On 21st March, in compliance with a Circular from the Commissioner of the Division (issued on receipt of the Government Circular letter), the Deputy Commissioner directed that no pilgrims were to be allowed to enter the villages on their line of march; but arrangements for camps were to be made, and supplies sent out to them. On 6th April, arrangements for the protection of the town of Rohtuck were made. Pilgrims were not to enter the town, but were to camp at a selected spot; and the Tehsildar and Municipal Committee were to arrange for the supply of food, &c., to the camp. People were not to be allowed to pass from the town to the camp. The head-men of all villages were ordered to keep all residents of their villages who had gone to Hurdwar in camp for a week before allowing any communication between them and their homes. Tehsildars were also ordered to see that these instructions were attended to. A pilgrim had died of cholera near Gohanna on the 13th. On the 20th, the Deputy Commissioner having learnt that some Surrowjee Bunneeahs returning from the Barwuth fair had mixed with the pilgrims and intended to smuggle them into the town, the Bunneeahs were made to encamp outside the town for ten days. The Deputy Commissioner also having found that the bodies of persons dying of cholera were being carried to their homes to be burnt, put a stop to the practice, and ordered all bodies to be burnt on the spot where death had occurred.

On the 22nd April, cholera camps were ordered at Tehsil and Thannah stations. Hakeems and the necessary servants were entertained, and all sanitary precautions for these camps enjoined. On the 23rd, orders were issued, putting every village in which cholera broke out in quarantine, and advising the villagers to quit the village and encamp under groves of trees on the village lands. Two Police Constables were detached from the Police to superintend these arrangements; the hut in which a person had been taken ill was to be burnt if of small value; if it were of large value, it was to be thoroughly fumigated. On the 27th, communication between Bhewanny and Rohtuck was closed, cholera having appeared at the first named place; arrangements were also made to obtain the necessary supplies for Rohtuck with as little risk as possible of contagion; arrangements were further made for the admission of pilgrims into towns, as it was strongly suspected that cholera had been spread by them. Proper medicines were also distributed among the various villages. The Deputy Commissioner states he has no doubt that the disease was brought into his district by pilgrims, and mentions that the Pergunnah of Gohanna—the first they passed through—was the first attacked; and that of Jhujjur—the last they passed through—was the last in which the disease showed itself. Further, that in every Tehsil the pilgrims were the first victims.

The Civil Surgeon, Dr. Dickson, in a very clear and good report, says that, during his residence of three years, he had not known of a single case of cholera. About the end of the second week in April, a pilgrim returning from Hurdwar died suddenly on the Gohanna road; his body and clothes were burnt. On the 20th April, a young man and a girl, pilgrims, returning from Hurdwar, died of cholera near the town of Rohtuck. These cases the Civil Surgeon saw; they were undoubted cases of cholera. He says,—"I believe that no cases up to this date (the 24th April) had occurred among the residents of the district who had not been to Hurdwar." Up to the date of the Civil Surgeon's report (22nd May), the town of Rohtuck has been free from cholera, and the Civil Surgeon considers that this freedom is due to the arrangements made to attain it.

HISSAR DISTRICT.

On the 21st of March, instructions were first issued to the Police, with a view to protect the district from the importation of disease by returning Hurdwar pilgrims. The district would be visited by pilgrims passing through it on their way to the Foreign States which bordered it, as well as by pilgrims resident in it. Routes were, therefore, fixed for the pilgrims passing through the district, and the Police were ordered to keep them to these. The sketch-map herewith forwarded shows these routes. Pilgrims residents of large towns in the district, such as Bhewannee and Hansee, were made to encamp outside the towns until they had been examined by a Medical Officer. At first the sick were treated at the Dispensaries of these two cities, but subsequently cholera hospitals were established. The hospital at Hansee, the Deputy Commissioner says, was not resorted to by the sick. The Deputy Commissioner also states his opinion that pilgrims got surreptitiously into the city of Bhewannee. As regards the city of Hissar itself, a *cordon sanitarie* was established on the banks of the canal. A cholera hospital was established and supplies provided for the pilgrims, who were made to halt. The Deputy Commissioner states that, through the negligence of the Police, several persons broke through this cordon. Hakeems were entertained for the distribution of medicine through the district and in the chief towns, and for assisting the Native Doctors. The conservancy of towns received special attention; the number of sweepers was increased; all filth was removed; privies, drains, and filth-pits were cleansed and deodorized. All large gatherings, marriage and funeral processions, were discouraged. Health Officers for the city of Hissar were appointed, whose special business it was to see to the conservancy and sanitary arrangements of the city. The first death from cholera occurred among the pilgrims, on the 20th April, encamped outside Bhewannee, and it quickly spread over the district. Orders were issued for the quick burial of such as died, the burning of their clothes, and the disinfecting and cleansing of dwellings in which cases of cholera had occurred. The Deputy Commissioner states there was not a single case of cholera in the district until the arrival of the pilgrims. At its commencement the disease was distinctly traced along the route of the pilgrims: first appearing among the pilgrims, then seizing the residents, and then spreading gradually to the neighbouring villages, and "eventually flitting about from place to place, miles apart, suddenly and capriciously."

SIRSA DISTRICT.

On the 22nd of April, the Deputy Commissioner, having learnt that cholera had appeared among the pilgrims returning from the Hurdwar fair along the high road from Hissar to Sirsa, formed a camping-ground for pilgrims and travellers to the south of the town of Sirsa; entrance to the town was prohibited until the Medical Officer had passed persons desirous of entering as being free from disease. Strangers were required to pass on towards their homes without entering the town. Similar measures were taken throughout the district, and the Police, Lumberdars, and Chowkeedars had orders not to admit into their villages pilgrims or persons who had proceeded from infected villages, but to make suitable arrangements for them outside. These rules were enforced. The practice of pilgrims carrying with them the corpses of their companions who died in the way was prohibited. The police and fiscal authorities had strict orders to see that clothes, bedding, &c., of dead persons were burnt at once,—that all filth was removed from encamping-grounds; and funeral gatherings were interdicted throughout the district. The conservancy of towns and villages was especially looked to. The Medical Officer and Hakeems were actively employed to distribute medicines and treat the sick. Supplies of medicines were sent to police posts, Putwarees, Tehsils, and to all parts of the district. In a report from the Medical Officer subsequently received, he states the disease was introduced by the Hurdwar pilgrims on the 22nd April, among whom two fatal cases occurred on that date. The Deputy Commissioner says:—"I am myself convinced that there was no cholera amongst the population of the district till the pilgrims introduced the disease. They were for the most part, it struck me, diseased and unhealthy in appearance; many parties were composed chiefly of aged and emaciated women and sickly children, and old and tottering men, who seemed quite exhausted from fatigue." The town of Sirsa, where precautionary measures were first taken, has, I may say, escaped altogether; only four deaths were

reported, and it is doubtful whether these were cholera cases. The town of Fazilka has also had the same immunity. The disease has been most virulent in the village of Tilwara Khoord, where the pilgrims introduced it."

It will be as well briefly to recapitulate the principal points held in view in the arrangements made in the hope of controlling the spread of cholera in the Punjab from the returning Hurdwar pilgrims. The Government issued orders to establish quarantine for the protection of the large cities, towns, and cantonments on the routes to be followed by the pilgrims. At all places along these routes suitable for the purpose—as for instance the ferries at rivers—the pilgrims were to be subjected to medical inspection; the sick and suspicious cases were to be detained and treated; supplies of medicines, cholera pills, &c., were sent to the police chowkees all along the road to be traversed; and the Police were ordered to enquire for and administer medicine to such pilgrims as were ill. Proper resting-places at a distance from the regular camping-grounds were formed; at these spots shelter and food were provided. Food was given gratuitously to such as were unable to pay for it. Hospitals with medical officers and medicines were established at certain localities, where the sick were sent for treatment. The wells at or near camping-grounds and in cities and towns were cleaned. The large towns, cities, and cantonments were protected by cordons thrown round them to prevent the entrance of pilgrims not residents of such places,—those pilgrims who were residents being made to undergo a quarantine of not less than 24 hours, but in many cases extending to three or even five days, and to thoroughly cleanse and wash their persons and clothing before they were permitted to enter. Extra precaution was taken in all cases to protect Military Cantonments. The Establishments necessary to maintain proper conservancy at the halting-places were entertained; and in towns those already existing, where it was deemed necessary, were increased. At rivers, and where it could be done, the pilgrims were made to wash their persons and clothes; in some cases the clothes were boiled; the baggage was fumigated. Lastly, in certain cases, as for instance Lahore, special arrangements were made. Pilgrims residents of Lahore city, district, and cantonments were not allowed to come by train, but were made to travel by the road from Umritsur. At Wagee (where a branch of the Baree Doab Canal crosses the road) sheds, hospitals, medical attendance, and supplies of food were provided, and the pilgrims were made to undergo a quarantine,—those going to the Military Cantonments of 5 days, to the city and district generally of from 24 hours to 2 days; in no case was any suspected person allowed to go whilst there existed a doubt about him. There were also special arrangements with regard to those pilgrims going to Montgomery, Mooltan, the Derajat, and other places in that direction beyond the Lahore cordon; these were sent by train from Umritsur, and, without being allowed to enter the Lahore station, were passed on as already detailed in this Report.

The annexed table is intended to show the primary progress of cholera through the Punjab, beginning with the Delhi district, at which point the disease most probably entered the Province, and tracing it on, district by district, along the Grand Trunk Road to Peshawur, then returning again to Delhi, and thence branching off to Goorgaon and the districts of Rohtuck, Hissar, and Sirsa, from Umballa to Simla, from Loodiana to Ferozepoor, from Jullunder to Hoshearpoor and Kangra, from Umritsur to Sealkote, from Lahore to Montgomery, Jhung, and Mooltan (Moozuffurgurh and the Derajat districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Bunnoo having remained free from the disease), from Goojerat and Jhelum to Shahpoor, and lastly to the remote districts of Huzara and Kohat.

Column 2 of the Statement shows the date on which the sanitary cordons and other protective arrangements were effected, and may be regarded in most instances as the approximate date of the arrival of the main body of pilgrims; but there can be no doubt that in all instances very large numbers of pilgrims returning from Hurdwar had already passed through the various districts. These pilgrims however were of the better class, able to travel with ease and comfort; and wishing to escape the crowd, and perhaps suspicious that they might be detained on the road, had left the fair before its termination and previous to the appearance of cholera at Hurdwar. They were therefore less likely to convey infection. The various reports prove that at the time of establishing the cordons, &c., pilgrims in large numbers

were either approaching, or in many instances had already began to enter, the district; and all District Officers and Civil Surgeons agree in stating that, previous to the advent of the pilgrims, there was no cholera prevalent in their respective districts. On examining the general mortuary returns of the province, however, cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in several districts during March and April; but as the term "hyza" is universally applied by natives to complaints attended by looseness of the bowels, &c., that have no connection whatever with true cholera, this evidence can hardly be accepted as conclusive, and there can be no doubt that the disease was introduced in an epidemic form by the pilgrims,—that it followed their route step by step, never preceding them, attacking in the first instance either pilgrims themselves or those who had been in immediate contact with them,—spreading to the villages in their direct route and right and left of their line of march,—and subsequently being diffused generally throughout the whole country, when of course its connection with the pilgrims became lost; though it is a remarkable fact that nearly in every instance, even in the most remote villages, pilgrims from Hurdwar have been traced to have arrived there previous to the outbreak of the disease.

The compilers of this report venture to draw the following deductions from the facts they have been able to collect:—

I.—That at fairs, or wherever large concourses of people occur and last for any length of time, the propagation of disease is the result; and that notwithstanding the most perfect sanitary arrangements.

II.—That the seeds of this disease, if it be of a contagious nature, can be and are conveyed throughout the whole country by the dispersion to their houses of the large bodies of human beings attending such fairs or gatherings.

III.—That cholera is conveyed in the first instance by human agency alone.

IV.—That cholera can be conveyed and disseminated by persons not suffering themselves from it.

V.—The history of the present epidemic appears to confirm the opinion that the transmission of the disease by the atmosphere alone is limited to a very short distance from the focus of omission.

VI.—That quarantine, if effectively established and maintained long enough, appears to be the best and only protection at our disposal against the dissemination of cholera; and experience has proved that isolation, by cordons drawn round towns, cities, and cantonments, acts as a preventive to the extension of the disease, as instanced in cases of the Jails generally throughout the province, and remarkably in the large Central Jail at Lahore, and also in villages and cantonments where the measures were effectively carried out.

The Government of India would probably decline to interfere so decidedly with the religious feelings and national customs of the people as to prohibit fairs altogether; but, considering that disease and death are the inevitable sequences of these gatherings, and that the mischief is unfortunately not confined to the attendants at fairs alone, but is spread by them over the whole country, not only affecting the lives of thousands of their countrymen, but extending its ravages to our troops, and thus causing great loss and hurt to our rule, it appears incumbent on a paternal Government, if unable to remove the exciting cause, to do all in its power at least to mitigate by legislation its ill effects. The most feasible way of accomplishing this end appears to be the imposition of a tax on all persons attending fairs, &c. The money thus collected would cover the expenses of the sanitary measures requisite for the fairs; and any surplus would be well spent on the general hygiene of the country. The imposition of this tax would ensure none except those who have means of support attending these meetings, and would thus at once remove one of the primary sources of disease amongst the pilgrims, *viz.*, indigency and want, besides reducing their numbers.

C. M. SMITH, F. R. C. S.,
Surgeon Major.

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Return showing the primary progress of Cholera through the different districts in the Punjab, from Delhi to Peshawur, during April and May, 1867.

DISTRICT.	*Date of establishment of Sanitary Cordon or commencing arrival of main body of pilgrims in the district.*	*Date of first case of cholera.*	*Whether pilgrim or not.*	REMARKS.
Delhi ...	14th April ...	17th April ...	Pilgrim ...	No cholera in the district before the advent of pilgrims.
Kurnal ...	16th April ...	16th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Umballa ...	16th April ...	16th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Loodiana ...	19th April ...	18th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Jullundhur ...	20th April ...	19th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Umritsur ...	20th April ...	21st April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Lahore ...	24th April ...	24th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Goojranwala ...	22nd April ...	29th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Gujrat ...	26th April ...	28th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Jhelum ...	26th April ...	30th April ...	Not a pilgrim.	This man was a boatman employed on the bridge over which 200 pilgrims passed the day he was attacked; the two next cases that occurred were pilgrims. No cholera in the district before the advent of pilgrims.
Rawulpindi ...	26th April ...	30th April ...	Pilgrim ...	No cholera in district before the advent of pilgrims. No other case occurred till 20th May, and then it was a pilgrim.
Peshawur ...	No cordon ...	11th May ...	Not a pilgrim.	No cholera in district prior to advent of pilgrims. The person attacked on the 11th May was living with a pilgrim who had arrived 4 days previously.
Gurgaon ...	No cordon; pilgrims commenced arriving 21st April.	21st April ...	Pilgrim ...	No cholera in district before the advent of pilgrims.
Rohtuck ...	6th April ...	13th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Hissar ...	13th April ...	20th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Sirsa ...	22nd April ...	22nd April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Simla ...	14th April ...	13th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Hoshiarpore ...	19th April ...	19th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.

Return showing the primary progress of Cholera through the different districts in the Punjab, from Delhi to Peshawur, during April and May, 1867.—(Concluded.)

DISTRICT.	*Date of establishment of Sanitary Cordon or commencing arrival of main body of pilgrims in the district.*	*Date of first case of Cholera.*	*Whether pilgrim or not.*	REMARKS.
Kangra ...	25th April ...	25th April ...	Pilgrim ...	No cholera in district before the advent of pilgrims.
Gurdaspore ...	22nd April ...	10th May ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Syalkot ...	22nd April ...	2nd May, ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Ferozpore ...	22nd April ...	22nd April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do.
Montgomery ...	23rd April ...	25th April ...	Pilgrim ...	Do. do. do. This man was found dead in the railway carriage.
Jhung ...	Pilgrims examined by medical officer; no quarantine established. No cholera in district up to 20th May.			
Multan ...	25th April ...	11th May ...	Pilgrim ...	No cholera in district before the advent of pilgrims.
Moozufferguгh ...	Pilgrims examined by medical officer. No cholera in district up to 12th July.			
Dera Ghazi Khan	Pilgrims examined by medical officer. No cholera in district up to 24th May.			
Dera Ismael Khan	Pilgrims examined by medical officer. No cholera in district up to18th May.			
Bannu ...	Pilgrims examined by medical officer. No cholera in district up to 1st June.			
Shahpore ...	Quarantine established on 23rd April. No case of cholera has occurred in this district.			
Kohat ...	24th May ...	No cholera in this district up to 1st July.		
Huzara ...	No quarantine	16th May,...	Not a pilgrim.	No cholera in district before the advent of pilgrims. The case that occurred on the 16th May was a Police-man on duty at Hurreepore, a route by which pilgrims had returned.

From Major J. E. Cracroft, Civil Officer, on Special duty in Cashmere, to T. H. Thornton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab.—Dated October, 1867.

* * * * * * * *

18. I regret to say that the city of Srinugger and the valley of Cashmere generally was visited by cholera. The disease was brought by some soldiers, who had been with His Highness the Maharajah to the Hurdwar fair. The first case occurred among the troops on or about the 8th June, and the epidemic lasted until the 15th September, 1867, after which date no new cases were reported. The total number of persons attacked by cholera in the city of Srinugger was reported to be 12,485

The deaths 6,295

and recoveries 6,190

There were no returns for the valley, but in a tour I made in September I learnt that the mortality had been very considerable.

* * * * * * * *

21. A *cordon sanitarie* was established round the European station, and but one death, certified by Dr. Johnson to have been caused by Asiatic cholera, occurred therein. It was that of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon, Commanding the 15th Bengal Cavalry who, the day he was taken ill, had incautiously gone down to the city and had fished near one of the bridges.

* * * * * * * *

From Doctor M. H. Lackersteen, Special Chemical Examiner, to Major J. E. Cracroft, Civil Officer, on Special duty in Cashmere.—Dated 1st October, 1867.

26. The seeds of the late epidemic were no doubt sown by the troops returning from Hurdwar. The first case was that of a sepoy in the Shereghurree or Potaee, near the first bridge. In about a month, the rate of mortality had risen to about 200 a day, and about 50 per cent. of attacked, and extended up the river as far as Islamabad, where 178 died in 45 days out of a population of about two to three thousand, and down the river to Sopur, and even to Baramoolla, where, I believe, the loss has not been accurately estimated.

No. 2970.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Camp, Chakri, 12th November, 1867.

Read report of the progress of cholera among the pilgrims returning from the late Hurdwar fair to the Punjab, and the measures taken to prevent the spread of the disease, furnished by C. Manners Smith, Esquire, F. R. C. S., and A. M. Dallas, Esquire, Inspector-General of Prisons and Dispensaries.

Read also extracts, paras. 18 and 21, of report of Major J. E. Cracroft, the Officer on special duty in Cashmere, during the season of 1869, and para. 6 of its enclosed report by Dr. M. H. Lackersteen.

The Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his cordial thanks to the officers of the Administration in the Civil, Political, Medical, and Police Departments, for their praiseworthy exertions to prevent the spread of cholera and afford relief and medical assistance to the returning pilgrims.

In particular he desires to notice the services of the undermentioned officers :—

Colonel R. G. Taylor, C. B., C. S. I., Commissioner and Superintendent of Amballa Division.

Mr. P. H. Egerton, Commissioner and Superintendent, Amritsar Division.
Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B., Commissioner and Superintendent, Jallandhar Division.
Mr. J. Naesmyth, Commissioner and Superintendent, Hissar Division.
Major J. E. Cracroft, on Special duty in Cashmere.
Doctor C. M. Smith, Civil Surgeon, Lahore.
Doctor A. M. Dallas, Inspector-General of Dispensaries, Punjab.
Doctor Johnson, Civil Surgeon, Cashmere.
Doctor Elsmlie, Medical Missionary in Cashmere.
Doctor M. H. Lackersteen.

DEHLI.

Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. A. W. Stagdon, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. F. L. Edwardes, Assistant District Superintendent of Police.
Doctor A. Taylor, Civil Surgeon.
Ashutosh Gupto, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Muhammad Ali, Ditto ditto.
Ganeshi Lál, Native Doctor of the Lahore Central Jail.
Gyan Chand, Ditto of the Artillery at Meerut.
Shekh Pir Baksh, Ditto
Ghulam Ahmad, Ditto
Diláwar Husen, Ditto

KARNAUL.

Doctor I. Newton, Civil Surgeon.

ROHTUK.

Major J. Fendall, Deputy Commissioner.
Doctor W. P. A. Dickson, Civil Surgeon.

HISSAR.

Major T. F. Forster, Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. J. H. Herdon, District Superintendent of Police.
Doctor P. A. Minas, Honorary Assistant Surgeon.
Kali Das Bose, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Shekh Hígan, Native Doctor.

SIRSA.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Dwyer, Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. T. Nulty, in Medical charge.

AMBALA.

Mr. A. R. Bulman, Deputy Commissioner.
Doctor R. S. Bateman, Civil Surgeon.
Doctor Grant, 11th Bengal Cavalry.
Captain P. H. F. Harris, District Superintendent of Police.
Mr. G. L. Kelly, Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

SIMLA.

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, M. A., Assistant Commissioner.
Doctor J. E. Tuson, Civil Surgeon.

LUDHIANA.

Mr. C. P. Elliott, Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. J. W. Johnstone, Civil Surgeon.

HOSHIARPORE.

Mr. H. E. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. F. J. G. Hatchell, Assistant District Snperintendent of Police.

Nabí Baksh, Native Doctor.

JALLANDHUR.

Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, Assistant Commissioner.

Doctor Verchere, Civil Surgeon.

Doctor Barry, in Medical charge, Phillour.

Captain M. Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police.

AMRITSAR.

Major G. Lewin, Deputy Commissioner.

Doctor G. Henderson, Civil Surgeon.

SYALKOT.

Major Mercer, Deputy Commissioner, (in charge of the camp of His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere.)

KANGRA.

Major E. H. Paske, Deputy Commissioner.

Dr. Warburton.

Surgeon McDonald, Civil Surgeon.

LAHORE.

Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. H. Priestly, Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Muhammad Husen, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

MULTAN.

Captain C. Beadon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Captain E. Bond, District Superintendent of Police.

Doctor A. DeRenzy, Civil Surgeon.

Mr. P. W. White, Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Messrs. Hamilton and Blunt of the Police.

Asmat Ali, Native Doctor.

Assanand, Ditto.

MONTGOMERY.

Mr. W. E. Blyth, Deputy Commissioner.

Mr. G. Kingsmill, Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

Kadir Baksh, Native Doctor.

Karam Das and Ghulam Kadir, Hakíms.

RAWULPINDI.

Major C. H. Hall, Deputy Commissioner.

Doctor R. G. Lyons, Civil Surgeon.

His Honor desires further to acknowledge the ready co-operation of the Military Authorities and of Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, Agent, Punjab and Dehli Railways, and the officials of the Railway Department, and of the establishments of Messrs. Brassey, Henfrey, and Wythes, Contractors for the Dehli Railway.

ORDERED that the reports above cited and the remarks of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor be printed for general information.

By order, &c.

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of July 1867. *From observations taken at Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Shahpore, Simla, Syalkot, Rawalpindi, Jhelum.*

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. Maximum.	Barometric Pressure. Mean.	Barometric Pressure. Minimum.	Hygrometer. Dry Bulb.	Hygrometer. Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Temperature in Sun's Rays. Maximum.	Temperature in Sun's Rays. Lowest Maximum.	Temperature in Sun's Rays. Mean.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum.	Temperature in Shade. Lowest Maximum.	Temperature in Shade. Mean.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum.	Temperature in Shade. Highest Minimum.	Temperature in Shade. Mean.	Mean daily Range.	Mean monthly temperature.	Rain-fall. *Inches.*	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
Lahore ...	31st, 29·12	28·80	20th, 28·60	95·6	82·2	74·5	50	23rd, 161·	26th, 133·	174·4	10th, 115·	21st, 89·	103·1	19th, 69·	18th, 30th, 85·	78·5	24·3	90·8	8·25	Cholera and fevers.	Up to the 10th, the wind blew mostly from an easterly direction. Rain of measurable amount fell first on the 7th, then on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 19th, 21st. From the 3rd to the 27th, the days were generally cloudy. During the greatest barometric pressures, the wind generally blew from a westerly direction.
Multan ...	12th, 29·342,	29·106	20th, 28th, 28·920	100·1	79·4	67·9	30	18th, 19th, 164·	4th, 5th, 144·	152·2	10th, 113·	4th, 101·	107·5	10th, 21st, 75·	1st, 90·	83·8	23·9	91·1	·65	Fevers.	Rain fell on the 21st only. The wind generally from the south-west up to the 19th, when it became variable. During the last five days it was mostly southerly.
Peshawar ...	5th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 28·80	28·57	19th, 20th, 28·30	99·0	85·3	77·4	50	6th, 164·	10th, 152·	158·	2nd, 137·	11th, 120·	128·7	8th, 58·	3rd, 70·	62·9	65·8	91·3	Nil.	Cholera fevers.	Wind variable, but most frequently easterly.
Shahpore ...	...	...	...	101·1	79·3	67·1	33	17th, 165·	3rd, 137·	152·	17th, 122·	10th, 90·	111·1	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	Wind most frequently easterly. Days generally very cloudy. Rain fell on the 10th and 21st.
Simla ...	...	...	...	69·8	63·7	59·0	81	...	...	...	16th, 17th, 74·	22nd, 64·	67·9	4th, 5th, 22nd, 59·	3rd, 17th, 64·	61·4	...	64·6	...	Cholera.	Very cloudy during the month. Wind extremely variable.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

For the Month of July 1867. *From observations taken at Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Shahpore, Simla, Syalkot, Rawulpindi, Jhelum.—(Concluded.)*

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.			Hygrometer.				Temperature in Sun's Rays.			Temperature in Shade.			Temperature in Shade.							
	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Lowest Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Highest Minimum.	Mean.	Mean daily Range.	Mean monthly temperature.	Rain-fall.	Prevailing diseases.	Remarks.
Syalkot ...	5th, 6th, 12th, 29·10	28·87	28th, 28·60	89·	79·5	73·5	60	13th, 14th, 17th, 138·	21st, 119·	131·	15th, 17th, 113·	4th, 95·	97·	7th, 71·	17th, 18th, 85·	75·	21·3	86·	6·25	...	Up to the 10th, the wind blew mostly from an easterly direction after which it became variable till the 17th, from which date till the end of the month it blew mostly East and South-East.
Rawalpindi ...	5th, 28·18	28·00	28th, 27·82	79·8	76·1	63·7	33	25th, 159·8	1st, 11th, 134·	148·1	18th, 117·5	11th, 93·5	110·1	10th, 70·3	26th, 83·3	78·7	31·7	94·4	.44	Cholera Dyspepsia.	Wind easterly with few exceptions during the month. Days generally cloudy. Rain fell on the 3rd, 7th, 8th, 10th and 30th.
Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30th, 128·	3rd, 84·	113·2	30th, 90·	3rd, 80·	83·3	19th, 72·	30th, 89·	80·6	5·8	83·4	5·30	Fevers.	Rain fell on 1st, 4th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 20th and 31st. On the 9th, 10th and 11th, when rain fell the wind was westerly, but during the rest of the month it blew mostly from an easterly direction.
Dera I. Khan	12th, 29·30	29·16	28th, 29·02	99·7	82·0	72·6	44	29th, 157·0	3rd, 111·0	146·6	28th, 114·0	3rd, 92·	105·5	11th, 21st 22nd, 70·0	2nd, 87·0	80·1	25·0	92·6	4·51		As in the above station rain fell on the 9th, 10th and 11th also on the 21st, the heat was less oppressive than during the previous month.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The difference in Mean Temperature for the two past months is as follows:—

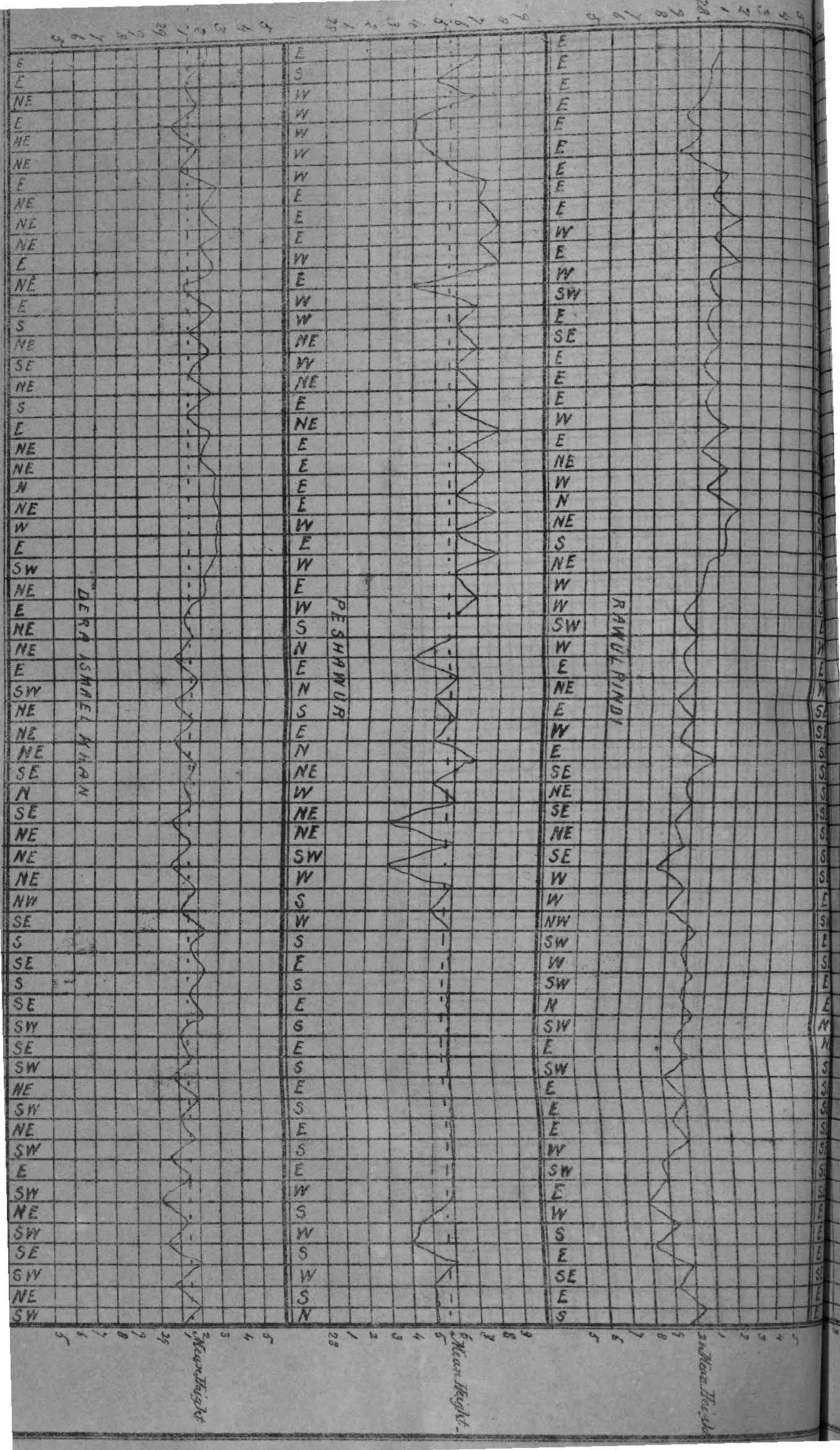
		June.	*July.*	*Difference for July.*
Lahore	...	93·7	90·8	2·9
Multan	...	97·4	91·1	6·3
Pehsawar	...	...	91·3	...
Shahpore	...	96·3	71·8	14·5
Simla	...	66·1	64·6	1·5
Syalkot	...	91·	86·0	50·
Rawalpindi	...	95·7	94·4	·7
Jhelum	...	83·2	83·4	·2
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	92·6	...

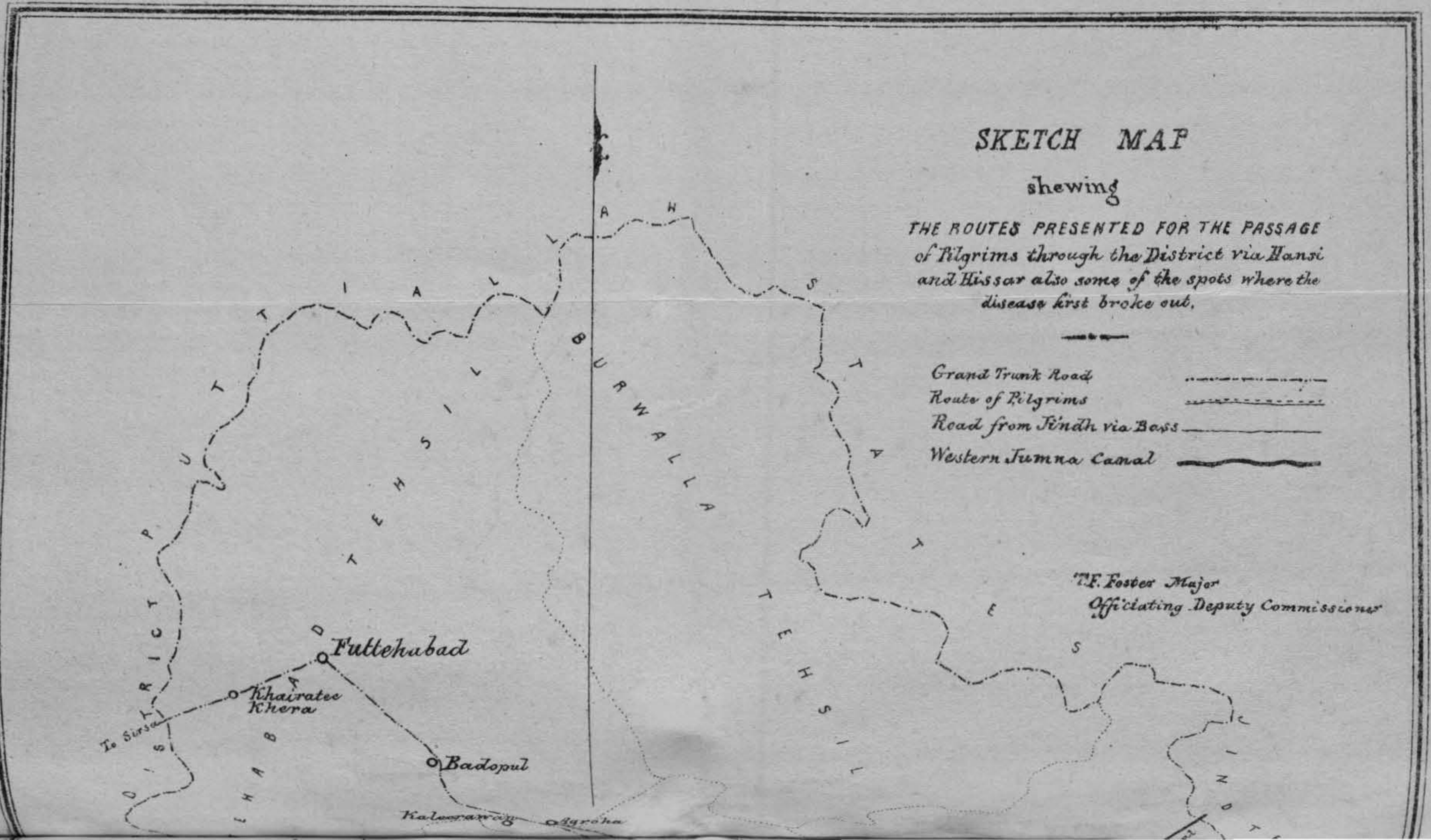
ALEX. NEIL,

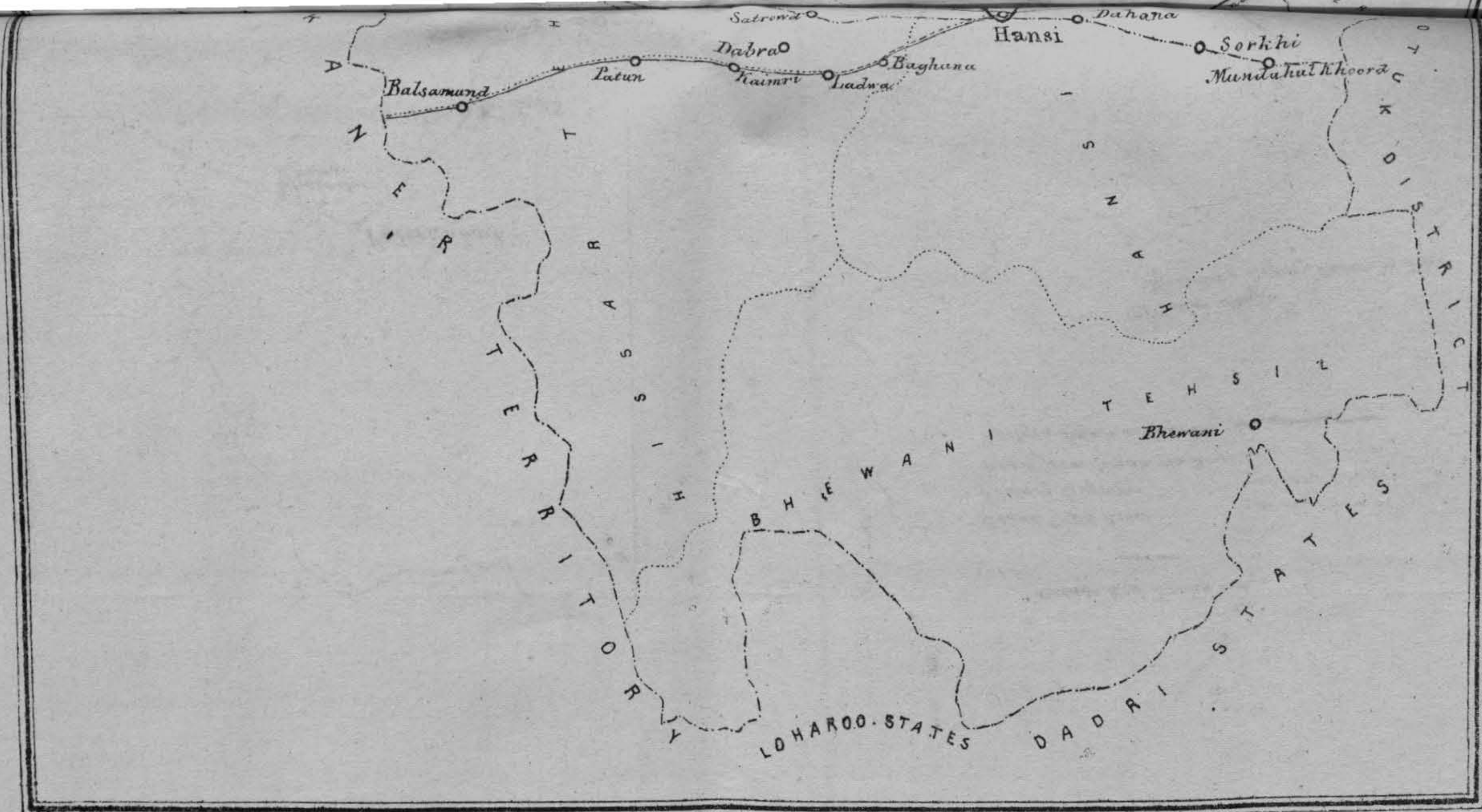
Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab.

BAROMETRIC AND WIND CHART FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1867.



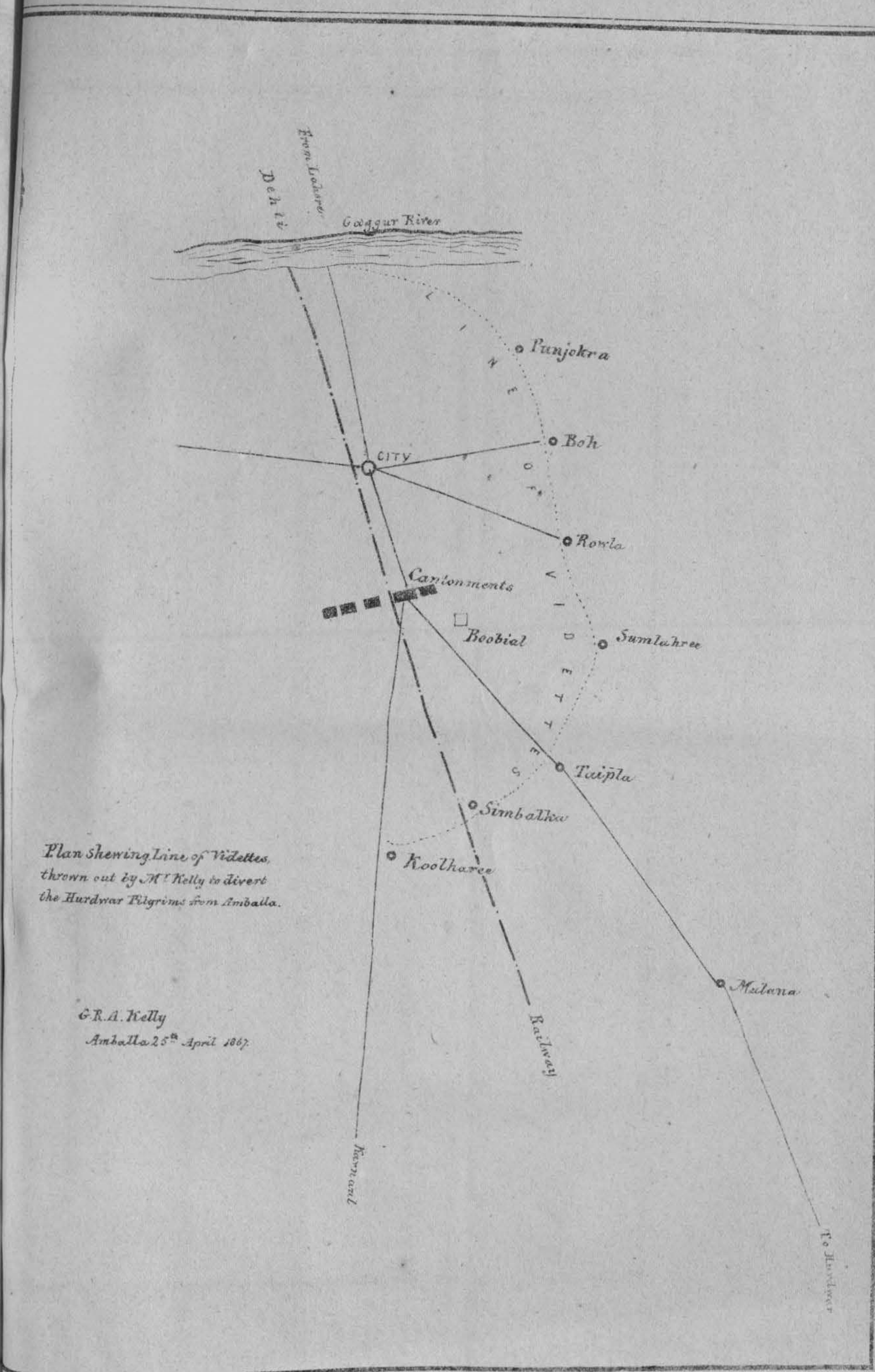

DERA ISMAEL KHAN
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Mean Height
PESHAWUR
E S W W W W W E E E W E W W NE W NE E NE E E E E W E W E W S N E N S E N NE W NE NE SW W S W S E S E S E S E S E S E W S W S W S N
Mean Height
RAWUL PINDI
E E E E E E E E E W E W SW E SE E E E W E NE W N NE S NE W W SW W E NE E W E SE NE SE NE SE W W NW SW W SW N SW E SW E E E W SW E W S E SE E S
Mean Height


SKETCH MAP
shewing
THE ROUTES PRESENTED FOR THE PASSAGE of Pilgrims through the District via Hansi and Hissar also some of the spots where the disease first broke out.
Grand Trunk Road
Route of Pilgrims
Road from Jindh via Bass
Western Jumna Canal
T.F. Foster Major
Officiating Deputy Commissioner
PUTTIALLAH
BURWALLA TEHSIL
TEHSIL
STATES
Futtehabad
Khairatee Khera
Badopul
To Sirsa
Agroha



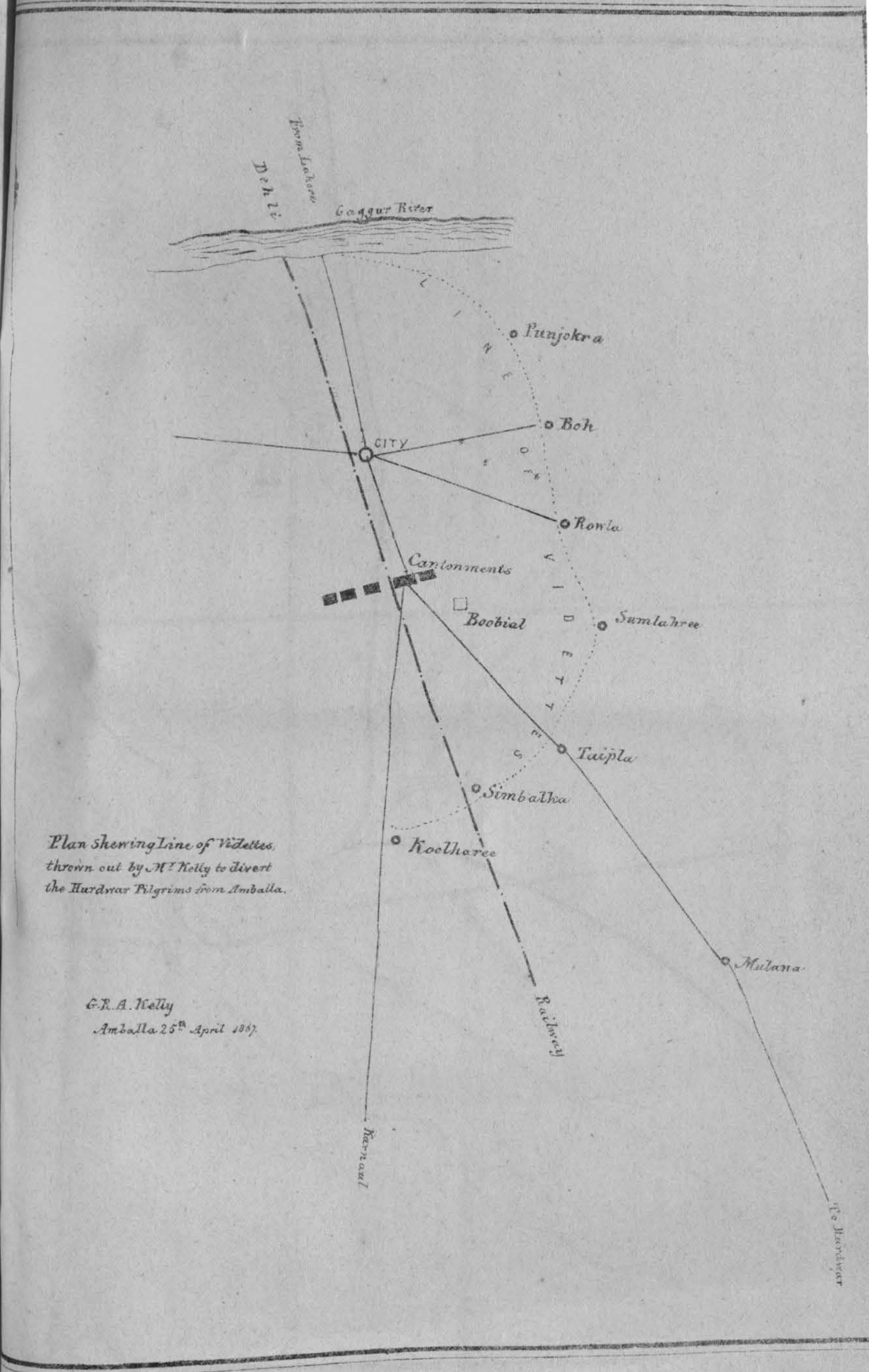
Punjab Secretariat Drawn on Transfer Paper by Emam Ooddeen

G.P.P.



Plan shewing Line of Videttes, thrown out by Mr. Kelly to divert the Hurdwar Pilgrims from Amballa.

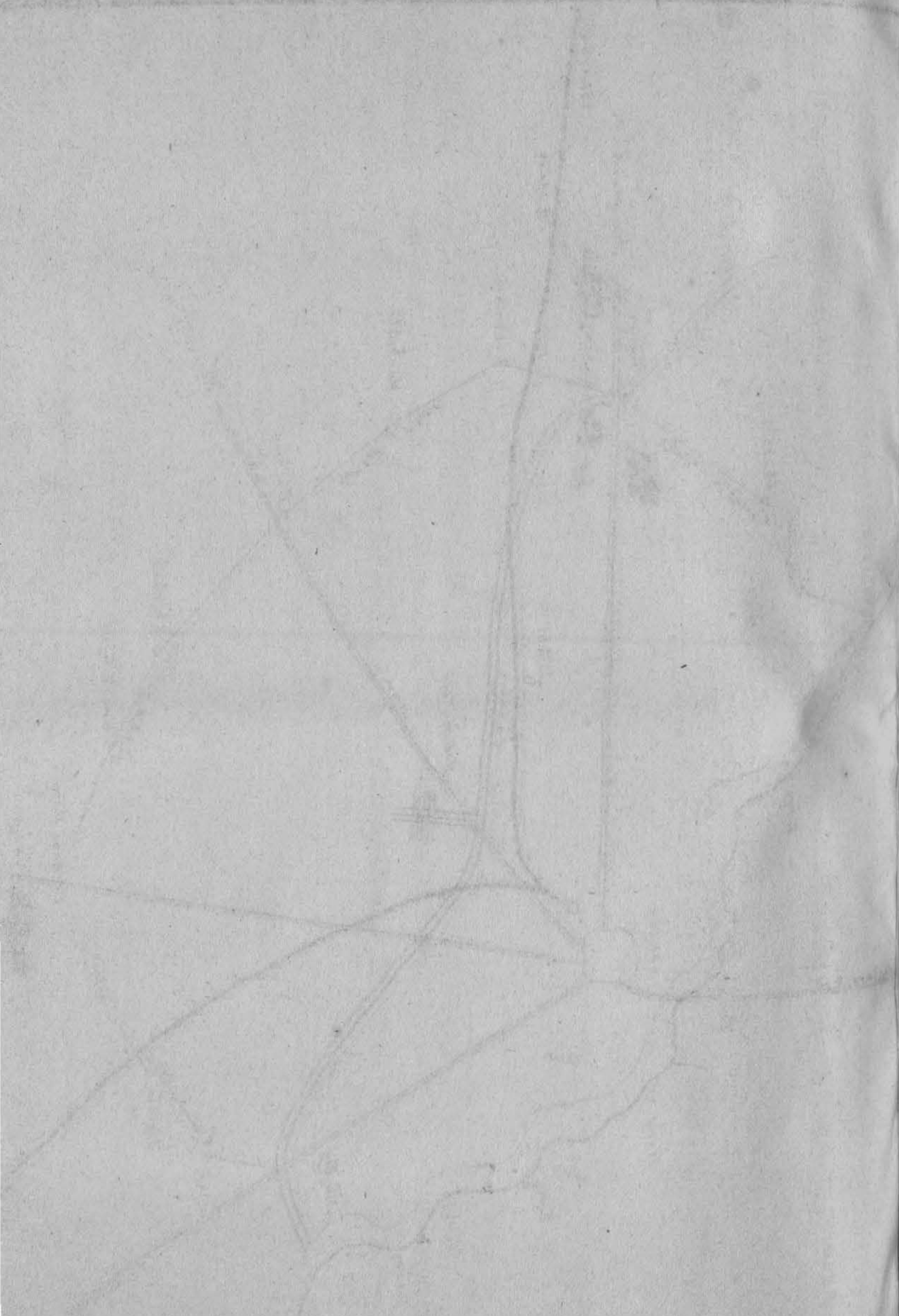
G. R. A. Kelly
Amballa 25th April 1867.

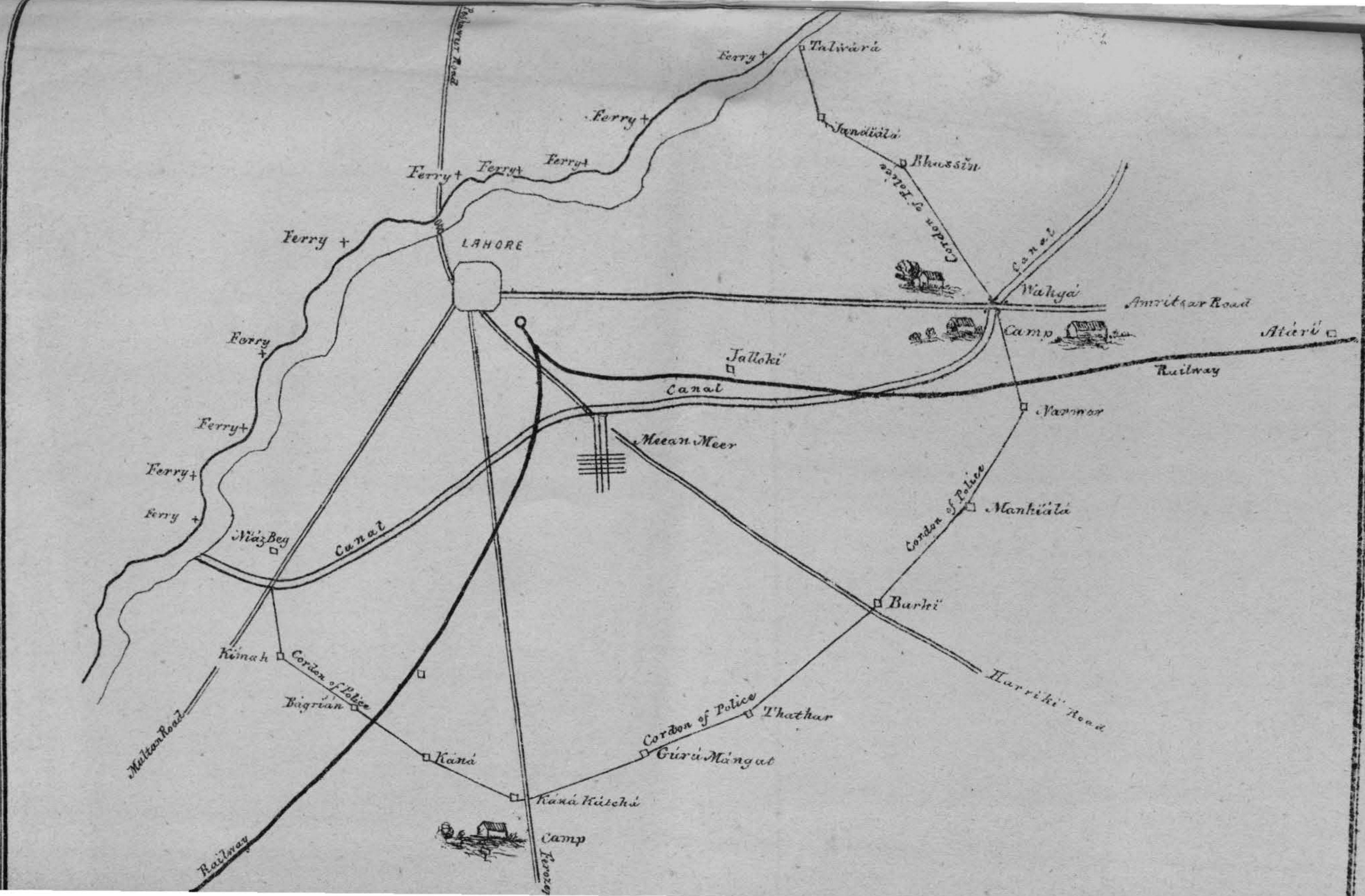


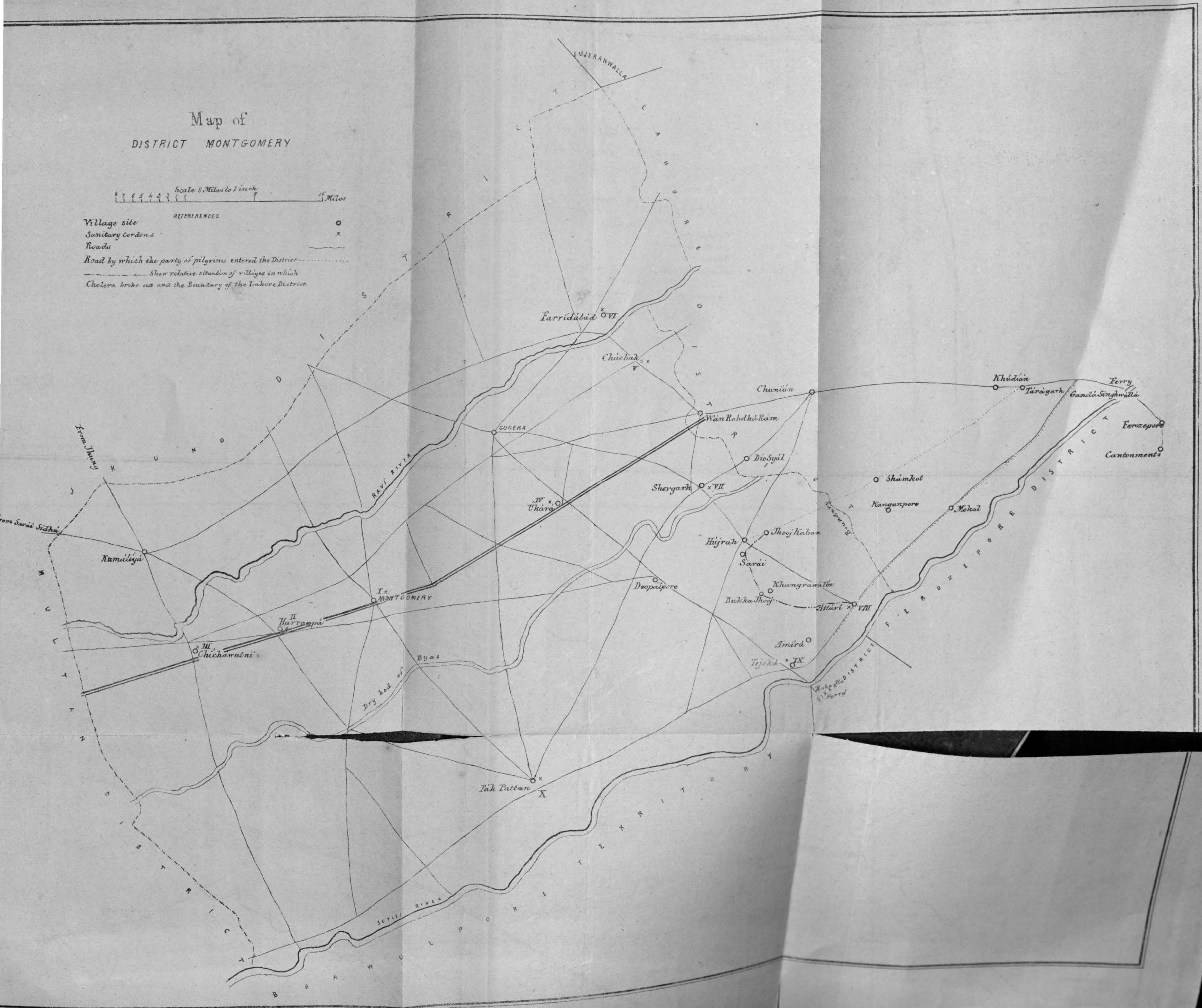
Plan Shewing Line of Videttes, thrown out by Mr. Kelly to divert the Hurdwar Pilgrims from Amballa.

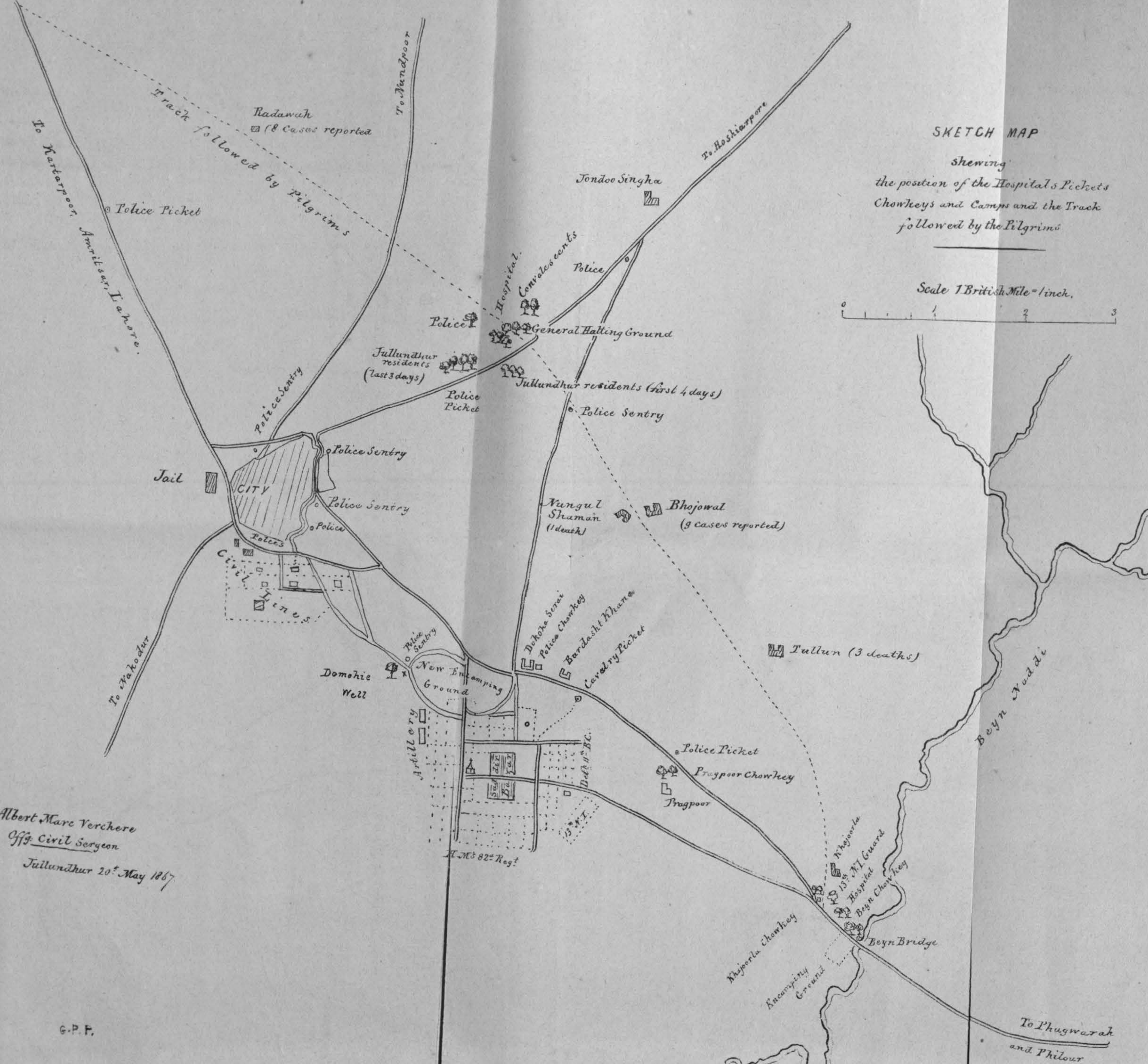
G. R. A. Kelly
Amballa 25th April 1867.

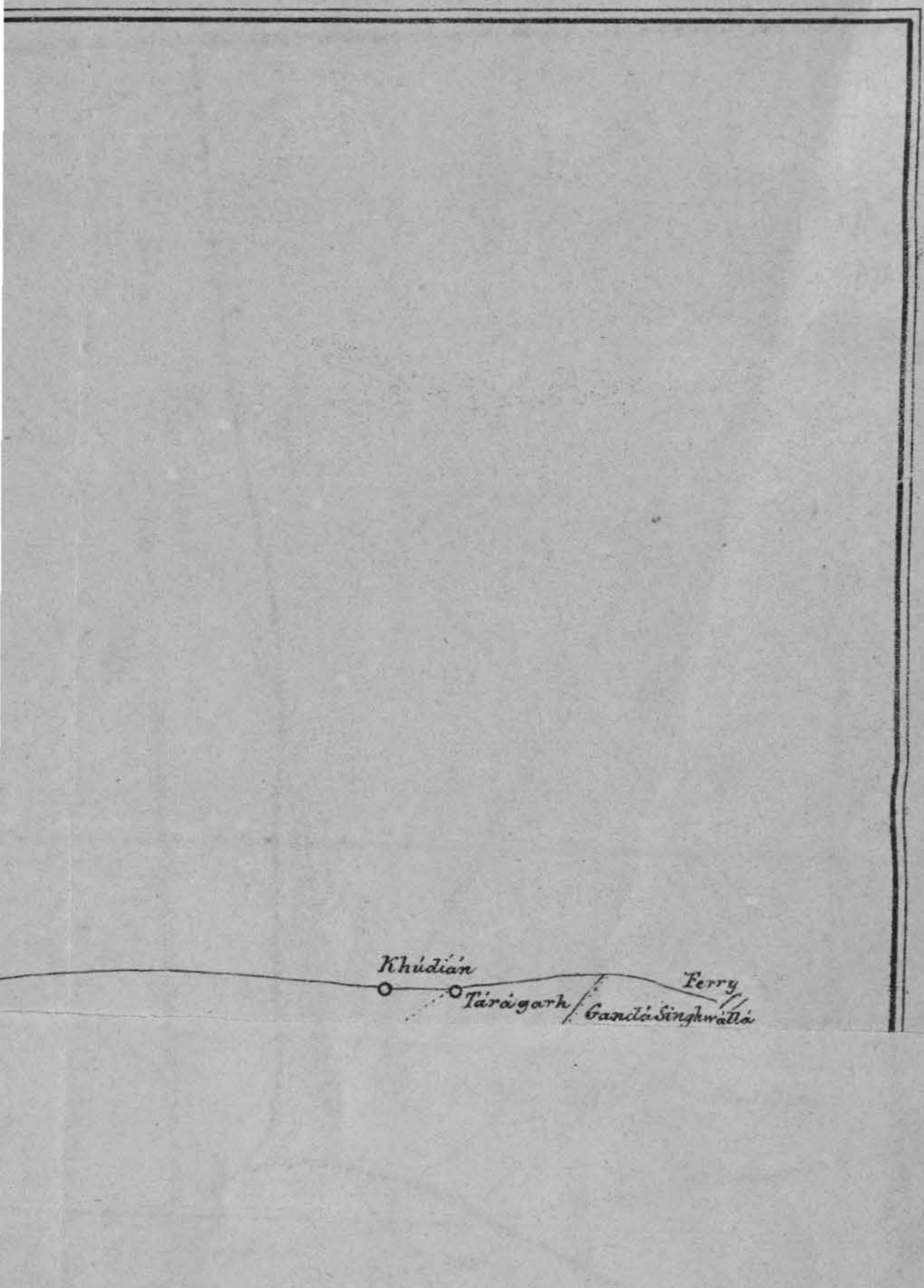
T.P.




Peshawur Road
LAHORE
Ferry +
Ferry
Talwárá
Jandiálá
Bhassín
Cordon of Police
Canal
Wahga
Amritsar Road
Camp
Atárí
Railway
Jalloki
Narwar
Mean Meer
Manhiálá
Barki
Harriki Road
Niáz Beg
Kimah
Bagrián
Káná
Káná Kátchá
Gúrú Mángat
Thathar
Multan Road
Ferozep


Map of
DISTRICT MONTGOMERY
Scale 8 Miles to 1 inch
Miles
REFERENCES
Village site
Sanitary Cordons
Roads
Road by which the party of pilgrims entered the District
Shew relative situation of villages in which
Cholera broke out and the Boundary of the Lahore District
GUJERANWALLA
LAHORE DISTRICT
JHUNG DISTRICT
MULTAN DISTRICT
FEROZEPORE DISTRICT
BHAWULPORE TERRITORY
From Jhung
from Sarai Sidhu
Kamaliya
RAVI RIVER
Farridabad VI
Chichak V
GUGERA
Chuniân
Wân Radhâ Râm
Dio Syál
Shergarh VII
IV Ukâra
Hujrah
Jhooj Kaban
Sarai
Deopalpore
Khangranwalla
Bukka Jhooj
Atturi VIII
Amira
Tejoka IX
Shamkot
Kanganpore
Mokal
Khudian
Taragarh
Ganda Singhwalla
Ferry
Ferozepore
Cantonments
I MONTGOMERY
II Harrappa
III Chichawatni
Dry bed of Byas
Pak Pattan
X
SUTLEJ RIVER


SKETCH MAP
shewing
the position of the Hospitals Pickets
Chowkeys and Camps and the Track
followed by the Pilgrims
Scale 1 British Mile = 1 inch.
0
1
2
3
Track followed by Pilgrims
To Kartarpoor, Amritsar, Lahore.
To Nundpoor
Radawah
(8 Cases reported
Police Picket
To Hoshiarpore
Jondoo Singha
Police
Hospital
Convalescents
Police
General Halting Ground
Jullundhur residents
(last 3 days)
Jullundhur residents (first 4 days)
Police Picket
Police Sentry
Police Sentry
Police Sentry
Jail
CITY
Police Sentry
Police
Police
Civil Lines
Nungul Shaman
(1 death)
Bhojowal
(9 cases reported)
To Nakodur
Police Sentry
Domohie Well
New Encamping Ground
Dokohe Serai
Police Chowkey
Burdasht Khana
Cavalry Picket
Tullun (3 deaths)
Artillery
Sudder Bazar
Police Picket
Pragpoor Chowkey
Pragpoor
H.M.s 82nd Regt
Beyn Naddi
Khajoorla
13th N.I. Guard
Hospital
Beyn Chowkey
Beyn Bridge
Khajoorla Chowkey
Encamping Ground
To Phugwarah
and Philour
Albert Marc Verchere
Offg Civil Surgeon
Jullundhur 20th May 1867
G.P.F.


Khúdián
Táràgarh
Ferry
Gandá Singhwállá

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

LAHORE, 26TH DECEMBER, 1867.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH DECEMBER, 1867.

Rain-Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort. Seer per Rupee.
Dehlí,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·6	Rubbee crops looks promising.	20
Larsoulí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·0		21
Ballabgarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9		23
Gurgaon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	Good.	19½
Riwari,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1		19
Palwal,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·7		21
Núh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·6		20
Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·35		19
Kurnaul,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·0	Favorable.	19
Gharounda,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4		20
Panipat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·4		21
Kythal,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1		18
Hissar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not yet received.	
Hansí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bhewaní,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Burwala,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Fattiabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rhotuk,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	Favorable.	2[illegible]
Guhána,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·9		2[illegible]
Sámpla,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5		2[illegible]
Jhajjar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·2		2[illegible]
Sirsa,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	Ditto.	
Sáhuwala,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9		1[illegible]
Fazilka,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·7		
Amballa,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·7	Ditto.	
Jugadrí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·1		
Rúpar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·9		
Khurrur† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·7		1[illegible]
Naraingarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·0		
Píplí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·7		
Ludianah,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·9	Ditto.	
Samrala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·2		2[illegible]
Jugraún,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9		

District.	Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.	Price of Flour, 1st sort.
Simla, ...	Simla,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not yet received.	
	Kotgarh,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Burrowlí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kotkhaí,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kussowlie,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·6	Favorable.	
Jullundhur,	Jullundhur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·2	Favorable.	
	Phillore,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9		
	Nawashahar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·8		
	Nakodar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7		
Hoshiarpore,	Hoshiarpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·3	Fair.	
	Dussúah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4		
	Gurshankar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9		
	Unah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·4		
Kangra, ...	Dhurmsalla,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113·1	Rain wanting.	
	Kangra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·1		
	Núrpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·2		
	Hameerpur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·9		
	Dehra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·3		
	Kulú,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·5		
	Palumpoor,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·2		
..nritsar,	Amritsar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	Favorable.	
	Do. Tuhseel,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2		
	Taran Taran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2		
	Ajnála,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6		
	Batala,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·0		
..alkot,	Syalkot,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·4	Ditto.	
	Duskah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0		
	Pusrur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6		
	Zaffarwal,†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3		
	Ryah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8		
..urdaspore,	Gurdaspore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	Ditto.	
	Pathánkote,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·7		
	Shakargarh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7		
	Bukloh,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·7	Not stated.	
	Bulloon,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·9		
..hore, ...	Lahore,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·1	Favorable.	
	Chunian,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·3		
	Sharrakpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·4		
	Kassoor,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1		
..rozepore,	Ferozepore,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·4	Not very good.	
	Mogah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·6		
	Zeerah,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·3		
	Mukatsar,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8		
..eranwala	Gujeranwala,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not yet received.	
	Wazeerabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hafizabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
..wulpindi,	Rawulpindi,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·1	Rain wanted.	
	Pindi Gheb,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3		
	Murree,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not yet received.	
..lum, ...	Jhelum,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·0	Ditto.	
	Chakowal,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5		

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the week. December. 9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total.	Total fall from 1st April 1867.	State of crops.
Sudder,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	Rain wanted.
Gujerat,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·2	
Khárian,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	
Phálian,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5	
Sukeisur,*...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	0·3	12·7	Good.
Shahpore,*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·1	
Bhera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·5	
Khushâb,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·6	
Multan,* ...	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	...	5·3	Favorable.
Shujabad,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·3	
Mylsi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	
Lodhran,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·9	
Seraie Sidhú,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·8	
Jhung,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·3	Ditto.
Chiniote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·3	
Shorkote,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·1	
Montgomery,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·4	Favorable.
Gugera,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·8	
Hujra,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·8	
Pak Pattan,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·3	
Mozuffergurh,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·0	Promising.
Sitpur,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·9	
Kote Udu,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·4	
D. I. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4·5	Good.
Kulachi,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·5	
Bakkar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·8	
Leia,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·7	
D. G. Khan,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·7	Good.
Sanghar,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5	
Rajanpore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5	
Bunnoo,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	Favorable.
Lakki,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·6	
Esa Khail,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4	
Cutchee,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·6	
Peshawar,*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Not yet received.
Khalsa Khattak,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Daudzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Duaba,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hashtnagur,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eusufzai,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kohat,† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·0	Rain wanted.
Abbottabad,†	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	...	36·2	Favorable.
Harripore,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·8	
Mansehrah,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·9	

* Dyas' Self-Registering Gauge.
† Old Gauge.
F. Frost.

T. Thunder.
H. Hailstorm.
D. Duststorm.

Commissioner's Office, Lahore:
The 23rd *December*, 1867.

J. LINCOLN,
Assistant Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

DELHI RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT OF PLATELAYING FOR THE MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER, 1867.

	Miles.	Chains.		Platelaying required.		Previously.		This Month.		Total.		Remarks.
						Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	Linked in.	Completed.	
				M.	C.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.	
			DISTRICT No. 1.									
From	0	0	Main Line, ...	63	...	26 50 0	3 40 0	...	...	26 50 0	3 40 0	
To	63	...										
			DISTRICT No. 2.									
From	63	...	Main Line, ...	64	...							
To	127	...										
			DISTRICT No. 3.									
From	127	...	Main Line, ...	63	24-45	4 59 0	3 20 0	4 61 0	0 60 0	9 40 0	4 0 0	
To	190	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 4.									
From	190	24-45	Main Line, ...	54	...							
To	244	24-45										
			DISTRICT No. 5.									
From	244	24-45	Main Line, including Curves at Junction, ...	60	34-96	43 28 71	30 68 31	0 30 0	...	43 28 71	30 68 31	
To	301	24										
Plus Curves at Junction												
			Total for Main Line,	304	59-41	74 57 71	37 48 31	5 11 0	0 60 0	79 61 71	38 28 31	
			Station Yards and Sidings,	41	71	1 38 0	...	...	...	1 38 0	...	
			TOTAL, ...	346	50-41	76 15 71	37 48 31	5 11 0	0 60 0	81 26 71	37 48 31	

LAHORE:
13*th December*, 1867.

GEORGE STONE,
Officiating Chief Engineer.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

LAHORE, 26TH DECEMBER, 1867.

PAPER CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING 1866-67.

No. 610.

FROM

J. A. E. MILLER, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To

T. H. THORNTON, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of Government, statements furnished by the Accountant-General showing the Paper Currency transactions of the Punjab during the year 1866-67, together with an abstract showing the total for that and the preceding year.

2. The Accountant-General has not furnished any report on this occasion, but the Financial Commissioner offers the following remarks on the subject:—

3. The total of transactions in 1866-67 is very nearly the same as in 1865-66:—

	1865-66.	1866-67.
Notes received	1,22,66,330	1,20,05,000
Notes paid out	1,20,21,120	1,22,39,000
Total ...	2,42,86,750	2,42,44,000

But the nature of the transactions shows a considerable difference.

4. During the past year the Treasuries of Umritsur and Dehli have been allowed to cash Notes for the public—a measure which has more recently been extended to other Treasuries. Accordingly, the Umritsur Treasury cashed Rs. 12,48,240, and the Dehli Tresury Rs. 3,90,850. The system was introduced in Umritsur on 15th September, 1866, and in Dehli not till 20th September, 1866. Some other Treasuries also availed themselves freely of the privilege, among which may be noted the following :—

Simla	4,81,170
Rawulpindee	1,37,770
Sealkote	90,310
Ferozepore	87,450
Multan	87,180

The Lahore Treasury cashed very few Notes (Rupees 10,920), as the Currency Office is at hand, where Notes can be cashed.

5. The total of Notes cashed by Treasuries was Rupees 28,46,370, while the Notes bought by the public for cash amounted to Rupees 33,39,033.

6. This would show that the public are more desirous of obtaining Notes for purposes of circulation and remittance than to cash Notes held by them.

7. In almost every district the value of Notes taken out by the public is greater than that of Notes cashed. In Dehli and Umritsur, however, the contrary is the case :—

	Notes cashed.	Notes bought.
Umritsur	12,49,240	9,74,580
Delhie	3,90,850	2,72,180

8. The statement of notes received and paid on account of Government demands shows the following results:—

Received from the public.	Paid to public.
39,70,320	67,24,440

But of the total value of Notes received in payment of Government demands, no less than Rs. 33,23,550 was received in the Lahore Treasury. No explanation of this is given; but as the Notes received were chiefly of the higher values, the probability is that they were paid in by banks, merchants, and the Railway Company for bills on Calcutta and other stations.

9. The account on which other Notes were paid in is not stated, but, from information contained in the annual Revenue Reports, the Financial Commissioner is led to believe that Notes are chiefly used by the European community and by merchants and money-dealers in large towns, and have not to any appreciable extent found their way into the hands of the rural community, or been paid in as Land Revenue.

10. In the following districts no Notes at all were paid in on account of Government demands:—

Khat, Mozuffurgurh, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismael Khan, Bunnoo Simla.

In the following districts the amount was less than Rs. 5,000 :—

Hazara, Jhelum, Goojranwalla, Goordaspore, Sirsa, Jhung, Kurnau Dehli, Goorgaon, Rohtuck.

11. The largest totals are shown in the following districts:—

Peshawur	1,47,510
Kangra	46,460
Jullundhur	65,700
Ferozepore	83,370
Hissar	91,470
Umballa	31,870

There is nothing to show how far these amounts are made up by payments for bills on other Treasuries. With regard to Simla, it is remarkable that no Notes were paid in on account of Government demands, considering that there is such a large European community there; and with regard to Delhi it is remarkable that the amount is so small as Rupees 2,100, as supply bills are probably issued by that Treasury to a considerable extent.

12. Of the total of Notes paid to the public on account of demands against Government, Rs. 60,26,910 was paid by the Lahore Treasury alone. The explanation is probably the same as in the case of Notes received,—namely, that this Treasury has large transactions with banks, merchants, and with the Railway.

It is presumed that Government officials are included with the public, and that part of the amount paid out in Notes represents official salaries. If so, it is strange that in Simla and Delhi, for instance, no Notes were paid out, whereas in some districts the amount is larger than might have been expected. As for example the following :—

Peshawur	2,27,610
Sealkote	41,800
Goojranwalla	31,150
Kangra	36,560
Jullundhur	52,200
Ferozepore	1,10,000
Multan	43,590
Umballa	50,720

The statement showing the value of Notes received by and sent out by Treasuries is not of so much practical value as the other, as it shows only fluctuations in the distribution of the provincial stock of Notes.

14. The total of Notes received is Rs. 51,88,310, but of this Rs. 38,48,140 is the amount received by the Lahore Treasury. It is explained that this includes Rs. 29,05,360 received by the Lahore Treasury from the Currency Office for distribution among other Treasuries or for its own use.

15. The total of Notes remitted to other Treasuries or returned to the Lahore Treasury was *21,75,530; but of this, Rs. 10,75,430* was remitted by the Lahore Treasury. It is noted in the column of "Remarks" that the value of Notes received by this Treasury was Rs. 6,75,000 less than the preceding year, and the value of Notes sent out Rs. 20,83,911 less. This shows that the supplies sent out in 1865-66 were sufficient for the wants of most districts, and that the circulation of Notes was not increased to such an extent in 1866-67 as in the preceding year.

16. Though, from the figures relating to Dehli and Simla noted above, the Financial Commissioner is inclined to doubt whether these statements represent accurately the nature of transactions for which the paper currency has been used during the past year, still there are sufficient indications in these returns to show that the currency is in a healthy condition, and more especially is it gratifying to notice that the receipts and payments of Notes for cash so nearly balance each other,—a fact which leads to the inference that no danger is to be apprehended from the extension to all Treasuries of authority to cash Notes for the public to a reasonable extent within the limit of their cash balances.

I have, &c.,

J. A. E. MILLER,

Secretary to Finl. Commissioner, Punjab.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
Lahore, the 23rd November, 1867.

Statement *of Currency Notes in circulation in the years* 1865-66 *and* 1866-67.

		1865-66.		1866-67.	
		Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.
Received or paid in lieu of Cash	Lahore	7,940	1,350	10,920	10,030
	Other Treasuries	6,09,900	31,06,760	28,35,450	33,29,000
	Total	6,17,840	31,08,110	28,46,370	33,39,030
Received or paid on account of sums ... ... Due to or by Government	Lahore	28,58,040	42,10,510	33,23,550	60,26,910
	Other Treasuries	5,68,290	9,35,750	6,46,770	6,97,530
	Total	34,26,330	51,46,260	39,70,320	67,24,440
Received from or remitted to ... ... Other Treasuries	Lahore	43,17,580	31,60,090	38,48,140	10,75,430
	Other Treasuries	39,04,880	6,06,660	13,40,170	11,00,100
	Total	82,22,460	37,66,750	51,88,310	21,75,530
	Grand Total	1,22,66,630	1,20,21,120	1,20,05,000	1,22,39,000

Finl. Commr.'s Office, Lahore:
The 25th November 1867.

J. A. E. Miller,
Secretary to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

STATEMENT *showing the Number and value of Notes received from or paid to the Public in* 1866-67 *on account* [illegible] *to or from Government.*

DISTRICTS.	*Number and value of Notes received from the Public during the year* 1866-67 *on account of sums due to Government.*							*Number and value of Notes paid out to the Public during the year* 1866-67 *on account of sums due from Government.*						
	Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total value in Rupees.	Number of Notes of 10 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 Rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 Rupees' value.	Total value in Rupees.
Peshawur	721	1,510	1,264	179	30	14	1,47,510	927	2,462	2,462	248	26	8	2,27,610
Kohat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huzara	1	1	1	...	...	...	80	1	1	1	...	...	...	80
Rawul Pindee	88	50	51	44	3	...	10,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	25	10	7	7	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goojrat	67	20	15	10	1	2	5,320	162	61	38	49	...	...	9,640
Shahpore	83	107	65	80	16	5	27,220	46	73	49	59	11	1	16,770
Sealkote	90	41	51	91	11	6	24,870	233	206	167	140	8	9	41,800*
Goojranwalla	5	...	...	11	4	...	3,150	5	55	100	100	10	10	31,150
Goordaspore	22	24	2	2	...	...	1,000	115	71	45	17	3	3	11,020
Kangra	122	117	146	121	21	13	46,460	211	205	109	179	10	2	36,560
Lahore	4,523	1,441	2,514	3,538	3,250	1,145	33,23,550	4,675	2,023	2,790	4,167	5,343	2,712	60,26,910†
Umritsur	134	134	49	39	3	23	34,870	...	...	...	26	18	18	29,600
Montgomery	19	33	15	10	10	20	27,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...‡
Jallundhur	310	130	186	147	30	12	56,700	350	425	226	204	11	3	52,200
Hooshiarpoor	30	16	42	44	6	...	10,120	80	58	56	40	9	...	13,260
Ferozepore	136	88	85	210	36	37	83,370	210	160	80	152	71	50	1,10,000
Loodianah	86	36	28	17	1	...	5,180	36	16	29	6	...	...	2,730
Sirsa	4	6	...	2	...	...	360	7	3	1	6	...	...	780
Hissar	12	100	29	69	64	49	91,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	63	118	57	43	7	14	27,640	306	289	157	104	9	12	43,590
Moozuffergurh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazee Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bunnoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhung	...	...	56	...	...	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umballa	291	183	114	86	14	4	31,870	730	1,176	212	68	3	1	50,720
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnaul	25	30	8	10	...	...	2,250	51	70	10	16	...	...	4,010
Dehlie	17	14	19	7	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...§
Goorgaon	...	...	...	6	...	...	600	199	122	77	29	2	...	12,180
Rohtuck	4	9	4	9	2	...	2,320	...	...	1	7	6	...	3,750
TOTAL	6,879	4,219	4,809	4,782	3,509	1,344	39,70,320	8,345	7,477	6,615	5,617	5,540	2,829	67,24,440

* In paying sums due by Government, the public are always offered Notes instead of specie.

† The value of Notes received during the 11 months in 1866-67 is in excess by Rs. 4,65,510 than 1865-66, and the value of Notes paid out during the 11 months is also in excess by 18,16,390.

‡ The greater portion of amount received in Notes is due to price of fuel paid in by the Contractors of the Punjab Railway.

§ Received into the Bank between January and March, 1867.

No. 6179.—Forwarded to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for transmission to the Secretary to the Government of Punjab, in compliance with his No. 90, dated 10th February, 1865.

ACCTT.-GENL'S. OFFICE, PUNJAB:
Lahore, the 4th September, 1867.

J. C. GILLILAND,
Offg. Depy. Acctt. Genl., Punjab.

STATEMENT *showing the number and value of Currency Notes received from and issued to the Public in* 1866-67 *in lieu of cash.*

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF NOTES RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLIC, DURING THE YEAR 1866–67, IN LIEU OF CASH.							NUMBER AND VALUE OF NOTES PAID TO THE PUBLIC, DURING THE YEAR 1866–67, IN LIEU OF CASH.							REMARKS.
	Number of Notes of 10 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 rupees' value.	Total value in rupees.	Number of Notes of 10 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 rupees' value.	Total value in rupees.	
Peshawur	211	574	318	72	8	5	45,690	352	604	759	149	32	18	1,02,450	The transactions have considerably increased during the year, owing to withdrawal of restriction for their convention into cash at every Local Treasury for native dealers too. Although with their usual caution in monitary affairs have made use of them in the course of their business. The system would have more largely been availed of by the native community were it not for, the great insecurity and risk in transmission of Currency Notes by post. Besides it cannot be denied that the mode of making remittances by this means by posts, involving as it does the cost of Registery to obtain greater security acts adversely to bring the note into general circulation.
Kohat	96	40	50	58	...	2	12,060	246	144	166	168	20	9	49,440	
Hazara	39	13	47	15	4	3	9,500	157	219	179	147	12	4	39,600	
Rawul Pindee	1,360	736	655	347	30	27	1,37,770	1,381	729	446	501	62	35	1,66,790	
Jhelum	77	52	39	55	3	2	12,760	145	142	66	104	4	...	19,990	
Goojrat	100	40	45	30	1	...	7,550	191	150	89	60	...	...	15,360	
Shahpore	21	26	8	17	1	...	3,330	146	149	59	70	5	...	16,890	During the last two months of the year, there was not a sufficiency of notes to meet the demand for them. Indents were submitted, but they were not complied with. Notes are very extensively used by bankers for remitting money in large amounts.
Sealkote	201	180	102	221	25	45	90,310	544	418	648	862	28	39	1,85,400	
Goojranwalla	10	50	50	40	9	...	12,100	100	60	86	92	...	...	15,700	
Goordaspore	125	87	122	54	6	8	25,490	187	166	166	110	3	4	29,990	
Kangra	85	80	100	103	19	2	29,250	200	160	110	150	14	8	40,700	The Head Office Lahore Currency Circle being at Lahore, transactions of this bind are very few, in this statement, notes of other circles are included. On the whole the total value of Notes received and paid to the public for cash exceeds that of 1866-67, the formerly 2,980, and the latter by 8,680.
Lahore	122	50	44	35	4	1	10,920	127	78	62	31	2	...	10,030	
Umritsur	1,913	1,188	1,789	1,469	892	523	12,48,240	998	925	1,632	1,540	623	399	9,74,580	
Montgomery	...	9	8	4	5	1	4,480	262	159	109	82	2	5	23,450	From this it will be seen that there has been an increase of 70 per cent in the sale ef notes which is satisfactory. The Principal purchasers have been Government employers agreccultures to have not availed themselves of there yet.

Statement showing the number and value of Currency Notes, &c.—(Concluded).

DISTRICTS.	Number and value of Notes received from the public, during the year 1866-67, in lieu of cash.							Number and value of Notes paid to the public, during the year 1866-67, in lieu of cash.						
	Number of Notes of 10 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 rupees' value.	Total value in rupees.	Number of Notes of 10 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 20 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 50 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 100 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 500 rupees' value.	Number of Notes of 1,000 rupees' value.	Total value of rupees.
Jullunder, ...	95	120	34	23	7	6	16,850	430	320	192	154	8	1	40,700
Hoshiarpore	63	65	39	51	22	6	25,980	103	64	51	96	6	...	17,460
Ferozepore	295	200	118	121	65	30	87,450	569	161	210	302	20	19	78,610
Loodianna	241	120	118	94	15	14	41,610	534	206	604	198	20	14	83,460*
Sirsa	3	9	5	2	...	...	660	68	102	47	39	...	2	10,970
Hissar	8	16	9	20	6	...	5,850	109	105	54	81	21	13	37,490
Mooltan	361	271	237	163	44	28	87,180	419	490	1,106	229	43	32	1,45,690
Moozuffergurh	13	12	4	11	...	1	2,670	161	128	79	46	...	...	12,720
Dera Ghazee Khan	40	34	17	30	1	...	5,430	377	228	164	176	6	5	42,130
Dera Ismail Khan	101	77	65	105	...	2	18,300	205	133	172	173	...	2	32,610
Bunnoo	58	49	57	15	6	1	9,910	258	186	200	114	23	2	41,200
Jhung	1	...	...	1	...	...	110	281	100	101	21	6	1	15,960
Umballa	34	5	12	5	...	...	1,540	1,652	1,435	572	222	21	3	1,09,520
Simla	8,225	3,561	1,606	1,104	84	95	4,81,170	10,029	4,411	2,465	1,444	143	113	6,40,660
Kurnal	125	46	23	33	...	...	6,620	251	205	130	259	...	...	39,010
Dehlie	5,183	2,206	1,206	766	78	119	3,90,850	936	681	678	618	79	114	2,72,180†
Goorgaon	19	10	8	4	...	...	1,190	21	20	22	29	6	...	7,610
Rohtuck	3	9	1	3	1	...	1,060	21	12	25	25	6	1	8,200
TOTAL	19,267	9,950	6,972	5,111	1,342	924	28,46,370	21,498	13,105	11,485	8,332	1,221	844	33,39,030

REMARKS.

* We could have sold a much larger amount of Notes if they had been supplied. The supply is about ¼ of the demand Notes of high denominations above 100 rupees are greatly in demand.

A great demand for Notes of the higher value. A steady progress of the Notes in circulation visible.

The circulation is confined almost entirely to the European community.

† Received in and paid out of the Bank between January and March, 1867, received 2,55,630, paid 98,320. Received in and paid out of the Treasury between May and December, 1866, received 1,35,220, paid 1,73,860.

THIRD SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

LAHORE, 26TH DECEMBER, 1867.

MEMORANDUM ON MERINO SHEEP IN THE PUNJAB, COMPILED BY PUNDIT MOTI LAL FROM SECRETARIAT RECORDS.

In October, 1852, the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab, acting on the existence of a belief that the wool of the Punjab was suited to the English market, suggested to the Board of Administration that enquiries should be made as to the quality and quantity of sheep's wool procurable in the province. Information on this point was accordingly called for through the Commissioners of Divisions, and samples of the wool procurable in the province were obtained and forwarded to England. The report on these specimens received from England induced the Society to represent the expediency of crossing the breed of the Punjab sheep with merino sheep. And, adopting the views of the Society, the Chief Commissioner recommended to the Government of India, and that Government sanctioned, the purchase, at the public expense, of 25 merino rams from New South Wales for that purpose. And in January, 1855, twenty rams arrived at Lahore, and were made over to the Society.

The Government of India also desired the Commissioner of Mysore to supply merino rams to the Punjab. General Cubbon accordingly despatched 27 rams *viâ* Bombay and Kurrachee. The vessel in which they were sent was, however, wrecked, and six rams were lost. Of the remainder only ten survived by the time they left Kurrachee. Subsequently three more were lost, and only seven survived by the time they left Multan. Of these one was sent to Jhung, in which district sheep are pastured to a large extent, and six arrived at Lahore, and were made over to the Society. One of the Australian rams also died after arrival at Lahore. The number of rams received by the Society thus amounted to 25, *viz.* :—

Australian	19
Mysore	6
	25

These were distributed by the Society as follows :—

	Rams.
Made over to Mr. Adams, Assistant Civil Engineer at Mamdoke, a favorable locality in the extreme south of the Lahore District, between the Sutlej and Ravi... ...	1
Sent to Simla, for transmission to the Kanáwar valley, where the climate being dry and equable, it was believed they would flourish better than in any other locality ...	4
Despatched to Kangra for distribution to influential landholders	4
Sent to Jhelum, where the shepherds of Pothwár were likely to appreciate them	4
Sent to Gujerat, the wool from which district was estimated at the highest figure in the London market	4

Sent to Huzara, where the climate and forage were likely to be especially favorable	4
Made over to the charge of Major Burnett at Mián Mír ...	4
Total ...	25

This distribution was approved of by the Government of India, but no steps appear to have been taken to ascertain the results of the experiment, and nothing further is known in this Office regarding these sheep.

But, in 1854, Colonel Holmes, Commanding the 12th Irregular Cavalry, imported two rams and ten ewes from the Cape of Good Hope, and solicited and obtained the permission of Sir John Lawrence to introduce them into Huzara, in which district, while out sporting several years before, Colonel Holmes had noticed a tract, called "Mángal," as well adapted for rearing merino sheep. Colonel Holmes offered to pay the cost of keep and feed of the animals himself. And all he asked from the Government was free pasturage on the waste lands and the encouragement of authority. His object in importing the sheep was two-fold—*viz.*, the improvement of the country breed, and the introduction of the merino into India. The animals throve well in Huzara. And in October, 1859, there were 44 sheep, male and female. Up to that time no mixed breed had been produced; for Colonel Holmes, to whom the sheep belonged, objected to their being put with others of the country, until the flock should have been considerably increased. During the mutinies, however, Colonel Holmes was murdered by his mutinous regiment, and after his death the sheep were bought by Government for the benefit of his estate. While conveying sanction to this arrangement, the Government of India desired a stock of the pure breed to be retained for distribution. And in communicating this sanction the Lieutenant-Governor directed the Deputy Commissioner of Huzara to furnish a report annually on these sheep. A few rams were then sent to Kágán, the most favorable part of Huzara for the breeding of sheep; and it was hoped that the wool produced from the mixed breed would be much valued. Some "*Puttoo*" was prepared at Kágán from the merino mixed with the wool of the country sheep, and the stuff was described as much superior to anything made from the produce of the country sheep. The pure merino wool itself does not, however, seem to be much valued. It is too coarse for the fabrication of shawls, and too delicate for the rude implements of the people of Kágán.

"In April, 1859, Sir Robert Montgomery caused a bale of wool obtained from these merino sheep to be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, with a request that the market value of the wool in Bombay might be ascertained. The wool was sent from Bombay to England, and the following is an extract from a report on it by Messrs. John Campbell and Co., of London, and John L. Bower and Brother, Wool-brokers, Liverpool :—

"This wool is of the merino breed, and resembles Cape of Good Hope wool.

"It is only partially washed, unassorted, chiefly white, but mixed with black wool, and slightly burry. The value in its present state in the English market is 1-6 per pound. It competes directly with wool from the Cape and Australia. For European consumption there will be a ready sale for a quantity comparatively unlimited.

"As regards preparation for future shipments, there are various modes. The two principal are :—

"I.—To wash the wool on the sheep's back in clean water before clipping; to roll up the fleece, immediately after clipping, in a bundle, taking care not to tear it, except by taking away the coarse pieces about the legs, and the dirty locks about the tail. These should be separated and packed alone.

"II.—To ship the wool in a natural state (*i. e.*, unwashed), separating the inferior parts as described in No. 1. Also the black wool should in all cases be packed separate from the white.

"One or other of these two ways is recommended for the wool under report.

"III.—Another but more expensive mode is the following :—

"After clipping (without previous washing), to assort the wool into qualities, d then to scour the wool white, and make it perfectly clean and dry. The scour- g can be done in warm or cold water with a little soap and urine. Care must be ken not to rub it into matted strings.

"The loss of weight between wool in the state as represented by the bale nd the same wool when scoured will be 38 per cent., and the value of the aver- ge of the various sorts when scoured and sorted will be 2-6 per pound. White ool is 10 per cent. more valuable than black.

"Burrs (prickly seeds) are very disadvantageous; say 5 per cent. to 25 per ent. on the value according to the quantity of them.

"It is usually found that a climate extremely hot or extremely cold is pre- udicial to the growth of wool, rendering the staple hard, tender, and hairy ; while temperate climate favors a soft, elastic, and sound staple. When, however, other onditions interpose,—for instance, a moderately warm temperature produced by levation, as in parts of Queensland, Australia,—the merino sheep thrives and gives xcellent wool.

"We believe the value of the bag of wool in its natural (*i. e.*, wholly un- washed) state would be about ten and a half pence per pound, and that in scouring *i. e.*, perfect washing) it would shrink about 63 per cent."

In July, 1860, Mr. Henry Cope, to whom a sample of this wool had been ent through the Agri-Horticultural Society, took exception to the shortness of the taple, which diminishes its value, and suggested that the sheep should be shorn nce a year only, instead of twice a year. This suggestion was communicated to the eputy Commissioner of Huzara in regard to these sheep, and to all Commissioners Divisions with a request that they would endeavor to encourage owners of sheep nerally to act on Mr. Cope's suggestion.

In 1861, Mr. T. A. Warrand, of Gurhwal, asked to be supplied with a couple f rams and a few ewes for the purpose of improving hill-sheep ; and the Deputy ommissioner of Huzara, having reported that he would be able to furnish Mr. arrand with two merino rams and six to ten ewes, was instructed to arrange r sending them after communicating with that gentleman.

In his report for 1866-67, the Deputy Commissioner of Huzara gives the llowing number of sheep remaining at the close of the year as compared with that emaining at the close of 1865-66 :—

		1865-66.		1866-67.
Genuine.				
Males	...	12	...	14
Females	...	16	...	21
		28		35
Mixed.				
Males	...	20	...	26
Females	...	28	...	27
		48		53

He reports that the mortality has been great amongst the half-breeds. No ason has been alleged or can be adduced for this, as the Gújars, who keep them,

... ...ide, both during the hot and cold seasons, and reliable information cannot be collected. The breed, however, seems to be insensibly spreading; and from the fact of applications being now and then made for the use of genuine rams it is shown that the advantage of having a cross-breed is understood. But the experiment, as regards the results anticipated when the sheep were introduced, has been a failure. This, however, is not attributable, in the opinion of Captain Ommanney the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, to the climate or pasture being unsuited to the animals, but to the fact of the sheep having never since their introduction received that care and attention which they would have met with from the hands of a private owner.

It is under contemplation to send a part of the flock to Jacobad, in Sindh.

Major Lake, when Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, was also desirous of importing the Cape sheep into his district, and Colonel Holmes promised to send him some. But it does not appear that a second batch was ever sent to the Punjab. Moreover, it appears that the climate of the Kangra district was not considered suitable for the merino (which likes a *dry* climate), except in some parts of the hills, as Spitti, &c. And these tracts were not easily accessible, so that the cost of transporting the wool thence to the market would have been great. The scheme was never revived.

His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor has always been of opinion that a portion of the merino rams should be transferred to suitable places in the plains of the Punjab; and the suggestion has been frequently made. But as there was no information as to whether it had been acted upon, it was intimated to the Financial Commissioner that, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, it was very desirable that a trial of the merino breed of sheep should be made in the Salt Range and Thall (sandy desert),—the rams, until thoroughly acclimatized at all events, being kept in the former during the great heats. The reasons which induced the Lieutenant-Governor to make this suggestion may be briefly stated as follows:—The indigenous wool of these parts is generally admitted to be the best produced in the Punjab. And the fact corroborates the experience of other parts of the world that the driest regions are those best adapted for the production of wool. The merino breed itself is believed to be an inhabitant of the driest portion of Spain, and it has thriven to perfection in the comparatively arid tracts of Southern Africa and Australia. The climate of Kágán seems on the whole to have suited the constitution of the merino breed, doubtless owing to the rainfall being unusually small. But the rocky and thorny character of the country through which they have to pass is utterly destructive of their long fleeces. His Honor considered it therefore most desirable that a portion of rams should be transferred to the several tracts of the plains of the Punjab where the rainfall is known to be small.

The reply elicited by this reference shows that the Deputy Commissioner, Huzara, at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Shahpore a dozen sheep, of which half were pure merino, and the other half the produce of crosses with the sheep of the country. These have since been kept in the Salt Range at Sodhi, and have thriven very well; so that the flock now numbers 25, large and small. But breeding from these sheep in the Salt Range is physically impossible, owing to the fact that all the sheep there are of the fat-tail (Dumba) species. The Deputy Commissioner proposes this cold season to commence the experiment of introducing them into the plains by making over a few rams and ewes to the leading men there, who will take care of the animals, and really interest themselves in the experiment of improving wool by crossing the indigenous with the imported sheep. A year or two more must elapse before any opinion can be pronounced as to the probable success or otherwise of the experiment. It has been suggested to the Deputy Commissioner, in respect to the increasing the stock, that, while the greater portion of the flock will most probably be employed, both males and females, for raising a mixed breed with the sheep of the Thall, it will be well to continue to raise full-bred merino lambs apart from the mixed breed; so that it may be ascertained whether the pure merino breed will thrive and maintain its vigor on the Salt Range, or deteriorate.

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